Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and tomorrow; moderate westerly winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max., 75; Min., 64.
For weather report see Page 28.

Section 1

VOL. LXXIV....No. 24,662. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925. Including Rotogravure Picture Section in two parts—Magazine and Book Sections in Rotogravure. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; Elsewhere TEN CENTS

PEPPER PREDICTS SENATE WILL PASS WORLD COURT BILL

He Tells Coolidge a New Compromise Resolution Will Be Adopted.

TO AVOID ANY ALLIANCE

United States to Have Equal Voting Rights With Others and No League Liabilities.

ENVOY REPORTS ON MEXICO

Sheffield Informs the President Relations Are Better, but Not Yet Wholly Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 1.—The United States Senate will adopt a compromise resolution on the World Court proposal, ignoring the Hughes and other pending proposals, and offering to enter the Permanent Court of International Justice on stipulated terms, according to Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who declared today that this would be acceptable to the forty-eight nations now members of the court.

The compromise resolution, Mr. Pepper asserted, would not divorce the forty-eight signatories from the League of Nations, but would stipulate distinctly that the United States should not be subject to the liabilities of the League on entering such a court.

Another condition is that the court should adopt a statute which would accept this stipulation and two others—that the United States should elect its own judge and have the same vote as other nations, and that there should be far-reaching provisions as to advisory opinions of the permanent court.

The situation, as Mr. Pepper explained it, is that the divergent views in the Senate must be composed, and he has found that the ideas outlined will permit of affirmative action on the World Court proposal.

He is opposed to the suggestion advanced by Senator Borah that United States membership in the League should await clarification of international law. Codification of international law, he believes, would take a generation, and could go along properly with the action of the Court building up law on the now recognized international precedents.

To Avoid International Politics.

"Does not this proposal run antagonistic to the position of the Republican Party on the League of Nations?" Senator Pepper was asked.

"Not at all," he replied. "The conditions I have laid down as essential to the United States entering the Court place us in an International Court of Justice and do not place us in international politics. I think that we can safely enter a court, even though the idea was conceived by the League of Nations, without putting us in international politics."

In the opinion of Senator Pepper there is a strong sentiment for the United States adhering to the World Court, and this is going to compel the Senate to take affirmative action, despite the opposition of Senator Borah and others who are opposing adherence until international law is codified.

"I do not want to enter into any controversy with Senator Borah," Mr. Pepper said, "but I would be sorry to see our adherence to the Court wait upon clarification of international law. The occasion of our adherence would be a clarification toward international law. The Court with Americans in it could take a large part in clarification. Senator Borah seems to insist upon perfecting codification before adhering, which would be the work of generations.

"I am very happy to say that there is a strong sentiment in the Senate in favor of adherence, and I believe that there will be affirmative action in favor of the President's proposal. I am confident that a plan will be worked out to compose the divergent views, and that the Senate will adopt the resolution which will place the United States in the Court, giving it all the advantages of the other countries and separating it from the liabilities of the League of Nations.

Says New Proposal Will Win.

"I can only say that all the plans now pending, including the plan which bears my name, will be wiped out and a new proposal adopted which will safeguard American interests. As I tried to make clear, it will be in the form of a resolution agreeing that the United States shall become a member of the Court if the other signatories, forty-eight in number, agree by a statute to the Court that three things shall be done—the United States to have the right to elect judges, to be separate entirely from liabilities of the League and a provision that there shall be no secret and advisory opinions, except under well-defined conditions.

"The sentiment in this country is that the United States shall remain wholly free from any legal relation to the League of Nations. Not only will this be true as to the United States, but it will be practically true as to other nations if the statute I have outlined is adopted by the League. The Court, while a creature of the League, will not be its servant, except under well-defined conditions."

Senator Pepper undoubtedly will con-

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FLORIDIAN—Lv. N. Y. 9:15 A. M.—Next day Savannah 8:05 A. M. Jacksonville 12:20 noon. Tampa 7:15 P. M. St. Petersburg 7:40 P. M. Seaboard, 143 W. 42d St.—Advt.

Grave of Lincoln's Mother Guarded From Automobiles

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1 (AP).—The cemetery in which is the burial plot of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, in Spencer County, Indiana, has been closed to motor vehicles.

Richard Liebor, Director of the State Department of Conservation, declared today that the cemetery had become a picnic ground and a favorite parking spot for joy-riders, and that barring of motor cars was necessary to preserve the burial plot from ruthless injury.

The Nancy Hanks burial plot and the twenty-acre park in which it lies was turned over to the Department of Conservation by the 1923 Indiana Legislature.

COAL SUBSIDY ATTACK BY LLOYD GEORGE

Ex-Premier Calls Strike Settlement a 'Hold-Up'—Puts Cost at £20,000,000.

GLOOM FALLS ON PUBLIC

Alarm Over the Precedent Set Is Shown by M. P.'s—Miners Are Not Yet Satisfied.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The settlement of the coal strike is "a very successful hold-up of the community," David Lloyd George declared in a speech in London today. The former Premier strongly criticized the eleventh-hour decision to extend an enormous subsidy to the coal owners.

"There is only one agreement among the miners, mine-owners, House of Commons and the public, and that is the Government has mishandled the situation," Mr. Lloyd George said. "The Government was taken by surprise. This has been going on since February and they were taken by surprise in July. No plan, no proposals, no suggestions. Even the strike emergency organization was not ready.

"The settlement means the taxpayer is to be milked dry. It is the worst transaction the Government has ever made. The precedent now established will be very difficult to deny when a crisis comes in other industries. How can the Government discriminate between the mining industry and the railways, or, supposing there is a strike, which God forbid, of sailors. They are all vital and if the taxpayer is to be called on to pay a subsidy in each case you will have both worker and employer combining to milk the taxpayer and there will be no cream left for anybody.

"Can any one of sense and responsibility say the subsidy plan will cost less than £20,000,000?"

The intense relief of the British public over settlement of the strike gave way today to gloom almost equal to that caused by the crisis when it became apparent the Government's solution probably would hit the taxpayer for another 4 pence in the pound on income.

The full meaning of Mr. Baldwin's subsidy plan is just becoming clear to the already heavily burdened average citizen, and it did not improve his feelings to read that the miners were not satisfied with continuation of the old scale of wages, but would fight until wages are equal to the cost of living.

While Mr. Lloyd George's attack represents considerable political bias, the subsidy likewise has irritated a number of members within Mr. Baldwin's party itself. A meeting of those Members of Parliament who represent the nation's industries is called for Tuesday when the question will be thrashed out. This group of influential members is said to be frankly startled at the possibilities of the Government's subsidy plan and its effect on other industries.

As was natural, political observers today looked around for a scapegoat and again resorted to the favorite pastime of "blaming Winston Churchill."

It is disclosed that Mr. Churchill during the final negotiations with the coal owners started by agreeing the owners should retain 4d a ton profit and ended by giving in to their stubborn demand for 1s 3d a ton profit. It is this amount the Government agreed to guarantee and everything above also is to be kept by the owners.

Further gloom is served up to the average citizen in the official statement of A. J. Cook in behalf of the miners.

"I look upon this as no settlement of the mining crisis," he said. "Three hundred thousand unemployed and shutting down the pits cannot continue indefinitely. This is merely an armistice and there won't

Continued on Page Twenty-one.

SEE A BREAK NEAR IN COAL PARLEY; PINCHOT MAY ACT

Anthracite Operators Resent Demand by Lewis for Change in Subcommittee.

WOULD PRESENT THEIR SIDE

Believed Governor Will Ask Coolidge's Consent Before Intervening.

TALK OF A GENERAL STRIKE

Anthracite Walkout Would Help Bituminous Coal Miners, Observers Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Anthracite operators are puzzled by the letter of President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America to Samuel D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, asking that Mr. Warriner and W. J. Richards of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Corporation come into the conference room and assist in negotiating a wage contract instead of the six operators' representatives who have been meeting with the miners' subcommittee for the last three weeks.

John M. Humphrey, President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, denied today that the operators' subcommittee consisted of "supernumeraries" without power to negotiate an agreement, as Mr. Lewis intimated in his communication.

"The men representing the anthracite operators on the subcommittee acted for the entire industry in the negotiations," Mr. Humphrey said. "They were given plenary powers to meet the mine workers and draw up an agreement. These men were chosen because of their complete knowledge of the anthracite industry.

"One of the operators on the subcommittee has been in the business forty years. He rose from breaker boy to general manager. He is in daily touch with the labor situation. Others have had similar training in the anthracite industry. Two of the six members of our subcommittee are members of the conciliation board. They meet the anthracite district presidents in conference frequently on the labor matters. In their weekly conferences they discuss questions that are more difficult than those which confront the joint subcommittee in these negotiations. We are at a loss to know the exact meaning of Mr. Lewis's letter."

Operators Resent Lewis's Attitude.

Other operators said that their subcommittee had listened patiently and had accorded the miners' subcommittee courteous attention even when the workers' representatives, they alleged, introduced irrelevant matters, such as officers' salaries, advertising expenses and other subjects.

In private conversation the operators resent keenly the attempt, as they put it, of the miners' chief to break up negotiations before the employers have had a chance to deliver their formal reply to the union demands. They accuse Mr. Lewis of not desiring to hear what they have to say. They promise, however, that this will not prevent them from presenting their case to the public. If a break comes on Tuesday as a result of the conditions set forth in Mr. Lewis's letter to Mr. Warriner, the miners' chief, according to the operators, will be to blame for a suspension should one occur after a prolonged lapse of negotiations.

As matters now stand, a break in the negotiations on Tuesday is certain, according to observers. President Lewis, in denouncing the operators' subcommittee as supernumeraries, said he desired to see Mr. Warriner and Mr. Richards, veterans of anthracite wage parleys, take their old places in the conference room on Tuesday. Mr. Warriner promptly replied in an unofficial statement that he would not do so, and that the present subcommittee of operators had full power. His formal reply to Mr. Lewis has not yet been given out.

In his letter, published in full in THE TIMES yesterday, Mr. Lewis also declared that if the veteran negotiators take part in the joint conference on Tuesday and uphold the stand of their subcommittee, which has refused a wage increase, the check-off and other demands, he would end "the farce."

Mr. Lewis and his associates had

Continued on Page Twenty-one.

'Red Rasputin' Is a New Power in Russia; Name Is Applied to Senin, Former Teacher

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Stories are reaching here concerning a new power behind the scenes in Soviet Russia known as the "Red Rasputin." This is the picturesque sobriquet of Alexander Stephen Senin. A former schoolmaster, then a journalist, Senin does not belong to the Communist Party, is not connected with any Soviet institution, and entertains no official relations whatsoever with the Third International. Nevertheless, anything, it is said, can be obtained in Russia with Senin's protection.

Already in Lenin's days those "in the know" were able with a letter signed by Senin to obtain satisfaction of difficult demands. Today the signature is represented as a magic talisman with which nothing is impossible.

Medium size, stout, black-bearded, the debonnair peasant Senin lives in Petrovsko Razumovsko, on the outskirts of Moscow, where he goes daily. Trotsky's disgrace is attributed to Senin's influence. It was he who requested that Frumze be made Commissary for War. The Foreign Office regards him as an expert in all international questions and listens to his opinions respectfully, often acting according to them.

Senin is described as very tactful, insinuating and persuasive, inspiring others to his opinion very gently, but with hypnotic force.

SAYS SINNOTT FIRM COLLECTED $150,097

Kerrigan Reports on Inquiry Into Bonding Profits Upon City Construction.

LISTS THE COMMISSIONS

Mayor's Relatives Show Value of Good Family Connections, Says Craig's Aid.

Deputy Controller Charles F. Kerrigan, reporting yesterday on the investigation by Controller Charles L. Craig of alleged relations between the Mayor's office and Sinnott & Canty, bonding and insurance firm, issued a statement listing additional contract bonds placed through that firm. Mr. Kerrigan traced the firm's business rise.

Discussing the bonding of contractors on the new Brooklyn Municipal Building, the Deputy Controller said that "it had been generally expected that Herbert McCooey, son of the Brooklyn Democratic leader, would get the job of writing the surety bond," but that this expectation was proved wrong when Sinnott & Canty succeeded in obtaining the business.

Mr. Kerrigan gave out the following:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City of New York, Aug. 1, 1925.

Statement by Deputy Controller Kerrigan:

"The value of good family connections was never better exemplified than in the case of James Paul Sinnott, a youth just out of school, and head of the agency known as Sinnott & Canty, Inc.

Mayor Hylan receives a salary from the taxpayers of $25,000 a year. John F. Sinnott, his son-in-law-secretary, receives only $7,000 from the public Treasury. The youngest brother collects far more than both of them together from the City Treasury, indirectly, and without any of the cares and responsibilities of holding public office.

The inquiry into this situation, which has disclosed a direct connection between the office of Sinnott & Canty and the Mayor's office, through the medium of eighty-six confidential messages, has, under the direction of Controller Charles L. Craig, developed more "easy pickings" for the Sinnott family. On four city contracts alone that have been under investigation, Sinnott & Canty collected more in commissions than the salaries of Mayor Hylan and his secretary, John F. Sinnott, combined.

$34,739 in Commissions.

These four contracts, all begun in 1924, with the exception of some foundation work on one, provided $34,739 annual income in the form of commissions allowed by surety companies to Sinnott & Canty. The premiums paid by the contractors on these four contracts alone amount to a total of $115,797, on which, according to evidence received in the investigation, Sinnott & Canty receive 30 per cent.

The four city contracts * * * are for the construction of the Brooklyn Municipal Building on Court Street, Brooklyn; the Central Motor Repair Shop, at Avenue C and Sixteenth Street, Manhattan; the Bronx Terminal Market, at Exterior Street and East 151st Street, Bronx; and Pavilions "F" and "G," Bellevue Hospital, Manhattan.

They are the four largest building contracts awarded by city departments last year, with the exception of the public school buildings that have already been published. Each one of them is for more than $3,000,000, and combined they represent a total of $14,127,678. The surety bonds on these four jobs amount to $3,320,000.

Other contracts under the classification of "Various Municipal Construction," increase the collections from this class of city work to $150,097, representing about $45,000 in commissions.

Some light on the methods by which the original capital investment of $500 in the Sinnott & Canty enterprise has been enabled to become a 50,000 (fifty thousand) per cent. revenue producer, or its equivalent, with an income from it of some $250,000 a year, was obtained as a result of the inquiry into the connections established by Sinnott & Canty with the construction of the Brooklyn Municipal Building.

Premium of $41,750.

The Cauldwell-Wingate Company was awarded the contract for the construction of the new Municipal Building by the Borough President of Brooklyn nearly a year ago, at an estimated cost of $4,174,800. A surety

Continued on Page Twenty-two.

A Revelation! Little Edna Covey, the World's Greatest Comedy Dancer, in Ziegfeld Follies, New Amsterdam Theatre.—Advt.

ORDERS NEW HAVEN TO GIVE REBATE SLIPS

Justice Tompkins Rules That if Road Refuses He Will Restrain Rate Increase.

DIRECTS APPEAL IN 15 DAYS

Declares Court Has Power to Preserve Status Quo Pending Rehearing.

Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, in a decision signed yesterday in Nyack, N. Y., ruled that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company should issue to Westchester County commuters rebate slips for the difference between the old commutation rates and the 40 per cent. increase granted on July 15 by the Public Service Commission of New York. If the New Haven Railroad Company refuses to issues the refund slips, Justice Tompkins will sign an order on Tuesday restraining the railroad company from applying the new rates which went into effect yesterday.

When a copy of Justice Tompkins's decision was read by telephone to Benjamin I. Speck, general counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, at his home in New Haven, Conn., in the afternoon he was particularly interested in that part of the order stating that "the court cannot disturb the order of the Public Service Commission." But he said he would have to decline to comment on the decision until he had seen a certified copy of the document.

The Court's Decision.

The decision follows:

"Frank J. Hermes, for himself and for the benefit of other intrastate commuters of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, similarly situated and having a common interest in this action, who are so numerous that it is impracticable to bring them all before the court, plaintiff, against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, defendant.

"The Court cannot disturb the order of the Public Service Commission. It has no power to fix rates—that is the function of the commission, subject only to review by certiorari, but I think the Court has power in this equity action to preserve the status quo pending an application to the Public Service Commission for a rehearing and review of the order in question, provided such application is made promptly and is expeditiously prosecuted, and upon the giving of a suitable undertaking by the plaintiff.

"Such power has been exercised by courts of equity to prevent the enforcement of rates claimed by public utility companies to be inadequate and confiscatory pending a review of the question.

"Matter of People's Gas Company, 122 Misc. 285; Pennsylvania Gas Company vs. Public Service Commission of New York, 211 App. Div. 253.

"This court must have the same power to stay the operation of the schedule of rates in question for the protection of the plaintiffs pending a rehearing under the statute.

Must Ask Rehearing in 15 Days.

"The motion to restrain the defendant from putting into effect and operation the new schedule of rates will be granted upon condition that the plaintiff, within fifteen days, make application to the Public Service Commission in the manner provided by law for a rehearing, and that such rehearing be had and determined within a reasonable time, and upon the further condition that the plaintiffs give an undertaking in an amount to be fixed by the court of indemnity to the defendant, unless the defendant shall elect to issue to the plaintiffs and those for whose benefit this action is brought, upon payment by them of the increased fare, a certificate or refund check stating the amount of the fare paid and the amount of the increase over the existing rate, together with an agreement to repay to such patrons the amount, if any, in excess of the rate finally fixed by any future order of the Public Service Commission. If the defendant shall so elect and stipulate, this motion will be denied.

"Order to be settled on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at Supreme Court chambers in Nyack. Dated, Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1925."

Van Auken to Rush Rehearing.

When informed of the nature of Justice Tompkins's decision, ex-Judge Charles A. Van Auken, Corporation Counsel of New Rochelle, explained that he was trying to get a copy.

"Our contention has been that the commuters are entitled to rebate slips," ex-Judge Van Auken continued, "and I understand that Justice Tompkins has ordered that the railroad company either issue these slips or he will grant the injunction that was applied for in White Plains yesterday by me in behalf of Frank J. Hermes.

"I am preparing to apply for the rehearing as soon as the necessary affidavits, setting forth the grounds on which the rehearing is desired, are prepared." He added that he did not care to comment further on Justice Tompkins's decision until he had read it.

A slight increase in the sale of fifty-trip tickets at New Haven stations in Westchester County was noted on Friday, the last day before the increased rates became effective.

HYLAN MUST PLEDGE REGULARITY OR LOSE ALL PARTY SUPPORT

McCooey Wants an Ironclad Promise—Connolly and Rendt Expected to Follow.

A 48-HOUR ULTIMATUM

Mayor Must Disclose His Intentions on Primary by Next Big Five Meeting.

HYLAN DONE, SAYS McAVOY

Justice, Departing for Europe, Declares the Incumbent Can't Win Again.

In order to be insured of the support of John H. McCooey, Maurice Connolly and David S. Rendt and their Democratic organizations in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, Mayor John F. Hylan will be required to give an ironclad pledge that if he enters the Democratic primaries he will abide by the result and, if defeated, will not make a new fight for a third term on an independent ticket with the support of William Randolph Hearst.

At least one of the three leaders who have stood with the Mayor in the conferences of the "Big Five" Democratic borough chiefs, John H. McCooey, has made it plain that unless such a pledge is forthcoming from the Mayor he will consider himself released from any explicit or tacit pledges that may have given Mr. Hylan reason to believe that the Brooklyn leader would remain his stanch ally to the end. There is every reason to believe that the two other leaders will take the same stand, for to them, too, the elimination of Hylan as a factor in the tangled Mayoralty situation would be most welcome.

It is understood that Mr. Hylan will be required to make his decision within the next forty-eight hours, in any event before the borough leaders meet again, which may be tomorrow or Tuesday.

It was learned yesterday that the question of whether Mayor Hylan would prove the good party man he has always maintained he is and consent to stay beaten and support the regular ticket, if defeated at the primaries, was brought up at the Big Five conference on Friday by George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall.

Threatened to Run as Independent.

The query by Mr. Olvany undoubtedly was occasioned by a recent statement emanating from a person in the Mayor's confidence, who said:

"Hylan will enter the Democratic primaries, and if they do not give him a square deal there or count him out he will run as an independent."

Mayor Hylan himself has said repeatedly that no matter what the attitude of Tammany toward his candidacy he "would be there on election day." It is further known that Mr. Hearst, before his recent departure for the Pacific Coast, strongly urged the Mayor to break with Tammany and its allies and make his run for a third term as an independent, pledging his own support and giving Mr. Hylan every assurance that he could win as the leader of an insurrection against Tammany Hall. All this has given rise to anxieties in Tammany, where the prospect of engaging in another fight with Hylan, after first beating him in the primaries, is not relished.

"We, of course, would support Mayor Hylan if he should win in the Democratic primaries," Judge Olvany is reported to have said at the conference on Friday. "Under the circumstances it is only reasonable to demand from Mr. Hylan unqualified support of the candidates nominated in the primaries, in the event of his own defeat."

Mr. McCooey, to whom this statement was addressed, said that it had not occurred to him at any time to question Mayor ylan's regularity which, as he professed to see it, involved unconditional support of any ticket that was successful, should the Mayor himself be a candidate in the primaries.

He held that it would be unthinkable for the Mayor to adopt any other course

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General Pershing's Son Learns Trade in Paris Auto Factory

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—With nothing to distinguish him from a thousand other day laborers, Warren Pershing, the 16-year-old son of General Pershing, clad in overalls and carrying a dinner pail, is spending his vacation in a big automobile factory in the outskirts of Paris.

Warren had been going to school at Lausanne and had won his father's consent to spend the Summer in Paris, but only on the stern condition that he should utilize his sojourn in mastering a trade. Machinery appeals to the boy and he puts in eight hours a day in the factory as if it were so much play, thereby rendering himself a great favorite with his fellow-workmen.

CORCORAN GALLERY TAKES CLARK ART

Trustees Accept Condition of Senator's Will Requiring Separate Housing.

GET FUNDS FOR NEW WING

Donors Are Not Named—Metropolitan Museum Had Refused $3,000,000 Collection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The art collection of William A. Clark, former Senator from Montana, has been accepted by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington under the conditions laid down in Mr. Clark's will, it was announced today by Charles C. Glover, President of the gallery.

By the terms of the will the collection was devised to the Metropolitan Museum, but the museum authorities were unwilling to accept it under the proviso that it should be housed in a separate building. The will provided that the Corcoran Gallery should be the alternative beneficiary under the same conditions. These conditions have now been accepted unanimously by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery, who, it was announced, can make the financial arrangements necessary to provide the new extra wing required.

It was said that "early construction of this extension is made possible through the generosity of friends of the gallery." The names of the donors were not given.

Charles A. Platt of New York has been commissioned to draft plans for the new wing to house the collection. Mr. Platt is the architect of the new Freer Art Gallery in Washington and has drawn plans for the proposed national gallery of art which Congress is being importuned to authorize.

The refusal of the Metropolitan Museum to accept the Clark collection was made on April 20. Since then the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery and others interested have examined the Clark collection in New York and have had the advice of art experts concerning it.

The value of the Clark collection has been estimated at between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, but any figure is regarded as arbitrary and misleading by Washington proponents of accepting the gift, as many of the treasures embraced in it are looked upon as priceless. It not only comprises paintings of famous old masters but tapestries, rugs, china, porcelains, stained glass and furniture. There are included in it even some examples of Egyptian and Etruscan art.

In the bequest are about 200 paintings, water colors and drawings. Of the paintings, twenty-three are by Corot, twenty-two by Cazin and twenty-one by Monticelli, while the old masters embrace works of Titian, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Raphael, Ter Borch and Hobbema.

Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Constable, Hoppner and Raeburn are represented among the many examples of the English school, while in addition there are paintings of Millet, Daubigny, Fortuny, Rousseau, Diaz and Degas.

These paintings are supplemented by about forty drawings of Raphael, Vandyck, Da Vinci and others.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, established through the munificence of the late William W. Corcoran, is housed in a comparatively new building at Seventeenth Street and New York Avenue, about a block from the White House and opposite the State and War Departments Building.

In recent years that portion of Seventeenth Street south of the Corcoran Gallery has become a great sightseeing mecca on account of the show buildings occupied by the American Red Cross, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Pan American Union.

O'Neill Play Forbidden on English Stage; Lord Chamberlain Calls "Desire" Abhorrent

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" has been forbidden on the English stage by the Lord Chamberlain, whose duty it is to censor plays and pronounce upon their suitability for English audiences.

Basil Dean, the British producer of the O'Neill play, is furious and announced tonight he intended to make a vigorous protest against the Lord Chamberlain's action.

"If the decision of the Lord Chamberlain is final, as I have every reason to believe," he said, "the English theatre will receive the most disastrous setback it has had in many years."

He added: "'Desire Under the Elms' is one of the greatest modern plays I have ever read. It is fit to be bracketed, by the sheer force of its tragedy, with Shaw's 'Saint Joan' and Masefield's 'Tragedy of Nan.'"

Mr. Dean said that when he first got word of the probability that the O'Neill play would be forbidden by the Lord Chamberlain he approached the latter—Lord Cromer—by more personal channels than an ordinary application for the permission to produce the play, only to meet with an emphatic prohibition.

Lord Cromer, Mr. Dean was informed, considered the O'Neill play "abhorrent." Mr. Dean also learned that the entire body of lesser censors in the Lord Chamberlain's office thought likewise.

Then Mr. Dean, in high spirit, again wrote Lord Cromer, pointing out that the main result of prohibiting plays like this would be a blow to serious drama in favor of lighter forms of entertainment which were immoral by innuendo and suggestion.

Despite this protest the manager was again informed that the O'Neill play could not be produced in England.

Mr. Dean is especially angry because the play has had so long a run in the United States and has been endorsed by American critics of high standing.

Plays like "Desire Under the Elms," according to Mr. Dean, have a "purifying influence owing to the tragic nature of their subject-matter."

"They are not likely to attract those who regard the theatre as merely an after-dinner excitement," he added.

Several of the most prominent English players were engaged for the banned play, including Mary Clare and Norman McKinnel.

TAKE BELL-ANS AFTER MEALS for Perfect Digestion.—Advt.

'BIG BUSINESS' MEN BACK GEN. ANDREWS IN NEW DRY REGIME

Gary-Rockefeller Committee of 1,000 to Contribute Six $50,000-a-Year Executives.

PARLEYS HELD IN NEW YORK

Treasury's Prohibition Chief Asked for $1-a-Year Type and Got Pledge of Support.

REORGANIZATION ADVANCES

Some Directors Are Chosen—Plans Made for Nation-Wide Drive on Bootleggers Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—General Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of the new prohibition régime now being organized, has received assurances of support from the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement with which Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and other men of prominence are identified. It was said today that members of the committee would assist General Andrews in procuring men of conspicuous ability to assist him in enforcing respect for the Federal dry law.

It became known today that during recent visits to New York General Andrews made appeals to business groups for advice as to how to obtain the services for the Government of men qualified to fill the executive positions.

He told these business men of the difficulties he was encountering in finding men capable of commanding public respect and withstanding political blandishments at a maximum salary of $7,500 a year. As a result, it is understood the General is sanguine that he will have the loan of the services of at least a half dozen men now occupying business posts paying salaries of $50,000 to $100,000 a year.

General Andrews is especially desirous of obtaining this "dollar-a-year" type of men for positions as district administrators in large centres like New York, Chicago, Boston and Baltimore. Once the administrators are chosen great care will be exercised in building up the field personnel.

Some Administrators Chosen.

Marked progress was made during the past week in whipping into shape the new prohibition organization that will be installed throughout continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico on Sept. 1. By that date, General Andrews is hopeful that he will have chosen the twenty-four administrators who will take charge of law enforcement in the field. Several of these administrators have been selected, but their names are withheld for the time being.

Following the appointment of the administrators, the new officials will be summoned to Washington for a conference with General Andrews and other members of the prohibition board of strategy. At this meeting the administrators will be informed that they are to be vested with wide powers in law enforcement, that they will be free to choose their own assistants, and that the Government will look to them to "clean up" the bootleggers in their districts.

Under the new régime, General Andrews will endeavor to give effect to views on the subject expressed by President Coolidge some months ago, when the President declared that minor prohibition problems should be dealt with by the State and local authorities while the Federal Government addressed itself to the large liquor conspiracies and the organized illicit industry.

Sweeping Changes Due in Personnel.

On Oct. 15 the appointments of all prohibition field agents will be terminated in accordance with the terms of an order issued by General Andrews. Only those agents will be reappointed who are endorsed by their district administrators. In this way General Andrews has devised a method for the administrators to weed out agents who may be regarded as incapable of readjusting themselves to the new order of things.

Extensive changes in personnel are expected to be made in the New York, New England and Pennsylvania districts and in certain parts of the Middle West. Some of the districts will be placed in charge of non-residents in order that enforcement may not be hindered by local influences alleged to have defeated the aims of the prohibition unit in the State groupings now abolished.

Aside from the consideration given during the past week to the question of personnel, General Andrews and his board of strategy found time to perfect plans to enlarge the Canadian border patrol that will operate under Collectors of Customs. Regulations are being formulated under the authority of the Hughes-La Pointe Treaty negotiated with Canada.

In this treaty the United States and Canada agreed to adopt more drastic rules with a view to preventing the shipment over the border of articles prohibited by the laws of the respective Governments. It is the hope of the American officials that the effect of this treaty will be to "dry up" Canadian supplies of liquor now finding their way into the hands of bootleggers in the States.

Plan Big National Dry Drive.

General Andrews is working on plans to bring about closer coordination of effort on the part of the Coast Guard, the Customs Service and the Prohibition

Maharajah Takes a Floor in London Hotel; Americans Are Moved for Potentate's Court

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—No American will be able to occupy a room on the fifth floor of the Savoy Hotel here for at least a month, for the Maharajah of Patiala, a native ruler of one of the largest States of India, was to arrive in London tonight and his party will occupy thirty suites, comprising 100 rooms, on the fifth floor, at a cost of at least $1,000 a day.

The Maharajah is famous for his wonderful entertainments and in India there is an axiom which involves the simile of "as generous as Patiala."

His generosity is easily understood when it is considered that his annual income is more than $3,200,000.

The Maharajah refuses to allow travel to interfere in the least with his manner of living and, in addition to a personal staff of fifty men and women, a score of servants accompany him to London.

Known as the Millionaires' Wing, the Savoy's fifth floor will be turned into a little palace in anticipation of the Maharajah's coming. The hotel is now almost exclusively occupied by Americans. By throwing many suites together a throne room has been made. Two special Indian cooks will prepare his food and a fleet of twenty private limousines will be in constant attendance at the private entrance to the hotel which he will use. A new elevator has been installed, which the Maharajah will be the first to use. It is of scarlet and Chinese lacquer, with gold chairs for seats.

Unit, all of which are bureaus in the Treasury Department. He also has had conference with Attorney General Sargeant looking to better cooperation between prohibition agents and the representatives in the various districts of the Department of Justice.

Treasury officials are confident that all details of the Andrews organization will be perfected by Sept. 1 and soon thereafter they are determined to make a drive against bootleggers all over the country.

Just what effect the reorganization of the prohibition unit will have on the future of Commissioner Roy A. Haynes is a matter of lively speculation among Administration officials. He has given no intimation that he intends to vacate the office to which he was appointed by President Harding. Under Secretary Mellon's order establishing the Andrews plan, the prohibition headquarters in Washington, presided over by Commissioner Haynes, is shorn of a large measure of authority.

It was made known later that Commissioner Haynes and others connected with the Washington office of the prohibition unit would spend a considerable portion of their time in the field.

It is the understanding here that most of the administrative work of the prohibition unit hereafter will be done in the office of General Andrews in the Treasury Department. Whether Commissioner Haynes will consent to remain in the Government service under the new conditions is doubted by many officials.

While Commissioner Haynes has not always agreed with Secretary Mellon on questions of policy bearing on the administration of the dry laws, there have been no disagreements on the subject to date, so far as known, between Mr. Haynes and General Andrews. At every stage in the development of the Andrews plan Mr. Haynes has been consulted, and he is a member of the so-called Board of Prohibition Strategy.

Committee Active Since January.

The Committee of One Thousand gave a pledge to President Coolidge to support and cooperate in assisting the Government to enforce all laws when in January a committee called at the White House. That delegation was headed by Elbert H. Gary and John D. Rockefeller Jr. Other spokesmen of the National Committee of One Thousand were Willis F. Cochran of Baltimore, S. S. Kresge of Detroit, V. Everit Macy, George A. Plimpton and Frederick A. Wallis of New York, Clifford Barnes of Chicago, Colonel Henry Patrick Callahan and Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the organization.

On that occasion Judge Gary told the President that the prohibition problem had reached a point where it had become one largely of arousing public sentiment to the necessity of law enforcement. He said that while the work of the committee was not that of rounding up offenders, its function was arousing public sentiment.

The committee, Judge Gary said, was trying to educate the public to the need for strict observance of the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

PADLOCK DRIVE IN BROOKLYN.

Proceedings Started Against Twelve Before Judge Dawkins.

Padlock proceedings against twelve parties for alleged violation of the Volstead law were instituted before Judge Benjamin C. Dawkins in the United States Court in Brooklyn yesterday. The applications were filed by District Attorneys James T. Carroll and Irwin T. Longworth, and the defendants named in them will have ten days in which to file their answers showing cause why their places of business should not be padlocked. The defendants are: John F. Bolan and Rose M. Saffran of 5,193 Arthur Kill Road, Tottenville, S. I.; John Higgins, John A. Mallie and Josephine Mallie of 1,270 Grand Street, Brooklyn; Gustav Harms of 2,370 Ryder Street, Brooklyn; Julius Strauss and Mary Eleanor Linneman of 2,590 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Hoffman Park Inn, Inc., Merrick Road and Central Avenue, Valley Stream, L. I.; Henry Aguggia and Ernesto Petrelli of the Bayview Hotel, Front Street, East Rockaway; Edward Stube and Henry Stube of 1,116-1,118 Surf Avenue, Coney Island; Edward Epstein and Mrs. Frances Epstein of 887 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; Joseph Kehoe and Bert G. Lewis of 2,310 Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay; Frank Marone and Rose Palmer of 10 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn; Tony Powell and Reward A. Zinmie of 499 Grant Street, Brooklyn, and Nathalie Slatte, Julius Segal and James B. Warnack of 1,219 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAN IS SHOT DEAD BY PROHIBITION AGENT

Havre De Grace Jury Finds Shooting Unjustified and Agent Is Held.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Aug. 1 (AP). A coroner's jury late this afternoon found that John Buongore had been "shot and killed without justification or cause by Prohibition Agent Joseph A. Ferbershaw, and it was the intention of the said Ferbershaw to kill him."

Ferbershaw, connected with the Washington prohibition enforcement office, was spirited out of town by Deputy Sheriffs and is held without bail in the Harford County Jail at Belair.

Buongore was 25 years old, a member of the Sixth Field Artillery and a World War veteran. He leaves a wife and a two-year-old child.

The evidence adduced by the Coroner's Jury was that Ferbershaw with another agent of the Washington office, R. M. Morgan, came to Havre De Grace last Thursday night, sought Buongore and asked him to get them some whisky. Arrangements were made for Buongore to deliver two quarts at the Harford House, the hotel where the agents were staying, today.

Buongore kept the date and was met on the porch by Ferbershaw and Morgan. They paid him for the whisky, then revealed their identity and placed him under arrest. Buongore asked permission, when told he would be taken to Baltimore, to telephone his wife. This was granted and the agents remained on the porch of the hotel while Buongore went inside. Suddenly he dashed out a side door and away.

Ferbershaw and Morgan pursued him two blocks through St. John Street, which was thronged with a Saturday afternoon crowd of pedestrians. Ferbershaw called to Buongore to stop and then opened fire as Buongore continued dodging down the street. Five shots were fired, the jury found, two bullets striking Buongore, one after he had fallen. Ferbershaw and Morgan commandeered an automobile and took the wounded man to Havre de Grace Hospital. He was dead when they arrived.

The shooting threw the town into a frenzy and excited crowds were gathering around the two prohibition agents when Ferbershaw was placed under arrest. Deputy Sheriff Dewey Bowman, who aided in taking Ferbershaw to Belair, expressed belief that the enforcement officer had been removed from Havre de Grace just in time. Cries of "Lynch him!" were ringing in the Deputy Sheriffs' ears as they forced their prisoner through the crowd, Bowman said.

Ferbershaw told the Chief of Police that he had shot at Buongore's legs, and believed the bullet which killed him glanced from the pavement, striking higher than he intended.

Acting State's Attorney Robert Archer announced tonight that an intensive investigation would be instituted. It was understood also that investigations were to be made by Federal authorities. The Harford County Grand Jury will not meet until September. Whether a special session will be called will be decided by State's Attorney W. Worthington Hopkins upon his return to Harford County next week, he said.

U. S. ACTS TO DAM POISON RUM FLOW

Control and Sale of Alcohol Taken From Six Collectors and Vested With Canfield.

PADLOCK DRIVE NOW ON

Buckner's Office Clears Decks to Deal With 1,000 Speak-easies as Bargain Court Ends.

In an effort to stop the redistillation of denatured alcohol and the use of thousands of gallons of it in the making of synthetic liquor, the control and sale of that product was transferred yesterday from the six Collectors of Internal Revenue in this State. That control is now vested in Federal Director Palmer Canfield. The order was approved by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews.

Investigations and analyses of thousands of samples of seized liquor, Director Canfield said, show that more than 90 per cent of the so-called whisky and gin peddled and sold was made from specially denatured alcohol which had been redistilled. In this redistillation, he pointed out, only part of the poisonous and noxious element was withdrawn. This leaves a product which is harmful to health.

The first of the many special formulas for denaturing alcohol, he said, consists in adding five gallons of wood alcohol to 100 of ethyl alcohol and this poison cannot be wholly removed. This redistilled alcohol is doctored, flavored and colored so that it deceives most drinkers who are not aware that they are absorbing slow poison with their drink.

"The new regulation and the transferring of the control of the sale and use of denatured alcohol to this department will help very materially in providing a better safeguard against the diversion of denatured alcohol and greatly reduce its use in the making of synthetic liquor," said Director Canfield.

Control a Difficult Problem.

"At the present time millions of gallons of alcohol are apparently diverted and made into the liquor that is being drunk by the people who think they are getting the 'real stuff.' The control of specially denatured alcohol is a difficult task as it is used in the manufacture of all sorts of products. Controlling and preventing the diversion of this alcohol is the biggest and most difficult problem in the enforcement of prohibition today."

The control of this alcohol has been in the hands of the three Collectors of Internal Revenue in this city and one each in Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. Hereafter all withdrawal permits will be issued by Director Canfield for the entire State. He will also have charge of investigating and approving the applications of any concern seeking to store or withdraw denatured alcohol. Investigations will be made covering the character of applicants and the fitness of the plants.

The special bargain bootleggers' court established at the request of United States Attorney Buckner finished its work yesterday and before Judge William Bondy adjourned court all of the 2,000-odd defendants had been called to plead. Tomorrow morning the prosecutor's force under John M. Cashin, in charge of the prohibition department of Mr. Buckner's office, will begin what Deputy United States Attorney John J. Fogarty hailed as the greatest padlock drive in the history of prohibition enforcement here.

Will Seek Injunctions.

There are seventy-five padlock cases ready for trial, and about 925 similar cases will be made ready as soon as possible. Besides padlock orders Mr. Buckner will seek permanent injunctions against the defendants.

It took the special court for petty offenders just one week to dispose of the 2,000 cases, many of which Mr. Buckner inherited when he took office. He called it a "bargain court" because he recommended that all who pleaded guilty be fined and those who elected to stand trial be given jail sentences upon conviction.

The court collected approximately $83,000 in fines; thirty-three pleas of guilty were entered and $1,650 was collected in fines. One case was dropped because the defendant had gone insane. Three cases were abated by the deaths of the defendants; six failed to answer when their cases were called, and in each instance the bail, amounting in all to $4,500, was declared forfeited. In three cases the charges were dropped because the arresting officers were no longer in the service and could not be located.

In ten of the fifty-six cases called yesterday ten complaints were dismissed for lack of evidence.

REAR ADMIRALS RANK WITH MAJOR GENERALS

Attorney General Sargent Settles Old Dispute Involving Ratings on the Navy List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A Rear Admiral of the navy, whether he holds a place on the "upper half" or the "lower half" of the list, ranks with a Major General of the army and must be accorded like treatment at all ceremonials, Attorney General Sargent has decreed in a written opinion just transmitted to the military departments of the Government.

The decision was rendered as a result of frequent clashes between Major Generals and Rear Admirals over the question of precedence and is expected to prevent a recurrence of such episodes.

The army contended that Rear Admirals on the "lower half" of the naval list ranked with Brigadier Generals, although it conceded that Rear Admirals on the "upper half" were entitled to the same rating as Major Generals.

When the active rank of Commodore, which corresponded to that of Brigadier General, was abolished several years ago Commodores then in service were advanced to Rear Admirals in the "lower half" of the navy list. The navy insisted, however, that all Rear Admirals, whatever their rating, should rank with Major Generals.

Attorney General Sargent acted as umpire in the dispute. Reversing the ruling of Acting Attorney General Seymour, in 1923, which, based on the War Risk Insurance act of 1918, held that Rear Admirals of the "lower half" ranked with Brigadier Generals, Mr. Sargent declared that this section of the act was repealed in 1924.

He concludes his opinion with this statement:

"It thus appears that since the statutory provision whereby Rear Admirals of the 'lower half' were caused to rank with Brigadier Generals of the army has been expressly repealed the situation reverts to that which existed prior to the passage of the War Risk Insurance act; namely, that all Rear Admirals rank relatively with Major Generals."

BOY KILLED IN UPSET OF TRUCK ON BRIDGE

Driver Says Bump From Rear Started Car to Skidding on Wet Roadway—Other Accidents.

John Johnson, 16 years old, of Rocky Point, Rockaway Beach, was killed early yesterday morning when the truck on which he was riding skidded on the wet pavement on the Queensboro Bridge and overturned, pinning him underneath. Nicholas Laperitz of 5 Beach Thirty-sixth Street, Rockaway Beach, the driver, escaped with cuts and bruises. He told the police that he believed that the truck had been started on its skidding course by a glancing blow from the rear from an automobile. Detectives of the Hunter's Point Station are investigating. The two men were employed by the Rockaway News Company and were on their way to the shore with a load of newspapers and periodicals when the accident happened.

While running across Arkansas Avenue at Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, Joseph Girard, 7, of 29 South Bellevue Avenue, that city, was struck by an automobile and died soon after. Richard Simmons of 1,532 Milton Avenue, Baltimore, the driver, was arrested and held in $2,500 bail on a technical charge of manslaughter.

Crossing Third Avenue near Twenty-ninth Street early in the evening, Charles A. Helfrich, 62, of 70 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, was run down by an automobile and removed to Bellevue with a fractured left leg. The driver of the automobile put on speed after striking the man and disappeared around a corner. Police started a search for him.

On Staten Island two motorists were injured in taking sharp curves. As Joseph Serma of 184 St. Mary's Avenue, Rosebank, started around one at Bay and Water Streets, Stapleton, he lost control of his automobile and it mounted the curb, broke down an iron rail in front of Phelp's Restaurant and stopped just in front of the plate glass window. The driver was only shaken up. He received a summons for failing to obey a traffic signal. In rounding a turn on the Hylan Boulevard, the car which Richard Keyes of 96 Robinson Avenue, Great Kills, was driving, overturned. Keyes was hurled out and badly bruised and cut. He was taken to the Prince's Bay Hospital.

An unidentified woman was seriously injured when she was struck last night by a truck while crossing Columbus Avenue at West 100th Street. She was taken to Reconstruction Hospital unconscious, with a fractured skull. The driver, George Mittleman of 369 West 116th Street, was brought to the West 100th Street Police Station for questioning. There were no marks of identification on the woman's clothes or in her purse. She was 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighed about 130 pounds and had brown hair and brown eyes.

James C. Blauvelt, 88, who three months ago celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of his marriage, was seriously injured by an automobile in front of his home at 49 Union Street, Hackensack, yesterday. His wife saw the accident as she sat on the front porch of the home, but did not know her husband was the victim until word came from the Hackensack Hospital, where he was taken. The automobile was being backed up by Mrs. Lucy Loose, who was arrested on a charge of assault.

ROOSEVELT APPOINTEES QUIT THE POLICE FORCE

Captain Umbekaut and Lieutenant Schoenich, Both Veterans, Retire on Pension.

Captain Fred Umbekant and Lieutenant George Schoenich, two police officers appointed during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt as head of the Police Department in 1896, have retired, it was announced yesterday at Police Headquarters.

A few days ago Captain Umbekant was transferred by orders of the Commissioner from the Grand Avenue Station, Astoria, to New Dorp, S. I. It was said at Police Headquarters that the captain did not relish being placed in charge of a precinct so far from his Brooklyn home. Captain Umbekant applied for retirement July 30 and it was immediately granted, to go into effect July 31. He will receive a pension of $2,000 a year.

Lieutenant Schoenich was a member of the first bicycle squad of the Police Department, which was formed in the Roosevelt administration. Members of the police force noted for their speed as riders were assigned to wheel their way along Fifth Avenue and the Speedway by the Harlem River and watch for runaways. Inspector Byron Sackett and Lieutenant Joseph Quinn, who died recently, were other members of the squad. For many years Lieutenant Schoenich was in charge of detectives at the West 135th Street Station. When the new Wadsworth Avenue Station was opened last year he was sent there. His pension will be $1,650 a year.

Acting Police Commissioner Leach announced yesterday the appointment of three policewomen to serve in the Special Service Section under Deputy Chief Inspector Samuel G. Belton. They were Lucy C. Murphy, Wilhelmine Lawless and Mary I. A. O'Neill.

BOTTLE MEN GET NO RISE.

Employers Lay Refusal of Advance to Effects of Dry Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Because prohibition has greatly injured their industry, the bottle blowers were today denied an increase in wages by the National Bottle Manufacturers' Association, in convention at the Marlborough Blenheim Hotel here.

An eloquent plea by James Maloney of Toledo, President of the Bottle Blowers' Association, for the increase was made in vain. E. B. Springfield of Detroit, President of the Manufacturers' Association, said the deplorable condition of the industry made it impossible to increase wages. It was decided, however, to pay the workers weekly instead of bi-monthly, as has been the custom.

In his address Mr. Maloney said that jazz music, abbreviated feminine dress and lurid sex literature, all combined, have not caused as much corruption as the Volstead law alone.

MURDER ARREST DEMANDED

Moore's Prosecutor Is Asked to Find Missing Half-Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Following the acquittal of Howard Moore of Milville on the charge of shooting his brother in their home last January, demands have been made upon the county prosecutor here that Frank Young, half-brother of the Moore boys, who disappeared from home the night of the murder and has not been seen since, be sought by the police and made to explain his disappearance.

In an unsigned letter which Howard Moore's attorney has sought to identify as written by Young, and which was received by Howard a few days after the murder, the writer declares he is the man who shot Thomas Moore Jr. and threatens Howard Moore and his father. It was postmarked North Philadelphia.

ELLSWORTH, HOME, DONE WITH PLANES

They're Not Yet Practicable for Polar Exploration, Says Amundsen's Comrade.

THE DIRIGIBLE FAR SAFER

But Travel by Foot and Dog Sled Is Still the Most Certain, He Declares.

The airplane must undergo extensive development before it is anything like a safe vehicle for Arctic exploration, according to Lincoln Ellsworth, financial backer and second in command of the Amundsen party's attempt to reach the Pole by air. Mr. Ellsworth arrived here yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII.

The dirigible is far better fitted for polar research than the airplane, he said, but travel on foot and by dogsled is still the safest and surest means of conquering the Arctic.

Mr. Ellsworth said that another Amundsen expedition to reach the Pole and to hunt for new land in the unexplored area had been definitely decided upon, but that the method of travel would not be settled until conferences were held here in October, when Amundsen will pay another visit to this country.

"The new expedition will have the same personnel as the last one," he said. "Captain Amundsen will be in command, and I hope that the backing will be entirely American."

Elaborate plans had been made by admirers of the explorer to meet the ship at Quarantine with bands and singers, but Mr. Ellsworth had sent word to his friends to put a stop to all plans for a reception. Accordingly, the arrival at New York was in striking contrast to the return of the Amundsen party to Oslo on June 15, when the entire city was decorated, and the explorers were taken to the royal palace and decorated for their valorous attempt to solve the riddle of the north.

Liner Bright With Flags.

The Frederick VIII, however, was decorated like a yacht at the Yale-Harvard boat race. She was flag-dressed from bow to fore and from mainmast to stern. Her brasswork was gleaming and her paint and woodwork were scrubbed spotlessly clean. But Mr. Ellsworth's request to avoid all formalities had been obeyed to the letter. However, two representatives of the Norwegian Consulate went down to Quarantine on the revenue cutter with ship news reporters and the camera men, to testify to the return to his native land of the joint leader of one of the most daring efforts to dash to the North Pole and the hero of one of the pluckiest fights against odds to win back to safety that has ever been entered in the annals of Arctic discovery. And several city officials met the steamer at the line's pier at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, to extend an official welcome to Ellsworth, to whom also the customs officials extended the courtesy of the port.

"The object of our expedition was to reach the Pole by airplane," said Mr. Ellsworth, "and to explore the area between Peary's base at Cape Columbia and Nansen's drift.

"Our future plans are not yet made definite, as we are awaiting the arrival of Captain Amundsen on Oct. 8. The airplane, as now developed, is not suited to Arctic exploration," he continued. "It is all right until you come down. The old method of ship, dog-sleds and foot travel is still the safest and surest method of polar exploration. Next to that the airship is best. At any event, whatever the plans of the new expedition, next time I shall take radio apparatus."

Mr. Ellsworth was modest about his own bravery in rescuing the mechanician and pilot of his machine, the N-24, when they fell through the ice on May 26. For this rescue of Lieutenants Leif Dietrichson and Oskar Omdal, King Haakon VII presented him the Order of St. Olav, and the Gold Medal of Honor for "excellent behavior in saving human life."

"If one man had been lost," he explained, "we would all have been lost. As it was, we made five unsuccessful attempts to get the plane out, and only when we sighted a lead in the ice five hundred meters long were we able to take off. As it was, we left in such a hurry that we left all our equipment, which we had just dumped on the ice when the lead opened.

Landed Three Miles Apart.

"The two planes came down at the same time, but were forced to land three miles apart. It was five days before we got together again. In that time we had no sleep. One of the metal pontoons of my plane was leaking badly and we were forced to pump all the time. Finally, the drift of the ice pack brought us within three-quarters of a mile of the other machine, so we abandoned ours and joined Amundsen.

"Amundsen was a wonderful leader. He kept on saying 'when it's darkest it's just before the light!' We never lost heart, and I could never hope to find a finer set of men than the rest of the party. In all the time there was not one disagreement. I couldn't ask better comrades.

"All the tools we had to clear the ice to make a runway for the airplane were three wooden shovels, three clasp knives lashed with rawhide to our ski poles, and an airplane anchor. With these we moved 300 tons of ice."

Regarding the food, Mr. Ellsworth said that all the party were so keyed up by the strain of trying to handle the machine on the soft snow and of watching for leads that they had no appetites.

"All we had to eat was half a pound of liquid food a day each and three oatmeal wafers. We had hot chocolate and pommican soup three times a day, and a thin wafer with each meal," he added.

"The first day we were caught in the ice a seal popped up from the sea and watched us with a most curious intensity for a long time. Finally it disappeared. We did not then know how long we would be caught or we would have varied our diet with seal meat. We never saw another."

"The worst of our difficulties," he continued, "was caused by the soft snow. It wasn't until we had been stuck for a week that we discovered that by trampling it down, we could move the airplane around more easily. We were also in continual fear that the ice cake on which we were floating would break to pieces under us.

Watched for a Break in Ice.

"I also found it very difficult to sleep as Summer burst on the Arctic on June 2, after which there was no difference between day and night. While the others slept, one of our party had to keep patrolling the edges of the ice, watching for a break which would enable us to get away. Another disturbing thing was the way the appearance of the surrounding ice changed. It was moving all the time."

Amundsen's partner said that he did not think there was any possibility of land in the segment of the Arctic Ocean which their party explored. Regarding the possibilities of the MacMillan expedition he was more hopeful. "There may be land over there," he said. "One day we saw a little auk flying from the north to the northwest, and some time later two geese flying in the same direction. They were very weary, as though they had flown a long distance, but there must be land in that direction."

The value of any land discoveries, he declared, would depend on the development of air travel. "Spitzbergen is a mass of coal, showing that at one time the area must have been tropical," he said, "but no use has hitherto been found for it. Whatever land is found will be valuable only as an air base. The air route over the Arctic from London to Hongkong is only half as long as the land route. An Arctic air station would shorten the distance from Europe to America. But there is no land where we were. We sounded and found a depth of 4,000 meters, showing that there is no land anywhere near."

Two contradictions of Arctic travel had been produced by the expedition, according to Mr. Ellsworth. The first was the fact that the magnetic compass, which experts declared could not be used in the Arctic, proved perfectly reliable, sufficing to guide the plane back to Spitzbergen. The second was the fact that Arctic life produced a species of trench-fever in the party, causing a numbness in hands and feet which had no relation to the temperature.

Wants All-American Backing.

Plans for the future, according to Mr. Ellsworth, depend entirely on Amundsen. The latter is due to arrive here on Oct. 8, and will immediately participate in the Norse-American Centennial at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on the 9th, 10th and 11th. This will celebrate the arrival of the first fifty-three Norse immigrants on the thirty-three ton sloop Restaurasionen, whose officers were arrested for carrying too many passengers.

"The six thousand feet of moving pictures which we took from the planes, and any money which may be raised by lecturing," explained Mr. Ellsworth, "will go toward defraying the cost of the new expedition. The last one cost about $150,000, of which I contributed $85,000. I hope that Amundsen's next trip will be entirely backed by Americans. However, the personnel must remain the same: Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, Leif Dietrichson, Oskar Omdal of Norway, and the German mechanic, Ernst Feucht, under the command of Roald Amundsen.

"I can't say whether airplanes will be used next time," he concluded. "The airship is certainly more feasible than the airplane, but a Zeppelin would be too costly, and while a small airship would cost no more than the planes, it would be difficult to handle."

Mr. Ellsworth said in conclusion that the three greatest thrills of the entire trip were: First, when they started from Spitzbergen and flew for three hours over 3,000 feet of fog, in which the sun made a double rainbow, with the shadow of the plane in the centre of the two iridescent arcs; second, when the plane took off from the ice after being imprisoned for three weeks in the drifting pack, and third, the wonderful reception given them in Oslo, the capital of Norway.

Mr. Ellsworth said he planned to remain in New York for six weeks, and could be reached through the Century Club. None of his relatives came to the pier to meet him, his sister being in Italy, where his father, James W. Ellsworth, of 603 Park Avenue, died shortly after the expedition left Spitzbergen.

EXAMINE BRITONS BEFORE COMING HERE

New Plan Put in Effect to Relieve Rejected Ones of Useless Trip to America.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A new system of examining medically and for immigration purposes all British emigrants to the United States at London and a number of other ports in England, Scotland and Ireland was inaugurated today.

In London the system is installed in an office close to the American Consulate General in Cavendish Square and the examination is conducted at the same time the visa is granted. The officials had hoped that the first day being the Saturday before a Bank holiday few applicants would present themselves, giving them leisure in which to correct such difficulties as the actual working of the system might reveal. But the chance of escaping the so-called terrors of Ellis Island brought more of the prospective emigrants than the officials wanted as soon as the doors were opened. The line was soon formed, each awaiting his turn to go before the doctors and officials, who were kept working at high pressure all morning.

The plan of examining emigrants before embarking is likely to be popular, provided the officials in New York find it satisfactory. Emigrants here are told that they may be examined again at the port of entry, but it is understood that this will be done only if good cause is shown during the voyage that they should be examined again.

The big steamship companies are inclined to favor the plan. Obviously it is a considerable safeguard against their accepting passengers whom ultimately they must bring back free because the American officials reject them.

LASSOES A RATTLESNAKE.

Jersey Farmer Takes Four-Foot Reptile Home for a Pet.

Special to The New York Times.

SUSSEX, N. J., Aug. 1.—Rattlesnakes are reported in great abundance in this vicinity this Summer. Samuel Cole, who lives on a farm near by was entering his barn yesterday to get his horse when he noticed a rattler 5 feet long coiled on the stable floor behind the horse and poised to spring. Cole got a rake and killed the reptile.

Elliott Tranger, another farmer, lassoed a rattlesnake 4 feet long on the highway near here yesterday, and took it home for a pet.

Ex-Senator Saulsbury Improving.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 1 (AP).—Former Senator Willard Saulsbury of Wilmington, Del., who has been critically ill with heart trouble at his Summer home here, passed a very comfortable night and has shown continued improvement today, Dr. Eben Alden, his attending physician, reported.

BULL ATTACKS AIRPLANE CARRYING PASSENGERS

Belgian Animal Is 'Knocked Out' by Propellers as Machine Makes Forced Landing.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A battle between a bull and an airplane, in which the bull did not get the better of the encounter, was the nerve-wracking experience of travelers by the Paris-Brussels airline this morning, when a "Goliath" plane made a forced landing near Soignies, about eight miles from its destination.

With eight passengers, pilot and mechanic the big machine left the Bourget Aerodrome in Paris. It developed engine trouble and finally landed in Belgium, coming down safely in a green pasture. A bull was grazing not far off. Seeing what he took to be an unknown species of enemy advancing toward him the bull, nothing daunted by the adversary's huge size and infuriated by the noise of the humming engine, lowered his head and charged like Don Quixote against the windmill. And, like Don Quixote, got the worst end of the bargain.

The impact brought the still moving "Goliath" plane to a dead stop, quivering under the shock and with its nose badly damaged. But the revolving propeller laid the bull's head open with a terrible gash, knocking the beast senseless.

"We'll Spend Our Vacation In Our Own Home At Beautiful MARATHON PARK!"

"NOW that we have this money saved up, Tom, why spend it for a short vacation that will soon be over and forgotten? Let's use it instead as a first payment on our own home at Beautiful MARATHON PARK—probably the finest home development anywhere.

"We can have every enjoyable vacation pleasure at MARATHON PARK—boating, swimming, sailing, fishing, etc.—because Little Neck Bay and the Sound are just a short distance away, and our home will nestle in a delightful park-like setting of trees and flowers."

Think this over! You certainly will be happier after the vacation season is over if you use your vacation money in this way—to get a home of your own.

Beautiful MARATHON PARK is only 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. 66 electric trains daily provide the most excellent kind of service. *Come to Beautiful MARATHON PARK today* or any evening this week. 7 room and bath homes with all improvements offer amazing values at

$5260--$5590

Write for Illustrated Booklet T.

MARATHON PARK HOMES CORP.
Phone Bayside 2763.
Little Neck, L. I. *(Within City Limits)*

The Esplanade
and
Restaurant Esplanade
West End Avenue at 74th St.

The Esplanade has maintained its superlative standing through five years of proven superiority. It continues foremost because of irreproachable service, spacious rooms and unequalled location.

Immediate Possession Or October First

1 room & bath - $1400 up
2 rooms & bath - $2700 up
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Larger suites if desired

Including complete service and light

A model apartment furnished by H. F. Huber & Co. is available for inspection

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21 EAST 40th ST.
Telephone VANderbilt 2027

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALESMEN WANTED

A man between 30 and 35, with not less than five years' experience selling to jobbers, to sell a radio specialty; some radio experience preferred; product will be advertised; offers splendid margins; territory is large, price is right; men to qualify must give personal and business history, must own an automobile; reasonable expense advance against commission; well-established company; excellent prospects for large, steady mailing income and advancement to capable man.

Z 2058 Times Annex.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pass-a-Grille Florida

Pass-a-Grille is an attractive name for a city, is it not?

This little city is fast coming into its own.

Its wonderful location on the southern end of Long Key, one of the great islands in Florida, with great possibilities, is becoming recognized very universally.

Long Key is surrounded by two splendid bodies of water—the Gulf of Mexico and Boca Ceiga Bay. It has original land and recovery acreage possibilities to give it an area approximating the size of Miami Beach, and it can be developed into as beautiful a resort as Miami Beach.

Long Key is a short motor ride from the heart of St. Petersburg, over a wooden toll bridge, crossing Boca Ceiga Bay, but this bridge is totally inadequate to take care of present traffic. As an instance: On July 4 last 3,500 automobiles, carrying 14,000 people, failed to get across the bridge to Pass-a-Grille, to attend a celebration there, consisting mostly of swimming and motor-boat contests, with fireworks in the evening. This celebration was attended by more than 25,000 people, who came from interior sections of Florida. The Gulf beaches are a great attraction all year.

Pass-a-Grille's Possibilities Forecasted by Big Men Several Years Ago

The late John Wanamaker spent the last seven winters of his life at Pass-a-Grille, where his houseboat was at anchor in Boca Ceiga Bay for several months. He fished every day, practically. He wrote many interesting "editorials" about Pass-a-Grille, which were printed in the advertisements of his stores in New York and Philadelphia newspapers. He expressed the opinion privately that had he discovered Pass-a-Grille earlier in his life he would have enjoyed better health and would have been more fit to do the big work which absorbed him completely and made him, as we all know, An International Personality.

He predicted that the future held something big for Pass-a-Grille and the Island of Long Key—and now his prediction, and that of many others, is coming true. This resort entertains winter tourists in large numbers, but entertains more visitors in the late spring, summer and fall because it is accepted as an all-year-round resort.

In the months of May, June, July, when tarpon fishing is at its best, Pass-a-Grille is headquarters for many of the big professional and business men of the country, who think and say there is no place like it in all the world.

Past and Present Real Estate Activity on Long Key Island

Miller Huggins, manager of the Yankee Baseball Club, who is now an annual visitor to St. Petersburg, appreciated the possibilities associated with the development of Long Key two years ago, when he joined the writer and two other friends in the purchase of approximately ten and a half acres, fronting 980 feet, or thereabouts, on the Gulf of Mexico, and the same distance on Boca Ceiga Bay.

Mr. Huggins and the writer and two other friends are now regretting very much that they sold this property, a few months after its purchase, at a net profit of more than 90 per cent.—for we received information by telegraph Saturday morning that this same property had been re-sold at a profit of more than 300 per cent. This means that the acreage sold for approximately $25,000 an acre.

The same telegram conveyed the information that waterfront home sites on Long Key are selling at $20,000 and more.

This proves that waterfront property in Florida is in great demand. People apparently do not care what they have to pay for their home sites. They want homes on the Gulf of Mexico. They want the health that they get from living in this wonderful location, with its remarkable climate all year.

Smitz-Freeman Corporation Controls the Heart of Long Key

Long Key will soon be connected to St. Petersburg by a concrete causeway, 100 feet wide, and costing $1,250,000. It is this fact, coupled with the general knowledge of the value of Long Key property for residential purposes—as well as for hotels, apartment houses, casinos, bathing pavilions—that is centering attention on this wonderful location.

The property controlled by our firm will be sold only to those who will agree to develop it in the high-class way that has made Miami Beach at Miami one of the most popular resorts in America.

Those interested may make an appointment with the writer at his suite in the Hotel Commodore, where he will remain for a few days.

This proposition is as worthy as any proposition offered to New Yorkers who have big vision and big money.

William C. Freeman, Vice President
Smitz-Freeman Corporation,
Real Estate Investments,
St. Petersburg, Florida.

ASSOCIATION AIDS CRUSADE ON CRIME

Business Men's Protective Body Will Support Gary Proposals Actively.

AIMS TO AMEND THE CODE

Word From All Parts of the Country Indicates Wide Interest in Movement.

NATIONAL SCOPE STRESSED

Smith Plan for State Commission Seen as Putting New York Out in Front in Drive.

The Allied Business Men's Protective Association, Inc., with headquarters at 291 Broadway, unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday endorsing the National Crime Commission movement and anti-crime crusade proposed last week at a meeting of prominent men in the offices of Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation.

Members of the association, discussing the crime situation, agreed with the recent statement of Mark O. Prentiss, one of the leaders in the movement that it is "terrifying beyond all expression." Although it was admitted business had suffered heavy losses through the brazen activities of the modern criminal, with his ready pistol and his purring automobile ready for the "getaway," this fact was not more stressed in the discussion than was the loss of life through crimes of violence and the danger to life in hold-ups and crimes of that character.

Members of the Allied Business Men's Protective Association, it was said, have sought to have officials of the organization take some step to show that they are ready, individually and as an organized body, to support the anti-crime movement among business men and officials, and to give it their active cooperation.

Business Men's Resolution.

The resolution of endorsement reads:

"Resolved, That the Allied Business Men's Protective Association, Inc., tenders its hearty cooperation to the newly organized movement to establish a National Crime Commission, which has for its motive a movement to combat the terrific evils existing in the way of crimes committed by murderous assaults, and in the scheming and manipulation of those engaged in the perpetration of crime, so notoriously known to exist in this country, whereby it may be ascertained just how far the police, the prosecuting officials, the judiciary and the parole boards of the country may be found to be at fault in encouraging and aiding those enemies of society to the end that the criminal laws may be remodeled and their sphere of usefulness enlarged and encouraged by a stricter enforcement and by obtaining cooperation and quicker action among the punitive agencies throughout the entire country."

Officials of the association expressed the opinion that while the existing Criminal Code might be made far more effective against criminals, amendments and alterations would materially strengthen it and should be drawn and put into effect.

Communications received by the leaders of the National Crime Commission movement indicate that interest in it is very general and is by no means confined to this community or State. Letters from individuals in both the South and West indicate that crime in those sections is now recognized as a menace to be met by organized business, by the citizenship of the country whose lives and property are both endangered.

At the next meeting, to be arranged for in detail tomorrow by Mr. Prentiss, Assemblyman F. Trubee Davison of Glen Cove, L. I., and one or two others, probably including Franklin D. Roosevelt and Judge Gary, there will, it is said, be prominent persons from other cities and States, as the movement is essentially national.

Crusade to Be Nation-Wide.

Mr. Prentiss pointed out that the National Crime Commission is not to be a body that will go after any one set of officials, or any man or body of men of one city, but will investigate crime and methods of combating it in many sections of the United States. Where it is found that anti-crime methods are least effective, such a community will be appraised of that fact and will be informed also of more effective methods which may have been found in operation in other sections. The movement, Mr. Prentiss said, may result in something akin to a unification of crime-fighting methods, and certainly will bring into much greater and closer cooperation the punitive agencies throughout the country.

Although prohibition has been mentioned in connection with the movement, its leaders are anxious to have it understood that the National Crime Commission will not concern itself with the Volstead act and its enforcement. The only connection prohibition has with the movement is of that variety outlined Friday by Judge Alfred J. Talley, who said the prohibition law, in his opinion, was "responsible for all our lawlessness and disregard for constituted authority."

In view of discussions that have developed ever since the first meeting regarding where to place the blame for existing crime conditions, it is said the first step of the Crime Commission will be to look carefully into the phase of the situation. Already it has been charged that punitive agencies have displayed jealousy of each other and have thereby lost a degree of their effectiveness.

If Governor Smith puts through his proposal for a State Crime Commission, with power of subpoena, such a commission, leaders of the national movement say, will probably place New York out in front as leading the nation-wide anti-crime crusade, and dissemination of such information as may be obtained by the State Commission will, it is believed, prove a great help to other crime-ridden States and communities.

DEFENDS LATIN AMERICA.

Pan-American Labor Official Hits British 'Monroe Doctrine' Idea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Santiago Iglesias, Spanish Language Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, in a statement today took issue with recent remarks by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, on the position Great Britain should take in the affairs of Latin-American nations.

Mr. Iglesias described as "a most amazing declaration" Dr. Rowe's statement before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., that "it is essential that Great Britain, with her possessions in this hemisphere, be given a voice in the determination of Pan-American policies."

"Dr. Rowe declared," Mr. Iglesias said, "that Latin America is drifting toward the balance-of-power system of pre-war Europe and urged that the Monroe Doctrine be made continental."

"If it is true," Mr. Iglesias continued, "that South America is drifting toward a balance-of-power system, it is because of two principal factors:

"First, American investments in every Latin-American nation, placing those nations under heavy obligations and sometimes placing even their customs houses and internal revenues under supervision of American officials.

"Second, European political propaganda, which is working toward a European political and social leadership in Latin America.

"When nations drift toward the formation of groups suspicious of each other it is because certain forces are at work creating suspicion. American finance is undoubtedly the greatest force on this continent for the creation of suspicious sentiments between nations."

TO STUDY PRIMITIVE MEN.

Three Colorado Scientists Sail for South Africa.

Three Colorado scientists sailed yesterday from Brooklyn on the steamship Eastern Glade of the Bull Line on their way to Bechuanaland, South Africa, via Cape Town, where they intend to explore the Kilahari desert and study the habits of the bushmen, who are said to be passing through early stages of human evolution. Dr. C. E. Cadle, Dr. Grant H. John and Paul L. Hoefler, the photographer of the party, are all from Denver. Business men of that city are backing the expedition.

In speaking of the enterprise yesterday, Dr. Cadle said that the expedition was a result of the widespread interest in evolution revived by the recent Scopes trial at Dayton, Tenn.

"The natives of the Kilahari bush are probably the lowest race on earth," said Dr. Cadle, "and although they do not actually swing from the branches of trees, their resemblance to highly developed apes is remarkable. We expect to spend a year in the Kilahari country, living among these strange people and studying their customs and religion.

"The fact that the Kilahari desert is practically impassable for white people in the wet season, because of the thousands of insects and reptiles which swarm in the air and on the ground, and that water is almost impossible to obtain during the dry season of nine months, has kept the tribe unaffected by visits of scientists," Dr. Cadle said.

GETS LATE BRYAN LETTER.

Texas Pastor Receives Communication Posted Day Before Death.

One of William Jennings Bryan's last letters was sent to the Rev. J. Frank Norris, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fort Worth, Texas. It was posted in Chattanooga July 25, the day before Mr. Bryan died.

In the letter Mr. Bryan tells of working on his speech, which was intended to be delivered in summing up the case against John Thomas Scopes.

The letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Norris:

Well, we won our case. It woke up the country, if I can judge from letters and telegrams. Am just having my speech (prepared but not delivered) put into pamphlet form. Will send you copy. I think it is the strongest indictment of evolution I have made.

Much obliged to you for your part in getting me into the case. Much obliged to you, too, for Everidge. He is a delightful and very efficient [word left out]. I wish you would let me correct my part in the trial before you publish it. Sorry you were not there.

Yours,
BRYAN.

The letter was written on small square pieces of accounting paper.

PLANS BRYAN MEMORIAL.

Progressive Dayton Club Starts Move for National Association.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 1 (AP).—At a meeting of the Progressive Dayton Club action was taken to form a national Bryan Memorial Association and invitation was extended to George F. Washburn of Manomet, Mass.; H. T. Fairbairn of Washington, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina and Colonel P. H. Callahan of Louisville to come here to aid in getting the movement under way.

Mr. Fairbairn was the first to suggest that a university be built at Dayton to teach Fundamentalism, and his plan was endorsed by Mr. Bryan during the Scopes trial, while Mr. Washburn is reported to have pledged $25,000 to the institution and also $25,000 endowment.

Mrs. Bryan Starts for Florida Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Mrs. William Jennings Bryan tonight began her sad journey back to Marymont, the cocoanut grove, Florida, home, which the Commoner built and named for her. She was accompanied by her son, William Jennings Bryan Jr., her nurse, Mrs. C. C. Stephens, and her husband's secretary, W. E. Thompson. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, left on the same train for Raleigh, N. C.

KLAN MEMBERS BUILD HALL.

Jersey Organization Begins Work on Cellar at Twilight.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—One hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan, armed with shovels, hammers, saws and other implements, are now building a meeting hall for themselves on the Shore Road, between Linwood and Northfield, in a partially settled farming district.

Beginning work at twilight, the Klansmen dug the cellar of the building. The members are working steadily each day on the building. The Klan formerly met in the Junior Mechanics' Hall in Pleasantville, but during the Summer meetings have been held in an open lot at Bargaintown.

PUBLIC NOTICES

One dollar an agate line.

TO WILLIAM NEILY, SON OF SARAH Harriette Neily, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland, and nephew of LUCINDA BAKER, deceased, and his children, and all persons claiming by, through or under him or them.

PURSUANT to an Order made on the 27th day of May, 1925, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, you are hereby called upon to send in to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January, 1926, your claim to the estate of LUCINDA BAKER, deceased, who died at Wellington, in New Zealand, on the 24 day of July, 1923, failing which the said estate will be distributed among those entitled thereto disregarding your claim.

DATED at Wellington, this 1st day of June, 1925.

GEO. G. ROSE,
Solicitor to the Public Trust Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL CAMPAIGN; Total 3513; This w'k 86 yrds; last wk's 28.

J. A. H.—MOTHER PROSTRATED; COMmunicate at once. DAD.

FRANK—COMMUNICATE WITH ME IMmediately; very important. Wife, Eva (Boo).

Every advertisement offered to The New York Times is subject to its censorship and must conform to The Times standards and its ideals of a newspaper's obligations to the public.

Crowd Seizes Train in London Holiday Rush; Forces Rail Officials to Run It to Margate

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Part of the huge crowd bent on celebrating at the seashore the August Bank Holiday, which gives Londoners a vacation from Saturday to Tuesday, gathered at Victoria Station here today, spied an empty train and proceeded to fill every seat in it.

"That train does not go anywhere," protested the railway officials.

"Yes, it does," shouted the spokesman of the crowd. "It goes to Margate."

And they refused to budge until the station master told the engineer to "go to Margate." And go he did to that favorite seaside resort amid the rousing cheers of the crowd.

This was only one of the exciting incidents while the record-breaking London week-end crowd poured into the stations today, storming the barriers in eagerness to reach the trains. Seventeen trains left for Scotland alone last night between 7:30 and 10 o'clock.

At Euston Station, which serves many favorite holiday resorts, hundreds were lined up all night in order to find places on the early trains this morning.

HOLD UP 15 IN CLUB, GET CASH AND GEMS

Thugs Cow Members of Bronx Political Organization With Pistols and Flee in Auto.

VICTIM PURSUES IN VAIN

Maze of Traffic at a Busy Corner Aids Six Robbers Who Are Chased for Half a Mile.

Fifteen members of the Muskoota Club, the First Assembly District Democratic Club of the Bronx, were robbed of $1,000 in cash and jewelry yesterday afternoon by six bandits, four of whom entered the clubhouse at 313 St. Ann's Avenue with drawn pistols and forced every one present to hand over his valuables. The thugs escaped in an automobile after they had been pursued for half a mile by one of their victims.

The six robbers rode up to the clubhouse in a touring car shortly after 2 o'clock. While one man remained at the wheel, the other five leaped out and started for the door. One stopped to stand guard and the rest entered. The fifteen members of the club were scattered around the room, talking and playing cards, when the robbers flung open the door.

The members were lined up against the wall in the rear of the room and ordered to "stick 'em up and be quick about it." Two of the intruders put their pistols in their pockets and, beginning at opposite ends of the line, searched each victim. When they had completed the collection, the robbers cautioned the victims not to stir for five minutes. Then they backed from the room, slammed the door and rushed for their automobile.

The club members, disregarding the warning, ran from the room, shouting "Hold-up." One member jumped into his own roadster and gave chase. For a while he kept the thugs' car in sight, but lost the trail in the maze of traffic at Willis Avenue after a chase of half a mile.

Alderman Edward W. Curley of the Twenty-fifth District, the Bronx, and James Thornton, the club's treasurer, who had considerable cash about their persons, had left the club a few moments before the robbers entered. James F. Graghty, Democratic leader of the Bronx and Deputy County Clerk, arrived shortly after the hold-up.

SEVEN SHOOT UP AN INN.

Open Fire After Order for Wine Is Refused, Then Flee Into Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Seven men believed to be hi-jackers shot up the Betsy Ross Inn, on the White Horse Pike, near Atco, ten miles north of here, this morning. William Farrell, the bartender, was badly beaten, and threatened with death if he notified the police before the attacking force had an opportunity to escape. The cash register was robbed of $175.

According to Farrel, the seven arrived in a sedan and entered the barroom. One ordered champagne, another then shouted, "Make it a tubful!" When Farrell replied that the inn had no champagne, three of the men drew pistols and began shooting at the mirrors and into the ceiling. Others picked up chairs or any other movable articles and demolished them.

After ten minutes of shooting and destruction the men ran to their sedan and disappeared in the direction of Atlantic City. Farrell telephoned the State Police substation at Magnolia, but no trace of the intruders could be found.

FIRE DAMAGES A PIER NEAR VEHICULAR TUBE

Workers in Tunnel Lose Street Clothes as Flames Destroy Their Lockers.

While 200 men were working in the Hudson River vehicular tunnel, sixty feet below the level of the street, last night, fire destroyed the locker room at Pier 35, foot of Spring Street, in which most of the men had left their street clothes. They were unaware of the fire until they emerged from the tunnel at midnight. Nearly all were forced to go home in their working clothes.

The fire started just after 8 o'clock and was discovered by Patrolman William Dillon of the Charles Street Station. He pulled the alarm, but when the engines arrived a short time later the flames had already spread to the Emergency Hospital, which was vacant.

The blaze had gained such headway by this time that the firemen were forced to take precautions to prevent the fire from spreading to neighboring piers. After an hour's fighting they finally extinguished the fire. The damage was estimated at about $10,000.

DOSCHER ESTATE $1,003,247

Most of the Sum Goes to Widow of Realty Developer.

Charles Doscher, real estate developer, who died in Brooklyn on March 6, 1922, left an estate valued at $1,003,247, according to an appraisal filed yesterday with Surrogate Wingate in Brooklyn. Mrs. Alice Bechtold Doscher of Huntington, L. I., the widow, receives one-half the estate and a life interest in the remainder. Mrs. Caroline Canidus, a sister, of 770 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, receives $6,822; Henry Doscher, a brother, of 43 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, and another brother, John Doscher, of 4 West 31st Street, Manhattan, each receive $73,384.

Mr. Doscher was born in this city in 1870. After 1900 he was engaged in the development of large tracts of real estate in East New York. He was also interested in scientific pursuits and was a member of the National Geographic Society, the New York Zoological Society, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and other organizations.

WERBLOWS, JAILED FOR BIG FRAUD, FREE

Henry Released After Reversal of Conviction, Robert for Reasonable Doubt.

ACCUSED CALLED VICTIMS

Attorney for the Brothers Says They Saved Bank $100,000 Instead of Costing It $150,000.

Robert and Henry Werblow, sentenced in February, 1924, to serve five to ten years in Sing Sing for a conspiracy by means of which the Guaranty Trust Company and the Asia Banking Corporation were swindled out of $139,000, are both at liberty in this city. Henry was released a week ago when the Court of Appeals reversed his conviction. Robert was released yesterday in $10,000 bail on a certificate of reasonable doubt. The order for his release was signed by General Sessions Judge McIntyre.

The Court of Appeals a few days ago affirmed the conviction of Robert Werblow and it was believed no further effort would be made to get him out. Although George Gordon Battle, Robert's attorney, was not available last night, former Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, who was counsel for the Werblow brothers for a long time, said the certificate of reasonable doubt probably had been granted as a result of a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence.

Henry, at the time of the alleged larceny, was assistant manager of the Peking branch of the Asia Banking Corporation. Robert, living in Brooklyn, was employed by the Chase National Bank. Isaac, a third brother not apprehended, lived with Robert. Justice Merrill, who wrote the opinion in which the Appellate Division affirmed Henry's conviction, described the conspiracy about as follows:

Isaac, under the name of "Max Elliott," with the aid of his brothers, opened an account in London through cables purporting to have been sent from the Hankow branch of the Asia Corporation. After the credit was established two cables were sent by Henry to the London branch of the Guaranty Trust Company for about $150,000 for "Elliott" on a pretended bridge contract with the Chinese Government. Isaac is said to have checked out the money and transferred it to the Peking branch of the Asia Corporation to the credit of "Chester James." Henry, as assistant manager there, had control of the account. In this way the brothers are said to have obtained the money for which the Guaranty Trust Company was held liable.

Mr. Markewich, while attorney for the Werblow brothers, said they themselves had been fraud victims. He declared that Henry had been led by forged telegrams to believe one of his brothers in this city was a crook, and his arrest was the result of his efforts to protect this supposedly crooked brother. Henry, Mr. Markewich added, came here voluntarily from China to explain matters to his employer, Dr. Charles Adams Holder, President of the Asia Banking Corporation. Henry, according to his former attorney, instead of robbing his company, had actually saved it about $100,000.

It was contended by the prosecution, however, that Henry was lured from China to this city so that there would not be extradition proceedings, which might have caused great delay.

RADIO AUTO AGITATES BUSY STREETS AGAIN

Second Test Car Steers Erratic Course as Police Clear Path—Goes Dead in Park Avenue.

Francis B. Houdina gave his driverless automobile another test yesterday and once again the place picked for the car to weave an erratic course was one of the busiest in the city. Despite mutterings from agitated walkers and complaints from other motorists the test yesterday was sanctioned by the police to the extent of a detail of three motorcycle men.

At various points along the route of the test persons about to cross the street shrank back, fearing that the riderless automobile might suddenly zigzag into them. Drivers of other cars made haste to give the radio-controlled machine a clear berth, and this led to innumerable small traffic tangles.

The police made a clear path for the experimental car. The course was from in front of the office of a motor car sales company at Sixty-second Street and Broadway, thence to Central Park West and down to busy Columbus Circle. The car then proceeded slowly through Fifty-eighth Street to Park Avenue and up to Eighty-second Street, where something went wrong. The machine was shunted through the park back to its starting point.

On its first test a few days ago, the car crashed into another automobile in Fifth Avenue.

B. H. SNELL IS SUED BY SISTER-IN-LAW

Plaintiff, Asking $400,000, Says Representative Alienated Her Husband's Affections.

DIFFERENCES OVER ESTATE

Kimball Snell Joins Brother in Denying His Wife's Charges—Declares Nothing Is Due Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 1.—Representative Bertrand H. Snell of Potsdam was named defendant in an alienation of affections suit for $400,000 damages brought by Mrs. Edwina B. Snell of Syracuse, his sister-in-law, before Supreme Court Justice Edgecomb here today.

The plaintiff, who is the wife of Kimball J. Snell, younger brother of the Congressman, charges her husband was lured away from her by Representative Snell because she had advised her husband to demand an accounting in her mother's estate, which was being handled by him.

Frank E. Young and Ray Young, counsel for Mrs. Snell, appeared before Justice Edgecomb and demanded an order permitting an examination of the defendant before the trial of the action for the purpose of obtaining correspondence between the Congressman and his brother relative to the advice alleged by the latter's wife.

The Snell brothers are sons of the late Hollis and Flora Snell. The father died in 1891, leaving $15,000 in personal property and considerable real estate. The widow, who was made executor of his will, died in 1911, leaving $17,000 in personal property and considerable realty.

According to the charges of the plaintiff, Representative Snell exerted a great influence over his mother and induced her to make him executor of her will, although the property was to have been divided between the two sons.

The Congressman, according to the complaint, had handled the money prior to his mother's death and took complete charge of it after her death, investing it, and, the plaintiff charges, using it for his own benefit.

Says Representative Has $3,000,000

According to Mrs. Snell's charges, the defendant in the suit has built up a fortune of $3,000,000, but has never made an accounting to his brother. Mrs Snell sets forth that the enmity of her brother-in-law toward her was brought about when she urged her husband to call for an accounting. The Congressman, she says, lured her husband away last January and sent him to Florida where he has remained. She says he has not contributed to her support since.

Mrs. Snell asserts in the papers that her husband's share of the fortune would be $1,000,000, which includes holdings in valuable power interests in Northern New York. She further alleges that Representative Snell, in addition to taking her husband away from her, has prejudiced the minds of other people against her.

Representative Snell and his brother stand together in defense of the suit, the latter having submitted an affidavit disputing the estrangement charge and stating that he has received in the past ten years sums of money totaling nearly $100,000 and that at the present time he has no claim on what he characterizes as the Representative's private fortune.

Declares He Provided for Wife.

In his affidavit Kimball Snell says that Mrs. Snell was supposed to have gone to Illinois to visit her parents when he went to Florida to recuperate after an illness from pneumonia and that he was not aware that she had stopped in Syracuse until a letter came saying she was here and was planning to seek employment. He said he provided a home for his wife in Florida but received no answer when he wrote and asked her to join him there.

Delos M. Cosgrove of Watertown Representative Snell's counsel, in denying all of Mrs. Snell's allegations, said that Mr. Snell made his fortune through his business acumen. He said that Kimball Snell had received every penny due him, $50,894 in 1918 and $42,417 within the next three or four years.

Representative Snell is now in Europe. Decision was reserved after the arguments today.

MANN ACT CHARGES DENIED BY ZIEGLER

Deposed Klan Kleagle Says Trip Was Arranged With His Wife's Knowledge.

Walter D. Van Riper, counsel for Roscoe Carl Ziegler, former minister and deposed Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, who, with Miss Margaret Roberts of Trenton, is held in Newark on a Federal charge of conspiracy to violate the Mann act, told The Associated Press yesterday that the pair would be able to prove their innocence "beyond the question of a doubt," and that Ziegler had left his home by arrangement with Mrs. Ziegler.

Van Riper's statement said in part:

"Mr. Ziegler has authorized me to announce that at the time he originally left New Jersey he went away with the full knowledge and consent of his wife, and that upon his return a conference was held with Mrs. Ziegler and other interested parties, at which time all of the matters in dispute were thoroughly discussed, and that it was then understood that Mrs. Ziegler should proceed to secure a divorce, their marital troubles having reached a point where they both considered it impossible to live together any longer, and because of that reason Mr. Ziegler will not contest the divorce action—papers in which were served on him yesterday—although he emphatically denies the charges alleged in the petition for divorce filed by Mrs. Ziegler.

"Both Mr. Ziegler and Miss Roberts are indignant over the charges made against them of violating the Mann act and assert that these charges are absolutely without foundation, and they shall ask for trial at the earliest possible moment, at which time they will be able to prove beyond a question of doubt their innocence of these charges."

Today's Times

I. General News Section.
II. Editorial, Financial, Business.
III. Book Review in Rotogravure.
IV. Magazine in Rotogravure.
V. Rotogravure Picture Section. Part One.
VI. Rotogravure Picture Section. Part Two.
VII. Drama, Fashion, Society, Resorts, Steamships.
VIII. Special Features, Automobiles, Radio.
IX. Sports.
X. Real Estate Advertisements.
XI. Classified Advertisements.

Mink — Caracul Broadtail

Offered at Emphatic Reductions in this Annual

August Sale OF Gunther Furs

DECIDED reductions in effect during this August Event bring these luxurious Furs within the means of the conservative and economical woman. The high standard of GUNTHER QUALITY maintained for 105 years of fur retailing *never* varies, but the moderate standard of Gunther prices has been *sharply lowered* for this August Sale. A splendid opportunity for the woman of taste who has heretofore purchased only the more moderately priced Furs for her wardrobe!

		August Sale Price
Mink Coat,	28 inches	$1075
Mink Coat,	45 "	1250
Mink Coat,	42 "	1925
Mink Coat,	46 "	2500
Mink Coat,	45 "	2950
Mink Coat,	47 "	3250
Mink Coat,	47 "	4850
Bronze Caracul Coat, Cocoa Fox Collar and Border	46 inches	$1050
Bronze Caracul Coat, Cocoa Fox Collar and Cuffs	42 "	1075
Oyster Grey Caracul Coat, Black Fox Cuffs	45 "	1075
Black Caracul Coat, Jap Marten Collar	40 "	835
Black Caracul Coat, Jap Marten Collar and Cuffs	45 "	1250
Black Caracul Coat, Dyed Sable Collar and Cuffs	43 "	1675
Black Caracul Coat, Kolinsky Collar and Cuffs	46 "	1850
Black Caracul Coat, Kolinsky Collar and Cuffs	48 "	2150
Broadtail Coat, Kolinsky Collar and Cuffs	45 inches	$1575
Broadtail Coat, Blended Sable Collar and Cuffs	45 "	2125
Broadtail Coat, Mink Collar and Cuffs	48 "	2550
Broadtail Coat, Kolinsky Collar, Cuffs and Facing	45 "	2950
Broadtail Coat, Silver Fox Collar and Cuffs	47 "	3625

Fur Scarfs

Cocoa Fox	$ 65	Mink Scarfs (two skins)	$ 75
Hudson Bay Sable	85	Silvertone Fox	95
Silver Fox	350	Russian Sable (two skins)	450

Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats

This is a splendid opportunity to provide *now* for the *Fall*. The Advance style features as dictated by Paris are embodied into all these stunning creations.

$125 $165 $235

Furs purchased during this Event will be kept in our Storage Vaults on the premises without charge until called for in the Fall.

Gunther

Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

FURRIERS FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY

La Sandelle

Now on Sale

$6.75

This perforated slipper imported by SHOECRAFT, is an acknowledged Summer Style Success. In white, in all tan or with interlacings of green, red or blue.

SHOECRAFT
DOWNTOWN SHOP
431 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 38th & 39th Streets
Fitting the Narrow Heel — *Sizes 1 to 10 AAA to E*

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th St.—N. Y.
Paris *Palm Beach* *London*

Important!

SMART WOMEN, PLANNING THEIR FALL WARDROBES, ARE INCLUDING SEVERAL

FORTMASON HATS

IN BLACK, NEW TANS, GREYS AND SMART FALL COLORS

15.00

READY NOW

Headsizes 6¾ to 7¼

EXCLUSIVE WITH BEST'S

Mail and telephone orders filled. Wisconsin 5000

WILL SEND BIG GUNS TO PACIFIC COAST

Army Officials to Ship Rifles of 340 Tons by Rail to Test Transit Facilities.

1 GOES SOON TO SAN PEDRO

Will Be Tested at Various Points—Stationary Guns to Be Shipped by Sea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The long delayed project of strengthening Pacific Coast defenses by placing several modern long range rifles at selected positions is approaching actual execution.

The War Department is concluding arrangements by which one of the post-war 14-inch coast artillery models, mounted on a railway carriage, will be sent at an early date to a base in the Los Angeles coast defense district, probably in the vicinity of San Pedro. Other big guns are expected to be moved gradually to West Coast points.

The rifle and carriage destined for the San Pedro vicinity now is at the army ordnance base at Aberdeen, Md. The gun is the largest mobile weapon in army service and with its carriage weighs 340 tons. The railway trucks on which it will be moved across the continent are constructed with fourteen axles each.

Ordnance experts point out that never before in the nation's transport history has a movement of such compactness of weight been attempted from coast to coast. They see in its trip a severe test of transcontinental rail facilities, including road beds, bridges, tunnels and locomotives. They expect to gather valuable data on transportation problems and future rail movements of heavy ordnance in connection with national defense projects.

Army engineers are making survey of sites near San Pedro, and when they have finally selected a base for the gun, it will be started from Aberdeen. No route will be selected for the shipment until after the gun's destination is decided. Officials of the Quartermaster General's office and the Federal Traffic Board will plan the movement.

The Army was authorized to use a number of the big guns which were salvaged from naval craft scrapped under the Washington naval treaty. Some of these weapons are of the 16-inch type, and undoubtedly will be placed at a later date in fixed fortifications along the Pacific Coast. It is expected that they will not be shipped by rail, but by water, as the more economical way.

In the case of the railway artillery pieces, however, it is planned to use the land routes at all times, as this method affords opportunity not only of testing the continental rail systems, but for training army personnel.

Another phase of the tests will be made when the trip across the continent is ended. The gun will be tested in firing experiments, and a careful check will be made to determine what defects, if any, in its mechanism or carriage resulted from the haul of more than 2,000 miles.

While the gun will be assigned to the Los Angeles district, it is probable that, because of its mobile nature and the desire of coast artillery officers to familiarize themselves with the use of such a weapon at various strategic points along the West Coast, it will be moved from its home base frequently.

PLANS A LABORATORY FOR SPIRIT MEDIUMS

Dr. Carrington Will Start Drive Soon for $50,000 for Psychical Research.

Dr. Hereward Carrington, who has been active for years in psychical research, announced yesterday that he would start a campaign here this month to obtain financial support for a psychical research laboratory. His goal is a minimum of $50,000, with which he plans to equip the laboratory and meet its running expenses for the first year.

He is a member of the Scientific American committee on investigating mediums and has also served in the council of the American Psychical Research Society.

"I hope to establish an American psychical laboratory similar to those already functioning in London, Paris and Berlin," he said. "Instead of dunning wealthy patrons, as is generally done by persons trying to start such an activity, I intend to raise funds by exhibiting and demonstrating various mediums, tried and untried, mind readers and clairvoyants.

"In recent months I have met some exceptional women who, although not investigated thoroughly, give striking evidence of possessing psychic powers. Beginning Aug. 17, I am going to give these demonstrations in the Rose Room of the Astor Hotel every afternoon and evening. We shall bring psychical phenomena into the open."

In these demonstrations various electrical devices used in detecting fraudulent mediums, as well as in observing the physical reactions of mediums during trances, will be used. Another piece of apparatus is one which is said to make a noise when approached by a human being and which might thus react to the presence of a "spirit."

"Psychical research certainly deserves the support of the public," said Dr. Carrington. "So far as I know, it is the only science which concerns itself with that most vital question, 'What happens to man after death?'"

MERGER HEARING PUT OVER.

Commission Will Resume Nickel Plate Case Sept. 8.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—A postponement of further hearings on the Nickel Plate Railroad merger until Sept. 8 was agreed upon today before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Counsel for the Van Sweringen interests, which are chiefly responsible for the plan of consolidating the Nickel Plate with the Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette and Hocking Valley roads, announced that the case in behalf of the merger was practically complete.

H. W. Anderson, attorney for Chesapeake & Ohio minority stockholders who oppose the plan, asked for at least a month's delay, which was granted. It was agreed that the opposition would conclude the cross-examination of any Nickel Plate witnesses whom it may be necessary to hear further after Sept. 8, and would then proceed to introduce testimony substantiating their objections.

MEXICAN GOLD SENT HERE.

Sellers Said to Be Evading the Law Against Export.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—Reports reaching Mexico City from the border States say that large shipments of Mexican gold coin have been taken across the border and that commission houses in Mexico City are engaged in selling the gold in the United States in spite of the law which prohibits gold exports.

Directors of the National Railways have resigned in order to give the Government a free hand in readjusting the the wage scale and freight rates. The railways are losing heavily.

G. R. Conway, manager of the Mexico City Light and Power Company, had an audience with President Calles today before going to Canada to lay the situation before the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO
A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

PARIS - 4 RUE MARTEL FIFTH AVENUE · 37TH AND 38TH STREETS · NEW YORK LONDON-ALDERSGATE, E.C.

THESE AUTUMN FASHIONS HAVE RECEIVED THE CACHET OF SMART PEOPLE

AMONG THE MANY FASHIONS INTRODUCED FOR AUTUMN, THE INDIVIDUAL SHOPS PRESENT ONLY THOSE THAT ARE AUTHENTICALLY SMART—THOSE BEING WORN NOW BY SMART PEOPLE.

THE SMART GOWN FABRIC—*Crêpe Satin*

Madame and mademoiselle wear crêpe satin gowns and frocks for its clinging loveliness best expresses the new autumn silhouette and deep lustre perfectly reflects the rich autumnal shades.

39.50 to 175.00

THE SMARTEST GOWN SHADE—*Black Prince*

Paris introduced these rich purple-brown and brown-purple tones which are the hues of the rare Black Prince sweet pea and the Individual Shops present Black Prince modes in gowns or frocks of crêpe satin or silk crêpe Roma.

48.00 to 98.50

THE SMART EVENING GOWN FASHION—*Fringe*

Fringe is an entirely new fashion for it is used in entirely new ways—in clusters, loops, tassels or scallops of crystal or silk on evening and dinner gowns of chiffon.

49.50 to 145.00

First Made-on-the-Head Copies of Reboux's Autumn Hats

25.00

Originals just landed. Copies made on the lead of velour in all the new Paris colours.

First Copies of the New Sandal Pumps after Preciosa—Paris

12.50

Of patent leather, suede, kid or satin with new strappings and heel of lizard leather.

IN THE INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

Franklin Simon & Co.

TELEPHONE WISconsin 9600

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1902 · FIFTH AVENUE'S FIRST FASHION SHOP · 1925

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE

For Madame and Mademoiselle

PARFAIT
GUARANTEED SILK STOCKINGS

"Every Pair Must Please"

Worn by women who **know** fashion, who **recognize** quality and who **demand** service.

Parfait Guaranteed Silk Stockings

1.85

Sheer or medium weight silk stockings with mercerized lisle soles and tops.

Parfait Guaranteed Sheer Silk Stockings

2.35

Beautifully fine sheer silk stockings—silk from top to toe; reinforced foot.

Parfait Guaranteed Sheer Silk Stockings

2.45

Paris openwork clox silk from top to toe.

In the smartest street, evening or sports shades; also black or white.

HOSIERY SHOP—*Street Floor*

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Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.
Telephone Number WISconsin 9600

NEWPORT FASHIONS

The smartest week end of the season brought out Newport's smartest fashions. And it goes without saying, that these exclusive modes are to be found in the Individual Shops

AT SMART FUNCTIONS

¶ The smartest guests wore chiffon gowns of the fluttery, floaty type.

¶ With slippers of beige kid or blonde satin.

¶ And large hats of horsehair or felt.

¶ Blonde lace gowns with long sleeves were new, smart and most exclusive.

AT BAILEY'S BEACH

¶ The silk frock with wrist-length tunic was the mode of modes.

¶ Everyone wore pull-on white doeskin gloves.

¶ And the new mesh silk stocking—in nude colour.

¶ Bathing frocks were gaily printed, worn with cretonne beach wraps.

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In the Rotogravure section of this paper today other representative values from the August Fur Sale are illustrated, described and priced.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FOR MADAME AND MADEMOISELLE

Regal Coats of the Finest Furs are in the

August Sale of Winter Fur Fashions

Fur Coats Made to Individual Order

Your own selection of our fine black, cocoa or platinum baby Caracul pelts—with smart furs for trimming.

Price until August 31st 875.00

Dark Eastern Mink Coats

Very dark light weight pelts matched and worked with consummate artistry. Large shirred self collar and cuffs.

Price until August 31st 1950.00

Natural Summer Ermine Coats

With collar and full length revers, of cocoa dyed white fox.

Price until August 31st 1350.00

Finest Broadtail Fur Coats

With collar, cuffs and border of fine Hudson Bay sable (tipped).

Price until August 31st 2850.00

THE FUR SHOP—*Fifth Floor*

Charge purchases made during the August Fur Sale will not be billed until November 1st and furs will be stored free of charge until that time.

Franklin Simon & Co.

August Sale of Furs

FOR GIRLS AND JUNIOR GIRLS

Selected furs, smart fashions, skilled workmanship at lowered prices until August 31st only

NATURAL MUSKRAT FUR COATS		RACCOON FUR COATS	
6 year size	89.00	6 year size	165.00
8 " "	98.00	8 " "	175.00
10 " "	110.00	10 " "	185.00
12 " "	120.00	12 " "	195.00
14 " "	135.00	14 " "	205.00
16 " "	155.00	16 " "	225.00

GIRLS' AND JUNIOR GIRLS' COAT SHOP—*Third Floor*

RIFFIANS WARNED TO MAKE PEACE NOW

Painlevé Hints at Combined Offensive Unless Abd-el-Krim Accepts Terms Offered.

CHIEFTAIN SOUNDS SPAIN

Paris Hears He is on the Point of Yielding—Petain Reports Situation is Favorable.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Marshal Pétain returned to Paris from Morocco this morning and presented a report on the situation to Premier Painlevé. Afterward the Premier gave a statement to the press praising the Marshal's work in co-ordination of the Moroccan command and preparing the way for General Naulin, with whom he prepared plans for future operations. M. Painlevé added:

"Our energy in the conduct of the war will not be less than our desire for peace. Every precaution is being taken to prevent heavy losses to our troops, but the Riffians and Djebalas must submit and accept the just and generous terms which France and Spain are offering them."

Both M. Painlevé and Marshal Pétain declared the morale of the troops excellent since the arrival of reinforcements and that the tribes were showing confidence in the French.

Havas dispatches from Tangier tonight report the arrival of two emissaries of Abd-el-Krim in Tetuan today, where they were received by Primo de Rivera, who told them the conditions the French and Spanish were willing to grant the rebel chieftain should he ask peace. After the reception the Riffians immediately returned to Tangier. It is not thought Abd-el-Krim will make any strong offensive either against the French or Spanish until the delegates have reported to him in Ajdir.

A council of war caids from the Djebalia and Andjera tribes is being held at Ajdir, and Abd-el-Krim's principal assistants, Jeriro, Hadjari and Oul Karfa, are expected shortly from the front.

Ever since Marshal Pétain went to Morocco rumors have been persistent that unofficial negotiations were going on with Abd-el-Krim. At the Quai d'Orsay these unofficial negotiations are not admitted, all statements being to the effect that Abd-el-Krim had not made any official reply to the Franco-Spanish invitation to accept their peace terms. But persistence of the rumor and statements of The London Times correspondent at Tangier have now brought the admission that there are many amateur diplomats at work in North Africa. What the French have been seeking is to avoid anything like a peace conference with Abd-el-Krim. At the same time they are not in a position to impose peace terms, and the use of unofficial negotiations has been to assure the Riff leader's acceptance of the official peace terms offered by France and Spain.

Over these Abd-el-Krim has been haggling for nearly a fortnight, but in Paris today there is a belief he has been brought almost if not quite to the point of accepting the official terms. It is significant that André Maginot, leader of the Nationalist Party, in an interview published in the Echo de Paris this morning, issues a warning against any patched-up peace with Abd-el-Krim.

"One does not talk pleace unless victor or vanquished," he says, and it is apparent there will be considerable criticism of the Government if it comes to terms with the Riffians without something like a smashing victory. The Government, however, knows it must either come to terms or be prepared for a long and costly campaign which will drag on well into next year and perhaps necessitate mobilization of two or three classes.

Continued Offensive Is Hinted.

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP).—Premier Painlevé declared today that Marshall Pétain and General Primo de Rivera, head of the Spanish Military Directorate, reached an agreement at their recent conference on Morocco for joint Franco-Spanish operations against Abd-el-Krim "if he prefers to fight rather than to negotiate."

M. Painlevé intimated the combined offensive would take place soon. This is supposed to mean the French desire to finish the Moroccan campaign before the rainy season, which commences in October and during which military operations would be almost impossible.

Marshal Pétain said: "The military situation in Morocco is daily becoming more favorable. I bring back an excellent impression from my visit to the front."

The departure of the American aviators who expect to fight for France against Abd-el-Krim's Riffians in Morocco has again been postponed. Mechanical difficulties make it impossible for the planes of some of the eight American fliers to start before Wednesday. It is possible that others of the party may leave Tuesday by train for Bordeaux and take a steamship from there to Morocco.

M. Laurent-Eynac, Under-Secretary for Aviation, speaking at a reception in honor of the American aviators who have volunteered for service with the French in Morocco, said:

"The fact that the Star-Spangled Banner will fly over the plains of Morocco and the mountains of the Riff will surpass in significance the number of the American volunteers. America and France once more will be aloft in the sky together."

Colonel Charles Sweeney of Spokane, Wash., leader of the American escadrille, was warmly applauded when he said:

"We are glad to find ourselves again under the flag of France. We will try to keep up the traditions of the Lafayette Escadrille."

The Colonel's speech, delivered in excellent French, caused an enthusiastic demonstration.

A. Soreau, Vice President of the Aero Club of France, under whose auspices the reception was given, welcomed the Americans and the French pilots designated to accompany them and said the club would be glad to receive them upon their return from Morocco.

The guests included Sadi Leconte, noted French speed pilot, who has volunteered for Moroccan service; Sidney B. Veit, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States National Aviation Association; R. O. Wood, President of the Aviation Section of the American Legion, and the most of the French aces now in active service or who have volunteered to go to Morocco.

Heat Interferes With Aviation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FEZ, Aug. 1.—The sirocco has proved too much for the observation balloon, according to word from Souk-el-Arba de Tissa, where the French have been trying out the first one on the Moroccan front during the past fortnight. The strong hot wind from the Sahara broke the balloon loose from its moorings and smashed it against a blockhouse wall, where it caught fire and burned completely.

The heat is greatly handicapping aviation in general. It is impossible to fly during the full blast of the sirocco, and even the normal hot weather here, which is 110 to 120 in the shade, as the planes are, of course, fully exposed to the sun, is adding difficulties and dangers to aviation. It makes the air lighter, so greater effort is needed for the motor to lift the planes loaded with bombs from the ground, and motors naturally overheat at this season more easily anyway.

The heat affects the planes up to an altitude of 2,000 feet, and most of their work—bombing, machine-gunning and dropping supplies—has to be done flying low. Consequently, the most serious aerial work is restricted from morning to evening.

Rebel Bands Dispersed.

FEZ, Aug. 1 (AP).—A powerful French airplane squadron today attacked Riffian forces at Djebel Sarsal, on the Western front, dispersing the rebels. Many Riffian dead were left on the field.

French native cavalry have now been detailed south of the Ouergha River to protect motor buses, which are transporting the crops from neighboring fields. The French outpost at Bab Taza was successfully furnished with food and supplies yesterday.

Spain to Improve Lines.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The War Office this morning issued a communiqué saying police operations will probably be carried out shortly in the interior of the Spanish zone for the purpose of bettering the safety of the lines of communication.

On next Sunday will be the ceremony of proclamation of the new Caliph at Melilla.

The correspondent of the Telegrama del Rif reports Primo de Rivera as saying he has not yet arrived at military cooperation with France, which is contrary to statements of several war correspondents.

Primo de Rivera himself cabled the newspaper A B C from Tetuan:

"For any Government it is essential to greater national interest that there be a robust independent press exempt from petty ideals and an unhealthy desire for polemics. Had all newspapers seconded our campaign for national reconstruction we would have already achieved our patriotic ends."

BLAST WRECKS YACHT; SHAKES WIDE AREA

Gasoline Explodes on Craft at Miller's Point—Captain, Blown on Rocks, May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug 1. — The yacht Onoway, owned by Fred P. Gaskell of Larchmont and valued at $30,000, was wrecked by an explosion and fire at 5:30 this morning. It was blown up by an accumulation of gasoline fumes while under repair at the Milton Boat Yards.

Residents of Miller's Point were almost thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion. Patrick Malley, the captain of the yacht, was hurled from the yacht, landing upon a pile of rocks. His clothing was blown into tatters and he was seriously burned. He was removed to the United Hospital at Port Chester, where it was said his condition was critical.

Captain Malley weighs 300 pounds. He said that he had just arisen and had opened the hatchway when the explosion occurred, caused, it is believed, by the lighting of his pipe. The tanks had 200 gallons capacity.

The Rye and Milton fire companies could do nothing to save the yacht. What was left after the explosion quickly burned. The yacht was forty-eight feet long and was to have been put back in service today.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

SATIN IN WOMEN'S ADVANCE MODEL GOWNS . . .

49.00

GLISTENING satin in several new models with chic Paris details of fashion—in the dark, rich hues for fall.

GODET coat model, straight model, or circular type with jabot.

BLACK, navy blue, purple, brown or epinard green.

WOMEN'S GOWNS
Second Floor

RUE DE LA PAIX IN AMERICA.

In The New York Times Business Page every Wednesday leading importing houses list their offerings of foreign merchandise in the "Foreign Merchandise Market."

DAY Coats and Evening Wraps with the same distinction as H. Jaeckel & Sons furs. In fashions that are accomplished with a rare and distinguished grace.

H. JAECKEL & SONS Inc.
One Family Management Since 1863
546 FIFTH AVENUE
Where 45th St Crosses 5th Avenue

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce the Opening of Their Fur Department Monday with An Unusual Collection of

FUR COATS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

EVERY new fashion, every smart fur is represented in this opening event of incomparable values—with the quality and workmanship for which this shop is renowned.

At Far Below Regular Season Prices

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS A variety of sports models. 43 to 45-inch lengths.	125.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS Dyed muskrat with self collar and cuffs or trimmed with contrasting furs. 46-inch length.	195.00
ANTELOPE COATS Trimmed with otter or other smart furs. 43-inch length.	245.00
TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS Of selected dyed muskrat skins, with collar and cuffs of ringtail marten. 45-inch length.	245.00
BROWN CARACUL COATS Fine quality skins with collar of matching fox. 45-inch length.	295.00
SUMMER ERMINE-DYED KID COATS Various styles trimmed with contrasting furs. 44-inch length.	295.00
LEOPARD CAT COATS Smartly trimmed with beaver. 43-inch length.	295.00
NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS Fine quality skins with collar and border of slate-dyed fox. 44-inch length.	395.00
WHITE ERMINE COATS AND CAPES Various models trimmed with fox.	975.00
MINK COATS Of dark rich pelts. 45-inch length.	975.00

Included Are Many Handsome Fur Coats of White Ermine, Silver Ermine, Brown Ermine, Black Caracul, Gray Caracul, Brown Caracul, Lustrous Black Broadtail, Finest Eastern Mink

Fur Coats Purchased Now will be placed in our Modern Storage Vaults (on the premises) Free of Charge until desired.

FURS—Second Floor

©B. T. & Co., 1925

WHOLE HEAD BOYETTE

Permanent Wave

Special August Price

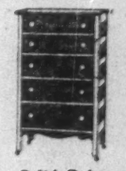
$15

Although our price is extremely low every wave is administered with the conscientious attention that insures its success. Mlle. Reif and her expert assistants will employ the method best suited to your hair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Lane Bryant
BEAUTY SALON
26 West 39th Street

August Sale of Unfinished Furniture Painted to Your Order

CHIFFONIER



Solid Oak
Top 19 in. x 29 in.
$13.00

Finished to your order at slight additional cost.
Large variety of other pieces at wide range of prices.

Hearthstone Furniture Company
224 East 57th Street, N.Y.C.

AUGUST SALE
Unfinished Furniture Painted to Your Order

Charming and unusual unfinished furniture that you yourself can paint, or that we will finish to harmonize with your color schemes—at August Sale prices.

GERMAN EXODUS COMPLETED TODAY

7,000 Exiled From Poland Will Wait in Schneidemuehl for New Homes.

POLES ARE FARING BETTER

8,000 Will Cross Border This Week, but Many Are Finding Work and Quarters.

By LINCOLN EYRE.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—As far as the actual business of deportation is concerned, the exodus of Germans from Poland will be completed before dawn tomorrow. Seven thousand people will then be packed into the barracks and schoolhouses of Schneidemuehl, where they must wait until the German Government is able to find homes for them throughout Germany.

In Posen more than a thousand Poles are quartered in similar fashion waiting until the Polish Republic is able to find accommodations for its home-coming citizens. The Polish Government seems to have made more elaborate plans for its people exiled from Germany. It is not often that emigrants must spend more than one night in barracks or public buildings. A score or more are put in one room.

Posen has been the clearing house for several weeks for the returning Poles, whose exodus was begun at the behest of the Polish Government representatives throughout Germany. Consequently, many Poles already have found quarters, and they are more contented than the Germans, who are waiting in Schneidemuehl for the German Government to act.

However, many of the newly returned are unable to find work. Others, who are skilled laborers, are forced to accept jobs at common labor. Still others have found work as farm hands.

Most pitiful are those miners who recently emigrated from the Ruhr. The Government has issued a statement that more than 1,000 miners are already unemployed and there is no room for more than 2,200 of the recently arrived.

Dissatisfaction is being caused among the Polish workers because some are being discharged in order to make room for the homecomers. About 150 skilled laborers from the Krupp works in the Ruhr replaced the same number who were immediately discharged in a factory near Posen.

But the Germans leaving the land of their birth, which was formerly Germany, are the real exiles.

Throughout Germany the authorities are making every effort to place families as soon as possible. The Government did not believe the threatened deportations would take place and delayed preparations.

Diplomatic negotiations were kept up until the last minute in the hope of averting the present catastrophe.

German methods are more humane than the Polish treatment of those whom they are deporting, since there are no cases where parents with week-old children are forced to join the exodus, as was the case of Germans coming from Poland.

Three thousand Poles will cross the border within the next few days, which will close the first phase of this tragic affair. Then the cauldron of hatred between the two nations will be allowed to simmer until the first of December, when the second deportation will again bring it to the boiling point.

May Stop Eviction of Poles.

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—Poles in Germany will not be evicted by the Reich Government unless Poland forcibly ejects the Germans still remaining in Poland. If Poland does this Germany is prepared to make immediate reprisals.

There still remain in Upper Silesia Germans who voted against Poland. If they are forcibly evicted Germany will retaliate by sending out of Germany all Poles who voted against Germany in the plebiscite.

Some 4,000 or 5,000 of such Poles have already left Germany, leaving only a small number subject to forcible eviction, if Germany takes that step. These Poles are not entirely in the German section of Upper Silesia, but have moved from there into other districts of Germany.

They will be expelled, nevertheless, according to present plans, if Poland pursues her program of forcible expulsion of Germans from Upper Silesia.

The German Government is facilitating the transportation of the evicted Germans from Schneidemuehl to various parts of Germany. Today there were 3,300 refugees in the Schneidemuehl camp, 2,000 less than yesterday, indicating their rapid distribution to other sections.

More Evictees Are En Route.

SCHNEIDEMUEHL, Germany, Aug. 1 (AP).—All day and far into the night, trucks, moving vans and trains have poured into this city carrying German refugees from the former German districts of Poland whence they have been expelled because they voted in favor of Germany in the Upper Silesian plebiscite of 1921.

An average of 600 refugees a day has arrived here during the last week. It has been possible to transfer about 200 a day into the interior.

Reports from Poland announce that 1,500 more German refugees are on their way in two trains. The camp is now so crowded that one public school and a seminary have been pressed into service as barracks.

The Prussian Government, to care for the refugees who cannot be absorbed otherwise, plans to build about 2,000 apartments in Posen, Pomerania and East Prussia, of which about half will be for farm laborers and the rest for artisans and other manual workers. Thus far farmhands and masons have been the easiest to absorb.

MANY PARDONS GIVEN BY KING OF ITALY

Decree Is Issued in Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Ascending Throne.

POLITICAL OFFENDERS FREED

Murder and Homicide Among Crimes Excepted — Opposition Press Assails the Measure.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The King today, as part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, signed an amnesty decree which, in addition to all crimes committed for political reasons or for reasons connected with political ends, covers a wide range of common crimes. Specific exception is made, however, for all kinds of murder or homicide, even if unpremeditated, or if the culprit can prove he had not the intention to kill. For this reason the Matteotti murder is completely unaffected by the amnesty.

It is the second amnesty granted under the Fascist Government. The first was granted shortly after the march on Rome and included every possible crime, including murder, committed "for national ends," which lent itself to sectarian interpretations and was in fact almost always interpreted in the sense that the Fascisti went free, while their opponents were sentenced.

The present amnesty, however, contains no such distinctions and is applicable indiscriminately to citizens included in the categories contemplated by the decree.

The amnesty, in addition to political crimes, is applicable to various minor crimes, pardons all those serving sentences of under two years' imprisonment, and reduces longer sentences by a similar amount. In the case of women, it is effective for all sentences up to four years, and reduces longer sentences by a like amount.

Exception is made, in addition, to murder and homicide for treason, espionage, desertion, for crimes against the country, for crimes against public morality, for forgeries, for illicit traffic in narcotics, and for thefts involving sums greater than 100 lire.

The amnesty is applicable also to the Italian colonies.

Minister of Justice Rocco, in a report submitted to the King at the same time as the amnesty decree for signature, says this act of sovereign clemency will contribute to re-establish calmness and serenity among the Italian people, still laboring under the effects of the war and the events which followed it. Signor Rocco adds:

"It is necessary to forget all crimes which directly or indirectly have been caused by political passions. As, however, political crimes must be considered in relation with the historical moment wherein they are committed, it is necessary that the amnesty be a wide one in order to include all crimes committed for political reasons or for reasons connected with political ends. Exception should be made for all forms of murder and homicide and for all crimes committed for egotistical or purely personal reasons."

The press is very divided in its comments on amnesty. The Fascist press applauds it, as it does all the acts of the Fascist Government.

The moderate Opposition press, though admitting it was necessary in order to pacify spirits and soften the asperities of the present political struggle, expresses the opinion that two amnesties having now been granted the practice should cease lest its continuance prove an incentive to lawbreakers.

The extreme Opposition press naturally is as severe in its comments as the Fascist press is laudatory. The Government, they charge, announced several months ago that the amnesty was approaching, which practically amounts to encouraging the Fascisti to commit all kinds of violences, such as the attack upon Deputy Amendola, at Montecatini, a few days ago, with certainty of absolute impunity.

90 Days for a Drinking Autoist.

Special to The New York Times.

CONVENT, N. J., Aug. 1.—George Eamscsak was sentenced to jail for ninety days by Police Recorder Roy S. Finney here today for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Eamscsak denied that he was drunk, but admitted taking "one drink."

KATO REAPPOINTED; KEEPS OLD CABINET

Japanese Premier Gives Three Seiyukai Vacancies to His Own Party Supporters.

ELECTIONS NEXT WINTER

All Parties Prepare for Hottest Fight in Japan's History Over Finance Issues.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Aug. 1.—Premier Kato was commanded by the Prince Regent to form a Ministry late today and soon thereafter he announced the new Cabinet, which is the same as the old except that the three Seiyukai Ministers have been replaced by Kenseikai leaders. The new Ministers are:

Justice, Yoku Egi, Chief Secretary of the last Cabinet; Agriculture and Forestry, Chukuon Kataoka, former Parliamentary Secretary for the Home Office; Commerce and Industry, Seiji Hayami, former Parliamentary Vice Minister of Finance.

The reappointment of Viscount Kato is welcomed by his faction, which realizes that drastic financial retrenchments are necessary, and with disappointment by many industrialists, who blame him for the present depression.

Baron Tanakas Kenseikai is being attacked by many for engineering the break, which is called Machiavellian and wholly selfish.

All parties have already begun to lay plans to attract the 9,000,000 persons who will cast their first votes this Winter at the general election which it is conceded will result when Kato goes before the Diet in December with a majority against him.

With the elections foreseen six months in advance and the electorate quadrupled by the suffrage bill passed by the last session of the Diet, the hottest campaign in the history of Japan is anticipated.

HOSTILITY TO MRS. WILSON.

German Paper Refers to President's Widow as an Unwelcome Guest.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The presence of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson at Freudenstadt in the Black Forest has roused the local correspondent of the official journal of Esslingen in Wurtemberg to the following protest under the title "Undesirable Guests."

"Last week there arrived at the Eagle Hotel, accompanied by her servants, Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late President of the United States. She remained several days. The name of Wilson is for Germans of most detestable memory. His widow, Mrs. Wilson, must be truly convinced of the stupid good nature of the German Huns to have the audacity to undertake a voyage across Germany."

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34th Street – New York

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Permanent Waving
ENTIRE HEAD Long or Bobbed Hair
15.00
No Extra Charges

BEAUTY PARLOR STREET FLOOR BALCONY

Light Weight French Imported Transformations
Plain Shades 27.50
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34th Street – New York

For Madame and Mademoiselle

SMART FOOTWEAR

For Town and Resort Wear

7.75

A remarkably low price for footwear of such quality — styles now in high favor.

BLONDE KIDSKIN
PATENT LEATHER
BROWN KIDSKIN
BLACK SATIN
GRAY KIDSKIN
WHITE CANVAS

Shoes also on Sale in our Brooklyn Store

Monday—Year's Biggest Hosiery Value

5000 PAIRS WOMEN'S

PURE SILK HOSE

Full Fashioned ~ Medium Weight

1.25

The Value Cannot Be Duplicated

AN EXCEPTIONAL quality that will give excellent wear. Made of pure thread silk with mercerized high spliced heels and garter tops.

Black, white and all the new French shades

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street – New York

It Is Distinctly to Your Advantage to

BUY A FUR COAT NOW

IN OUR GREAT AUGUST FUR SALE

WE HAD the good fortune to buy our pelts when prices were greatly under present market value. Fur manufacturers made them up for us at less than their usual profit, in order to keep their organizations intact during the slack fur season. These savings in raw furs and workmanship costs we pass on to you.

The Newest Paris Models are Shown in Our Collection

(Charge patrons may, at the time of selection, arrange to have bills rendered November 1st)

Upon payment of a deposit, furs selected now will be kept in our storage vaults free of charge until you are ready for them in the fall

Muskrat and Fox 310.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS, 45 inches long, good quality skins, new shaped sleeves. *August Price* 115.00

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS, 48 inches long, trimmed with brown fox or self fur. *August Price* 175.00

TRIMMED MUSKRAT COATS, 46 inches long, very dark superior skins, brown fox collar, cuffs and border. *August Price* 310.00

SILVER MUSKRAT COATS, 42 inches long, combined with natural beaver in a wide border, collar and cuffs. *August Price* 385.00

NATURAL RACCOON COATS, 43 inches long, for college and general wear, youthful model. *August Price* 195.00

*TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS, *for misses and small women,* dyed squirrel or skunk collar and cuffs. *August Price* 175.00

Raccoon 285.00

*TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS, 47 inches long, collar and cuffs of dyed squirrel, skunk or self fur. *August Price* 215.00

*TRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS, 45 inches long, with wide border, collar and cuffs of fox. *August Price* 375.00

Leopard and Red Fox 495.00

DARK, NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS, 48 inches long, entirely of self fur or fox trimmed. *August Price* 395.00

GENUINE LEOPARD COATS, 45 inches long, with collar, cuffs and border of beaver or red fox. *August Price* 495.00

ALASKA SEAL COATS 48 inches long (*Guaranteed U.S. Government skins*), collar and cuffs of Viatka squirrel or kolinsky fitch. *August Price* 525.00

TRIMMED BLACK CARACUL COATS, 45 inches long, with fox trimming, a supreme value. *August Price* 135.00

TRIMMED BLACK CARACUL COATS, 47 inches long, with collar and cuffs of black fox. *August Price* 195.00

BROWN or BLACK CARACUL COATS, 45 in. long, trimmed with fox collar, cuffs, and border. *August Price* 350.00

Hudson Seal and Skunk 425.00

TRIMMED PERSIAN LAMB COATS, 46 in., dyed squirrel, Japanese mink or skunk collar and cuffs. *August Price* 375.00

NATURAL MINK COATS, 45 inches long, a model superbly designed and luxuriously finished. *August Price* 750.00

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. were first in New York to sponsor reversible cloth lined Fur coats — really two coats in one, may be worn with either Fur or Cloth outside. 195.00 to 350.00

(*Hudson Seal is Dyed Muskrat)

PERSHING BUILDING BASIS OF BIG SUIT

Louis Frankel Asks for Share in Profits, Saying Partner Defaulted on Agreement.

HISTORY OF DEAL SHOWN

Papers Disclose That Increase in Property's Value Enabled Developers to Borrow $6,000,000.

The financial transactions involved in the organization of the Pershing Square Building Corporation and in the acquisition of the former Grand Union Hotel on Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, were disclosed yesterday through the filing of a suit in the Supreme Court by Louis Frankel against Samuel D. Leidesdorf, both real estate operators.

Frankel asks that a trust be impressed upon the stock of the Pershing Square Building Corporation by Leidesdorf; that the latter account for all profits arising out of the transaction and that both a temporary and permanent injunction be granted to restrain Leidesdorf from transferring the stock of the corporation to any one except Frankel.

Reviewing the history of the transactions, Frankel's complaint says that in July, 1920, the two operators agreed to join forces in connection with the ownership and operation of part of the property known as the old Grand Union block, and that under the terms of the agreement they were to jointly finance the project with Henry Mandel, another realty operator. The agreement further provided, the complaint alleges, that they were to share equally in the profits and losses.

In accordance with the agreement whereby the corporation was to take title to and operate the property and in pursuance of the agreement whereby Frankel and Leidesdorf were to share equally in the investment of funds and profits and losses, the complaint relates that the following division of stock was to be made: Frankel was to get 27 per cent of the capital stock, Leidesdorf 27 per cent., Mandel, who had helped to negotiate the contract for the property, 36 per cent., and the law firm of Feiner & Maas, for services, the remaining 10 per cent.

Property Increased in Value.

The property began to increase in value shortly afterward, according to the papers, and soon showed a profit of considerably more than $1,000,000. In view of this the operators decided to abandon the original plan to hold the property for speculation purposes and instead decided to erect a large office building. To finance the new project and to repay Frankel and Leidesdorf for their original investments a first mortgage loan of $6,000,000 was negotiated by the corporation from S. W. Straus & Co., the consideration being that thirty per cent. of the stock of the Pershing Square Building Corporation be delivered to the Straus Company as a bonus.

To provide the bonus, the complaint goes on to say, it was agreed that Frankel should assign his stock in the corporation, amounting to twenty-seven per cent., to S. W. Straus & Co., and that Mandel's share was to be reduced from thirty-six per cent. to thirty per cent.; three per cent. to the Straus Company and three per cent. to Leidesdorf's record stock holding, making that thirty per cent. This thirty per cent. holding was then to be owned equally between Leidesdorf and Frankel, and to be held by Leidesdorf in trust for both as part of their original joint venture.

The complaint then declares that Mandel assigned the 6 per cent. according to the agreement and received from the corporation the return of his investment and loans, plus interest and plus $50,000, and with the understanding that the corporation would pay him $25,000 out of the first dividends to be declared by it. Leidesdorf received the return of his investment and loans and interest at the same time.

Frankel then tendered one-half of the excess above his investment paid to him on the assignment of his stock to S. W. Straus, to Leidesdorf, he alleges, and when he demanded of the latter one-half of the stock held by him for the benefit of both, under the agreement, Leidesdorf refused to deliver and claimed to be the sole owner of the stock.

Cites Basis of Demands.

Frankel states that he now tenders into court and to Leidesdorf $25,000 representing one-half of the amount received by him, Frankel, upon the transfer of the stock made by him to S. W. Straus & Co., and he offers to tender to Leidesdorf an additional $12,500, or one-half of an additional $25,000, immediately upon receipt of that amount. He asks judgment against Leidesdorf as follows:

1. That said joint adventure between the parties be adjudged and decreed to be dissolved and terminated.

2. That a trust be impressed upon the stock held by the defendant in the said Pershing Square Building Corporation, to the extent of one-half thereof, and that the defendant be directed and required to deliver and turn over said stock to plaintiff in accordance with the joint adventure between the parties.

3. That defendant be directed to account to plaintiff for all profits, income and dividends received by him under the joint adventure, up to the date of the trial of this action.

4. That an injunction, both temporary and permanent, be granted, restraining and enjoining the defendant or any one acting in conjunction with him, from transferring, assigning or in any manner disposing of the whole or any part of the stock to any person or firm whatsoever, except to the plaintiff.

SAYS CHICAGO BANDIT ASKED LIFT IN MICHIGAN

Salesman Reports Helping a Man Believed to Be One Sought for Drake Hotel Hold-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Capture of William Maineschuck, sole remaining fugitive of the five bandits who staged a spectacular raid upon the Drake Hotel last Wednesday, was believed to be only a matter of hours today as tip after tip giving supposed information as to the whereabouts of the hunted killer poured in.

The most promising of the many clues developed from Michigan. This information, telephoned to Chicago from South Haven by Edwin W. Evelson, a salesman, of 6,133 University Avenue, Chicago, resulted in police of all harbor towns along the east shore of Lake Michigan actively joining the search.

Other information seeping in resulted in a combing of detectives of the various bad spots along North Clark Street and other thoroughfares of the near North Side.

Evelson's story was to the effect that he gave a "lift" in his car while driving to South Haven on Friday night to a man who strongly resembled published descriptions of the fleeing gunman.

Evelson said that the stranger had a scar on his face and a tattooed arm.

Holmes and Wilson wore somber, frightened looks when led into court for the brief hearing today. No relatives or friends have as yet come forward to aid them.

The bodies of Ted (Tex) Court, the half-breed Cherokee Indian, and of Eric Nelson, the two slain members of the gang, were still at the County Morgue today.

Belgian Taxes Exceed Estimates.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—(AP).—Belgium's tax receipts in 1924 exceeded the estimates by 555,000,000 francs, it was announced today. For the first six months of 1925 the receipts exceeded the estimates by 2,000,000 francs.

LOSS OF $2,000,000 BY FLOOD IN DETROIT

Industrial Plants Heaviest Sufferers When Machinery Was Water Covered.

STOCKS IN STORES DAMAGED

Workers in Ford's Plant at River Rouge Manned Pumps to Empty Buildings of Rising Waters.

DETROIT, Aug. 1(AP).—Police and Fire Department officials today fixed $2,000,000 as the approximate damage caused by yesterday's rainstorm in and about Detroit. The rainfall was 4.71 inches between 6:20 A. M. Friday and 1 A. M. today. The greatest losses were reported by industrial plants, where machinery in basements was flooded, and by the city, due to damage to pavements. Many merchants lost heavily as a result of the water flooding stocks stored in basements and scores of homes were inundated.

At the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company thousands of men turned from motor car making to manning the pumps in the basement of two buildings where the waters rose and put the two great electric motors out of commission. Much office furniture and machinery stored in the flooded basements were ruined, but officials would make no estimate of the loss.

Hamtramck suffered heavily. Joseph Campau Avenue, main artery of the city, was a basin into which the torrents rolled from intersecting thoroughfares. Three of Hamtramck's four theatres were flooded. Valuable records of the city were found under two feet of water that filled the City Hall basement.

Scores of persons were driven from their homes on the east side of Detroit when Connors Creek rolled over its banks.

Richard Krell, 35, was overcome when he attempted to turn off the gas in the basement of his home and was drowned before neighbors found him.

Mrs. Thelma Goulding, a telephone operator at Redford, was seriously shocked by lightning, which came through the instrument she was using.

TOUT'S VICTIM A FORGER.

New York Youth Arrested in Cincinnati—Brother to Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—"He is just a kid, who 'fell' for the talk of a race track tout and lost all the money he had in the world," Thomas Stewart, contracting sign painter of New York City, said in Criminal Court today as his young brother, Charles P. Stewart, stood before Judge Leblond to be sentenced for forgery.

The younger man was charged with having given a forged check to the Economy Coal Company, Norwood, on July 16, the day after he had lost everything at the race track. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

"I came here to see if I could help him," said Thomas Stewart. "A tout got hold of him and filled his imagination with a tale of a fixed race and money to be won. My brother put everything he had on this race. The horse did not even come in the money. I will see that restitution is made, then I will take him back to New York with me."

Judge Leblond said that if restitution was made he would give a suspended sentence.

PATCHOGUE KLAN PARADES.

Elks Clear Way for Gowned Marchers—Legion Has a Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 1.—Two hundred members of the Ku Klux Klan in gowns but without hoods paraded through the streets of Patchogue this evening while 10,000 persons lined the sidewalks. The Klansmen passed through Division Street, where the Elks were holding a block party.

The Klan's permit was for a parade between 5 and 6 P. M., but the march did not start until 7 o'clock. The Elks' permit extended from 6 o'clock to midnight, so that by the time the Klansmen reached the site of the block party gates had been put up and all preparations finished. Rather than force the Klansmen to make a defour of half a mile, the Elks removed the gates and allowed the Klan to pass. The Klan later held initiations in a field a mile north of here, but the public was not admitted.

The Suffolk County posts of the American Legion, holding their annual convention here, had also planned to parade but they abandoned the plan later, hired an orchestra and held a concert in the American Legion Hall.

DECLARE TERRORISM IN RUSSIA CONTINUES

Refugees in Paris Tell of Fresh Outrages in Efforts to Exterminate Aristocrats.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In White Russian circles in Paris it is stated that the period of terrorism which began in Russia last February continues. Its aim is completely to exterminate by every means what remains of the old Russian aristocracy and military and, in fact, all persons belonging to the most cultured classes.

Among the latest victims is 80-year-old Baron Fredericz, former Chief Chamberlain of the Imperial Court. Baron Fredericz through age and suffering had become childish and wandered around the Winter Palace, constantly asking the Soviet guard "When is his Majesty going to give me an audience?"

During the night of July 2 Alexander Wieland, a former officer of the guards, was executed, despite the fact that he was managing "nationalized" property for the Soviet's Goubanitzi near Petrograd.

Reports of these outrages reached Paris through an eyewitness, a Petrograd attorney named Belotzky, who recently arrived from Russia.

BANTON APPOINTS AN AID.

E. V. Loughlin of Brooklyn to Succeed J. G. Schurman.

Edward V. Loughlin, Principal of the Evening Recreation Centre in Public School 190 at Eightieth Street and Second Avenue, was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney yesterday by District Attorney Joab H. Banton to succeed Jacob Gould Schurman, a son of the American Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Schurman's resignation took effect yesterday.

Mr. Loughlin is a gradate of Fordham University and Columbia Law School. He is 27, unmarried and a member of the Thomas M. Farley Association, a Tammany organization in the Fourteenth Assembly District. His appointment had the approval of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Schurman had just completed the so-called "pushcart graft" investigation. He resigned to enter private practice.

ASK $25,000 FOR DEAD SON.

Burned in Bonfire. Parents Say Neighbors Were Negligent.

A suit of $25,000 to recover damages for the death of Paul Simone, 5 years old, was filed yesterday in the Brooklyn Supreme Court by the boy's father, Paul Simone, of Hempstead, L. I., against Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wolk, neighbors, of 55 Kellum Place.

The boy was burned on April 27 while playing about a bonfire in the Wolk yard. He died on May 4 as the result of his burns. Simone charges that the Wolks were guilty of negligence in failing to keep the children away from the bonfire, and failing to have a proper incinerator for the disposal of refuse.

Peggy Deutz Inc.
40 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

August
Furniture Sale

Entire Stock Reduced!

Furniture of rare charm in great variety at attractive savings in prices.

SARNOFF & Co
362 FIFTH AVENUE

Premet
INTRODUCES NEW
DEGRADÉ COLORINGS
in Advance
FALL DRESSES

Attractively Priced
$65
Smartly fashioned of Satin combined with Flat Crepe colorings: Crayon Blue, Bordeaux, Epinard Green, Black, Navy, Cuckoo.

A Special Offering
SMART VELOUR
HATS
Priced Remarkably Low
$12.50
Charming new shapes in all the smartest advance Fall shades.

SARNOFF & Co
34th STREET—362 Fifth Ave—35th STREET

August Sale of Furs

Left—Tailored Silver Muskrat coat, trimmed with gold braid . $175
Winter Price $225

Center—Siberian Squirrel Coat; clear blue skins; Platinum Fox trimmed . . . $495
Winter Price $595

Right—American Broadtail Coat, trimmed with Cocoa Squirrel; choicest skins, $325
Winter Price $450

A deposit holds any fur coat you select. We will store it free until November.

The First August Fur Sale of Sarnoff & Co Presents the Very Last Word in Fur Values!

BEING that this is our first August Sale of Furs, every effort has been concentrated to make it the most important Fur event on Fifth Avenue.

For months our Fur Buyers have been combing the world marts for the finest pelts obtainable. Not alone were the raw skins bought at a fraction of their actual worth, but during the dullest season of the year, we had our master fashion-furriers transform these lustrous pelts, into exclusive style creations of magnificent richness.

The great savings thus effected are readily discernible in the remarkably low prices that only Sarnoff & Co can quote.

Alaska Seal Coat
$495
Winter Price $575. All Government-stamped skins

Jap. Mink Coat
$395
Winter Price $475. Side flare model; long roll shawl collar.

Antelope Coat
$155
Winter Price $225. Attractive model. Skilfully made of fine skins.

Handsome Mink Coat
$995
Winter Price $1250. Straight line model; finest selected skins, skilfully matched.

Brown Caracul Coat
$245
Winter Price $350. Also in gray. Natural or dyed squirrel collar and cuffs.

Hudson Seal Coats
$245
Winter Price $325. Selected Northern skins; self trimmed.
Hudson Seal is Dyed Muskrat

Paris — **Best & Co.** — London
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.—N. Y.
Palm Beach

Announces—Beginning Monday

ANNUAL AUGUST FUR SALE

The coats, pelts and models that will lead the fashion this Fall and Winter at the lowest prices we have ever quoted for furs of such fine quality.

These Prices Prevail from August 1st—31st only.
Note Regular Season Prices.

THERE is a difference in the August Fur Sale at Best's and in similar events in most other stores. Ours is as interesting from the fashion viewpoint as it is from the viewpoint of price. We never buy "sale" furs. Every coat in our August Sale is new, bought for Best's regular stock (with all the quality, chic, and dependability that the term implies) but marked way below the September price to stimulate early buying.

As the Mannequins Pass, You See

1.—Cocoa American Broadtail with Barondouki Kid, a smart new combination of flat furs.
August Sale Price - 395.00
Muff to Match 45.00
Regular Season Price - 450.00

2.—Natural Antelope with Nutria, tailored like a cloth coat. Also in split skins with fox collar.
August Sale Price - 175.00
Regular Season Price - 215.00

3.—Natural American Opossum, the typical Boy-Girl coat to wear at the football games and for sports.
August Sale Price - 150.00
Regular Season Price - 180.00

4.—Black Korova with Black Fox, beautifully marked South American pony, shown for the first time this season.
August Sale Price - 350.00
Regular Season Price . 395.00

5.—Hudson Seal, (*seal-dyed muskrat*) lined with cherry-red, hunter's-green or new brown tones of kasheen. Reversible—a fur coat and a fur-lined coat in one. (*Paris cables fur-lined coats will be important next winter. Paquin and Molyneux sponsor them.*)
August Sale Price - 350.00
Regular Season Price - 385.00

At 150.00
Full length coats of
NATURAL OPOSSUM

At 175.00
Full length coats of
ANTELOPE, SILVER MUSKRAT, NATURAL MUSKRAT

At 235.00
Full length coats of
NATURAL RACCOON
NATURAL MUSKRAT
with Jap Fox

At 525.00
Full length coats of
GRAY CHINESE CARACAL

NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE—
Leave them in our fine, new, cold-air storage vaults on the premises until you are ready for them.

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Full length coats of
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BLACK CARACAL

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Full length coats of
BLACK KOROVA
LEOPARD KID

At 395.00
Full length coats of
COCOA AMERICAN BROADTAIL

Charge customers' purchases may appear on bills rendered November 1st.

Cash customers, making a deposit, may have purchases held until November 1st.

CIPPICO SAYS ITALY MUST HAVE COLONIES

Or Nations Must Let Emigrants Work Without Forfeiting Italian Citizenship.

IS OVERPOPULATED NOW

Senator Tells Institute of Politics Fascism Is Remolding the National Soul.

GREEK DISAGREES WITH HIM

D. H. Miller Defends Dawes Plan—Prof. East Foresees New York's Growth Stopped by Living Costs.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1.—The significance of Fascism, said Count Antonio Cippico, Italian Fascist Senator, in his lecture before the Institute of Politics tonight, is that it is "remolding the national soul of the Italians by severe discipline." He defined it as "a silent and determined voice" which is reconciling in Italian life, among other things, "the will to power with the aspiration toward peace."

When this has been accomplished, he intimated, Italy would seek the solution of her problem of overpopulation. He asserted that Italy hoped for a peaceful solution, but that the present situation could not last, and that Europe must face the problem of Italy, Central Europe and the Mediterranean in order to obtain permanent peace.

He declared that Italy's policy was the result of "the iron necessity" of her overpopulation and her geographical position, and that other nations must eventually supply her with colonies or arrange to let Italian emigrants live and work in foreign lands as Italian groups without forfeiting their Italian citizenship and without cutting off their political ties with Italy.

Senator Cippico praised the achievements of the Mussolini Government.

Three Years of Progress.

"Agriculture and industry have been making very rapid progress in Italy during the last three years, especially since the Fascist Government came into power," he said. "Unemployment, in spite of the great reduction in emigration, has gradually been falling, until it is now only a little over 100,000, practically a normal figure. But if the population goes on increasing at its present rate, some outlet for it must be found. Otherwise a serious crisis may occur.

"It is not enough that foreign countries should reopen their doors as a gracious favor to Italian labor. Prewar Italians might be satisfied to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for foreign taskmasters. But post-war Italians will not be so satisfied. One of the worst errors of the Paris peace treaty was that no provision was made for giving Italy more colonial territories, Italy, who has the largest and the most laborious emigrant population of any country in the world and the smallest colonial dominions.

"There are all over the world waste areas underpopulated and underdeveloped, crying for labor. Italy is almost the only country that can supply it. But if Italian labor is to be secured, measures must be taken whereby these emigrants shall not lose their nationality and their absence from Italy shall not result in the cutting off of all political ties with Italy.

"Either colonial territories should be given to Italy, where her sons can settle under the Italian flag and increase the production of the world for the benefit of the whole world and not of Italy alone, or Italian emigrants in foreign and thinly populated countries must be grouped together and remain Italian citizens. The advantages of securing Italian labor are so great that the country which receives it should be prepared to make generous concessions.

"If neither of these measures is taken and the doors of foreign countries remain closed to Italian labor and industrial products, a very serious and even critical situation may arise, affecting not Italy alone but the whole world.

"What I just said does not cover the special immigration problem of this country. Italians who have come here are expected to become loyal American citizens. They are, I am sure, as loyal as any other European, who, without forgetting the ties with his original native country, is proud to belong to this great commonwealth.

"A nation boasting so ancient a civilization, which has recently attained unity and which has given to the world such shining lights in science, in art, in culture over a period of 3,000 years, cannot renounce its right to live, cannot now turn back and accept a condition of economic and political dependence. It would mean national suicide, and nations which, like Italy, have developed prosperous industries and cultural and trade initiatives are ready to sacrifice everything, even life itself, before they will consent to suicide."

Senator Cippico asserted that Italy had no territorial ambitions hostile to other States, but that the exclusion of Italy in partition of German colonies by the peace of Versailles was "a singular lack of vision on the part of Italy's allies," which was growing more and more serious for Italy. He said it had hardened and conferred "national virility and determination on the Italian people."

Italy Blocked in Mediterranean.

"The peace of Lausanne," he went on, "set the seal of failure on Italy's policy in the Mediterranean. The Young Turkey of Kemal has installed its own anti-foreign nationalism on the shores of the Bosporus and in Anatolia. England rules supreme in the Mediterranean, having strengthened her position in the Suez Canal by her mandate for Palestine. France, armed as is no other power for the legitimate protection of her frontier on the Rhine, seizes the pretext of her vital need to organize and subdue to her own ends the Little Entente.

"This permanent lack of equilibrium which the results of the great war tend to perpetuate, just as the Holy Alliance at the close of the Napoleonic wars attempted to crystallize in favor of the victorious powers the political and economic life of all Europe, cannot, in my opinion, be lasting.

"With all her strength Italy hopes that it may find a peaceful solution. She is a laborious, thrifty and more especially a silent power. Her voice has not yet been heard by all. The solution of her historic problem which she has been unable to secure by victory, which is the problem of her very existence, she is now securing by her daily victory over herself. Before Italy can become what she should be she must be remolded by severe discipline, together with the national soul of the Italians.

"This is the significance, perceived by few, of the new force which has grown up in the Mediterranean peninsula—Fascism. It is a silent and determined force which is reconciling in Italian life the national values of yesterday with those of tomorrow, the antagonistic forces of capital and labor, the will to power with the aspiration toward peace."

Comparing the situation of Italy, France and England with respect to population and territory, Senator Cippico said:

"In 1881 Italy had a population of 28,000,000. Forty years later the census returns show 41,000,000 Italians inhabiting the peninsula and nearly 9,000,000 scattered over the face of the globe. Figures show that the population of Italy increases at the rate of nearly half a million a year. In forty years' time it has therefore increased in the ratio of 75 per cent.

"Italian territory now covers an area of 114,000 square miles, a figure which is much higher if we take into account large uninhabitable areas of high mountain, marsh or malarious lands. And it would be still further raised were we to take into consideration the considerable number of Italians whom the poverty of the land has driven to migrate.

France's Population Decreasing.

"On the other hand, France with a population of 39,500,000 at the beginning of the late war is now reduced in spite of the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine (and of the Sarre Basin) to a little over 35,000,000 'French' inhabitants, although its rich and fertile national territory covers an area of 207,000 square miles (almost double that of Italy) with a density of less than 240 inhabitants per square mile.

"Italy's colonies are nearly all poor, for the most part wide, sandy desert lands. They cover an area of 2,000,000 square kilometers with a population of 1,500,000.

"The French colonies, nearly all rich, cover 4,223,000 square miles, peopled by more than 55,000,000 inhabitants, without taking into account the mandate over Syria.

"Italy, except for the white coal provided by her water power, is poor in iron and has no coal, fuel oils or phosphates.

"Were we to compare the area and population of the British Colonial Empire with the Italian colonies we should arrive at differences expressed in almost fantastic figures. Suffice it to say that the total population of the British Empire, including the mandates, in 1921, exclusive of the dominions, surpassed 450,000,000 inhabitants."

He emphasized Italy's dilemma in that, while outlets for her emigration had been reduced one-half since the war emigration is now "a hard necessity" for Italy, because "the tragic fact is that her territory is insufficient to support her people."

Alluding to the fact that Italy's lack or raw materials makes it impossible for her industries to compete in foreign markets with those countries which produce their own raw materials, he stressed the reality of economic rivalry between nations as follows:

"The naive idealogists who in the name of sacrosanct principles of international justice proclaim the need of universal disarmament on land, water and air, the abolition of all barriers, especially of customs barriers between the several States, fail to see that human fraternity under a capitalist as under a communist régime is an ideal which has perhaps never been so emphatically denied in all history by the political and economic attitude of all States as it is today.

"The barriers set up against foreign workers and foreign goods become more formidable every day. Even England, which rightly prided herself on her liberal policy of over a century, tries to meet the grave problem of her 1,500,000 unemployed workers by forbidding the entry into the United Kingdom of all strangers desirous of working there with their brains or hands."

A. T. Polyzoides, editor of the Atlantis, a Greek newspaper in New York City, at the round table on "the Mediterranean Area" attacked Senator Cippico's statement in a previous lecture that Italy was "a prisoner in her own sea," because of England's control of the gates to the Mediterranean.

"Greeks have no sympathy for those who are in the habit of calling the Mediterranean their own," he said. "To say that the Mediterranean belongs to one country alone is as preposterous as to claim that Lake Ontario is a Canadian lake or that the Baltic is a German sea. Our distinguished guest from Italy the other day stated that his country is a prisoner in her own sea. If that is the case, so are the other countries bordering on that sea.

"The reason why Greece does not feel like a prisoner is that she does not desire to impose her own rule on other peoples. Greece is not imperialistic."

Miller Defends Dawes Plan.

David Hunter Miller, New York lawyer, who was a member of the American peace delegation in Paris, in a talk on the operation of the Dawes plan before the round table on "economic recovery of Europe" attacked the theories that payment of reparations by Germany to the Allies would disrupt foreign exchange and that the receipt of German goods would be harmful to the importing countries.

"In 1928, when the standard year of the Dawes plan payments arrives, amounting to $595,000,000 a year," he said, "the real working of the Dawes plan will commence to be disclosed, although the accumulative effect of several years of such payments will not fully appear until later, particularly because of the probable granting of further private credits to German concerns.

"The real recipient of a very large part of the Dawes annuities will be the United States, not directly but indirectly through the allied countries, chiefly Great Britain, France and Italy, as a result of the funding of the debts to America. The receipt by these countries of their Dawes annuities from Germany will enable them in turn to make payment of their annuities to our Treasury.

"The amount of $595,000,000 per annum, as far as can be seen now, is not beyond Germany's capacity to raise by internal taxes, although it is highly probable that as the Dawes plan gets older internal loans will take the place of this taxation to some extent.

"I predict that there will not be experienced the difficulties foreseen by many economists in the transfer of this sums of $595,000,000 annually from Germany to New York via Paris, London and Rome. The actual operation will in reality amount in large part at least to this:

"German products will be sent by German concerns to their customers in allied and other countries. The German exporter will receive reimbursement in German currency from his own Government and the foreign buyer will make payment in his currency to his Government. Of course, there are many intermediate steps in such operations, but in effect such measures as the British Reparations Recovery act with its 26 per cent. levy on German imports already illustrate the soundness of the ultimate conclusion.

"Undoubtedly the effect of the Dawes plan will be to stimulate the processes of German industry to some extent, and it may very well be that it will bring about some decrease in German export prices in some commodities, but the effect of the delivery abroad annually of German goods and services not exceeding $500,000,000, and coming ultimately to the United States through multitudinous commercial transactions all over the world, will be trifling.

"Our production of manufactures and farm products and raw materials exceeds in volume $50,000,000,000 a year and the idea that the addition to that sum of a quantity of goods less than 1 per cent. of its total could produce any serious results is fantastic.

"The returned incomes of American taxpayers to the United States Treasury are $26,000,000,000 a year, and the unreturned incomes are probably as large again. The Dawes annuities are hardly more than 1 per cent. of this turnover. The fact is that in these days the figures involved in the Dawes plan even as annual figures are not large from the point of view of modern finance. Pre-war statistics should not induce us to think in terms of pre-war ideas.

"The idea that $595,000,000 is exorbitant is the result of pre-war thinking on the part of economists. The annual income of a single industrial corporation in America, the Ford Motor Company, exceeds that amount. The United States Steel Corporation pays almost that sum in wages. New York City is about to spend $900,000,000 for subways. We can no longer think in terms of the cost of the Panama Canal."

Predicts End to New York's Growth.

At the round table on "Agriculture and Population," Professor Edward M. East of Harvard predicted that the high cost of living in the future would stop the growth of New York City.

"It has been predicted," he said, "that in thirty years no one will live in New York City but the very rich and the very poor; the middle class will have been squeezed out between the upper and nether millstone of population pressure.

"The very rich can stay because they are very rich, if they find the conditions attractive. The very poor will stay because they are willing to accept a low standard of living and have no ambition to better themselves. There will come a point, however, when the standard of living can go no lower, and because of the high prices to the consumer a maximum figure will be reached beyond which the cities cannot grow. What this figure will be cannot be predicted; it will vary with the different localities."

Professor East predicted that the American diet would become more and more vegetarian as our population increased, because a given area of land could yield more vegetable products than any other kind of foodstuffs.

According to Professor R. J. McFall of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the United States could support a population of 574,000,000 if she adopted German technical methods in agriculture, against a maximum of 350,000,000 with present American methods.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice at the round table on "Limitation of Armaments" said that the Suez Canal had ceased to be vital to English control of India as the Cape route was safer, and it had been found during the World War that as many men could be landed in India that way as quickly as by the canal route.

15,000 NOW IN PARIS STRIKE.

Bank Clerks Get Aid of Caillaux, Who Falls in Plea to Employers.

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP).—The latest strike of bank clerks, which started several days ago, is beginning to assume formidable proportions. Strikers in Paris now number more than 15,000, and the movement is spreading to the provinces. Nantes, Bordeaux and several smaller cities are affected.

Minister of Finance Caillaux, according to a deputation of strike leaders, told them he failed to understand the refusal of the bankers to recognize their legitimate right to organize, adding that he approved their claim for increased pay and the establishment of a sliding salary scale.

The Minister, however, up to the present has been unable to bring the bankers to the same opinion. They refuse to give more than a part of the increase demanded by the clerks.

REICHSTAG RIOT QUELLED BY POLICE

Two Red Deputies Are Dragged Out of Their Seats and Ejected From the Chamber.

WILD DISORDER REIGNS

Communists Shriek and Hurl Insults at Right When Debate Is Cut Short.

By LINCOLN EYRE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The campaign of tumult and obstruction waged by the German Communists against the Luther Cabinet's tax and tariff legislation resulted this afternoon in the appearance of uniformed police on the floor of the Reichstag and the forcible ejection of two Bolshevist Deputies. Only once before have the august precincts of the German Parliament echoed to the heavy tread of Prussian policemen, and on that occasion, too, several months ago, disciples of Moscow were to blame.

It was at first intended to employ only plainclothes detectives against the rebellious Reds, but the sleuths looked the snarling group of Communist lawmakers over from afar and demanded reinforcements in the shape of four "green ones," Berlin slang for the uniformed police.

Today's parliamentary tempest was the climax of a series of lesser storms staged by the radical Left since the Government made known its resolve to push its revenue bills through the Reichstag before the Summer adjournment. Tempestuous scenes sometimes leading to fisticuffs have been a daily occurrence. Speakers for the majority favoring the Government's proposals were howled down by the united lungpower of the Communist benches and the debate often became an orgy of insult, both sides belaboring their opponents with cutting epithets.

The opening skirmish at today's session concerned accusations published in Communist newspapers to the effect that certain Nationalist Deputies attended Reichstag sittings in a drunken condition. Count Westarp announced that court action had been started to disprove "this falsehood," to which Deputy Höllein, the Reds' cheer leader, yelled, "you're a liar."

Barely had the tumult and shouting provoked by this incident died when a renewed uproar burst forth over the announcement by Vice President Gräf, Nationalist, who was temporarily presiding over the session, that the parliamentary steering committee had limited speeches on tax measures to twenty minutes each. The Communists denounced this ruling as invalid because their representatives had not been invited to the committee meeting. Nevertheless it was ratified by an overwhelming majority of the House.

Thereupon Communist fury knew no bounds. Screaming insults and shaking their fists at the Gräf radicals, men and women alike sprang upon the benches and desks to make themselves heard above the answering shouts of the Right. Many Socialists for once made common cause with their hated foemen and valiantly swelled the flood of noise and confusion.

Herr Gräf finally singled out Deputy Jadasch as the ringleader of the racket and ordered him to leave the Chamber, simultaneously declaring the sitting suspended.

When it was resumed ten minutes later Jadasch, who has been prominent in previous parliamentary battles, was still present. He refused to leave even after ordered excluded for the first eight and then twenty sittings.

"Janitor, bring in your soldiers," the Communists yelled.

Herr Gräf again interrupted the debate and had the galleries cleared. Then he summoned two detectives, who declined to tackle thirty raging Reds. Höllein's attitude being particularly threatening, Gräf also ordered him expelled, to which the Communists retorted "Executioner!"

Finally ten detectives and four uniformed policemen appeared, hesitatingly forced a way into the Communist throng and dragged Höllein and Jadasch out of their seats into the aisle.

"We yield to force only. We record the fact that the Government is passing its tax bills only with the help of the police," Höllein yelled as the two insurgents walked out of the House encircled by detectives.

Socialists helped to liven up things by presenting an interpellation as to whether State funds had been used in liquidation of the Stinnes firm, notably for financial support of unprofitable newspapers owned by the Stinnes estate.

Italy Tax-Exempts Farm Gasoline.

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP).—A royal decree has been issued empowering the Minister of Finance to authorize exemption from the import and sales taxes for gasoline intended for agricultural motors and machinery.

ALBANIA WELCOMES HART.

New American Minister Presents Credentials to Ahmed Zogu.

SCUTARI, Albania, Aug. 1 (AP).—Charles G. Hart of Spokane, Wash., the new American Minister to Albania today presented his credentials to President Ahmed Zogu.

He was escorted to the Government House by officials of the Foreign Office and a company of Albanian soldiers with a band playing the Star Spangled Banner.

The new Minister delivered a short address in which he conveyed assurance of the friendly interest with which the American nation viewed the success of the Albanians in their relatively new project of self-government.

President Coolidge, he added, entertained the most sincere desire for the prosperity and happiness of Albania. The American Government had no designs for conquest or exploitation anywhere, he said, seeking only the most cordial relations with the countries of the world, and striving to secure for Americans abroad only equality of opportunity, namely, the carrying out of the open door policy.

Describing this policy as the surest guarantee against misunderstanding, Mr. Hart concluded by saying that his mission was to promote good-will between Albania and the United States and his success depended upon efficient cooperation by the Albanian Government.

ARMY 'REDS' ORDERED HERE

Inciters of Mutiny in Hawaii to Be Imprisoned in California.

HONOLULU, Aug. 1 (AP).—Army authorities announced today decision to send Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, former army privates, convicted of inciting a Communistic uprising in the army, to the mainland on the transport Cambral, sailing Aug. 8.

The men will be confined at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay. They first were sentenced by court-martial to 10 and 26 years imprisonment, respectively, but these sentences were reduced after review of the case. Efforts to free the men through civil courts failed when the latter tribunals refused to interfere.

America's Most Beautiful Store
RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
At 36th Street

PERFECT *the* NESTLE LANOIL
PERMANENT WAVE
With five successive Water Waves
ALL FOR THE SPECIAL PRICE $20
The Water Waves train the hair into softly marcelled lines.
Permanent Wave, Alone $15 Entire Head
RUSSEKS—BEAUTY SALON—*Seventh Floor*

America's Most Beautiful Store
RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
At 36th Street

Present ~ Tomorrow ~ the First
AUTUMN MODES
AT CONCENTRATED PRICES

ACCOMPLISHING *at the beginning of the season* what one would anticipate at the season's end: gowns of elegant distinction, Paris inspired—at a fraction of the price warranted by their previousness!

$45 *to* $95

New Silhouettes	*New Fabrics*
CIRCULAR FLARES	MIRROLEEN
MOLDED BODICE	CHIFFON SATIN
DRAPED LINES	REPLIRA
New Colors	*New Decors*
PHEASANT	METALLIC KID
EPINARD	APPLIQUE
BORDEAUX	SEED PEARLS

Illustrated—MARYLIN Demi-Saison Frock, to be had in noon-crepe or chiffon satin, distinguished by pin tucks, a particularly becoming scarf arrangement and the new pointe edging. Smart wrap-around skirt, ideal for sports. $45
Crayon Blue, Black, Wine, Epinard Green and Golden Pheasant

RUSSEKS—DRESS SALON—*Third Floor*

Russeks August Fur Sale Now in Progress—33⅓% OFF Winter Prices

Jay-Thorpe INC.
57th Street, West

PARIS MILLINERY MODES FOR AUTUMN

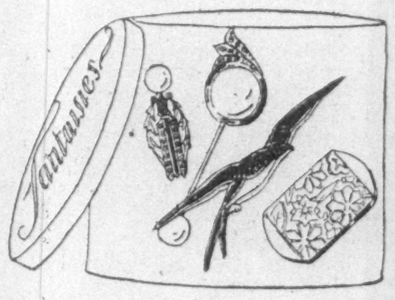
JUST out of their boxes, bearing the labels of all the famous Paris makers, this comprehensive array of the new French Hats brings charming and authoritative messages of Fall Millinery Modes.

The Small Hat

These chic little hats which Paris prefers for all-round wear, have soft brims upturned at side or front, and the closely fitted back is fashion's newest and smartest concession to the increasing vogue of shorter hair. The supple, highly tinted velours are most favored for the small hat, the felt will also be worn.

The Large Hat

Such Milliners as *Caroline Reboux, Rose Descat* and *Maria Guy* are featuring some large velvet hats for afternoon wear, imported by *Jay-Thorpe* in their most popular new shades, including *"Rouge Josephine"* and *"Bleu Recamier"*—two famous "antique" colours which have survived the court of Napoleon to again lead Paris fashions.



Ornaments and Trimming

Fine enamels worked in colour and pure crystal motifs in the new cuts are among the interesting decorative ornaments imported by *Jay-Thorpe* from the *Exposition des Arts Modèrns et Decoratifs.* The new collection shows ribbon trimming used largely with felts and velvets, and smart new feathery ornaments resembling aigrette.

Jay-Thorpe INC
57th Street, West

THE NEW WINTER FURS

FUR FASHIONS which will not be seen everywhere, but which will represent authority and taste wherever seen.

In selecting her Winter Furs, it will profit the discerning woman to see our collection of original French models and exclusive creations—a bit more individual than the average.

All our Furs and orders for remodeling and repairing are now subject to August price reductions

POSTAL RATE DROP FORECAST BY MOSES

Senator Sees Complete Revision as Result of Commission's Findings.

WOULD STABILIZE BUSINESS

Increase of 20 Per Cent. in June Receipts Warrants Reduction, Chairman Intimates.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—"A reduction in postal rates will surely follow the report of the United States Postal Commission," declared Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, Chairman of the commission, at the Ambassador Hotel here today.

The commission has been holding hearings throughout the country, and the members came here for the week-end from Philadelphia, where the last hearing was held.

"Thus far," said Senator Moses, "the hearings have produced more heat than light. However, I am confident that we will obtain information which will result in a complete revision of the postal rates by the next Congress. The present rates were made up hastily, following the postal pay raise, and were not intended to be anything but temporary.

"It is the duty and wish of this commission to work out a system of rates which will burden no one, so that business may be adjusted without constant interference from Congress.

"With the present system, there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the postal receipts in June of this year over June, 1924. Since the Government does not operate for a profit it is plainly seen that a reduction will follow the commission's report."

Beside Senator Moses, the commission consists of Senator McKellar of Tennessee, Senator Phipps of Colorado, Representative W. W. Griest of Pennsylvania, Representative Rasmeyer of Iowa, and Representative Bell of Georgia.

The commission will leave tomorrow for New York City, where a hearing will be held. From there it goes to Boston, Augusta, Buffalo, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul. A final meeting will be held Oct. 15 in Washington.

A joint subcommittee of the Senate and House Committees on Post Offices and Roads will arrive today at the Waldorf-Astoria to open tomorrow a series of hearings to determine the attitude of the public on the recent postal rates increase.

WARSHIPS TO MEET PRINCE.

Argentina Plans Cruiser Escort to Buenos Aires on Aug. 17.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 1 (AP).—Four cruisers and two scout cruisers of the Argentine navy will meet the Prince of Wales about forty-five miles outside the port of Buenos Aires and accompany the cruiser Curlew, on which the Prince will arrive Aug. 17 for his visit to Argentina.

The Prince, after his extended tour of South Africa, left Cape Town on July 29 for South America on board the battleship Repulse. On Aug. 11 he will transfer to the Curlew, which, being of shallower draught, will be able to bring the visitor directly to the quay at Montevideo, where he is to call before coming to Argentina.

A visit to one of the largest British packing plants in Argentina has been included in the program of the Prince during his stay here.

Frank C. Munson, President of the Munson Steamship Lines, said yesterday that according to dispatches from Buenos Aires the society of South America is preparing a program of Winter sports for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales when he arrives there. "The principal Winter sport in Buenos Aires is horse racing," said Mr. Munson. "One of the finest race tracks in the world is at Palermo, a suburb of that city."

Mr. Munson added that all advance information from the Argentine points to a brilliant season in South America. Buenos Aires, he said, has gained the title of the "Paris of the New World." Many Americans have booked passages for Argentina to arrive there during the visit of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Munson said.

DIES COMFORTING GRANDMA

Boy Visitor a Victim as Aged Widow Kills Herself With Gas.

CLIFTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Theresa Kreutz, 65 years old, and Frank Nick, 11 years old, her grandson, were found dead from asphyxiation today in Mrs. Kreutz's home at 92 Lake Avenue, here.

Paper had been stuffed in keyholes, doors and windows, and gas was flowing from wall jets and from the range in the kitchen when Stephen Charko, the janitor, broke in a transom and entered the apartment. The police, who recorded Mrs. Kreutz's death as a suicide, said they believed she got up in the middle of the night while the lad was asleep in the bed where he was found, prepared the rooms for death and then turned on the gas. She was found on the kitchen floor.

Frank did not live with his grandmother but with his mother, Mrs. Lena Nick, at 83 Arthur Street, near by. Because Mrs. Kreutz had been dispirited and alone since the death of her husband three months ago, Mrs. Nick sent the child over each night to stay with her. He was thus comforting his grandmother by his presence when he died.

PAY OF SHIPS' CREWS CUT.

Reduction Went Into Effect on All British Vessels Yesterday.

Commencing yesterday the wages on the crews on all British ships were reduced $5 a month. This includes cooks, stewards, sailors, firemen and all members of the crew, except the captain, deck officers and engineers. This also affects the steamships which left Great Britain before Aug. 1, as the notice of the reduction of wages was inscribed on the articles that the men signed.

Officers of the British ships now in port said yesterday that the reduction of the men's wages might cause a strike when the crew of the next big Atlantic liner is called upon to sign articles next week.

FIFTH AVENUE **Stewart & Co.** at 37th STREET

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Charge purchases made during the sale will not be billed until November 1st.

A small deposit holds any garment in storage until required in the fall.

Beginning Tomorrow—Monday!

AUGUST SALE *of* FINE FURS

A Sale of Furs that Cannot Be Excelled! Backed by a Name that Stands for Reliability. Offering the Newest of Paris Fur Modes. The Choicest of Peltry Personally Selected to Conform to the Rigid Standards Required by Stewart & Co. and the Greatest Price Reductions We Have Ever Quoted

At Savings of From 20% to 40%

Smart Straightline Mink Coat with New Shirred Roll Collar.
895.00

BROWN CARACUL FUR COAT
195.00

A lovely full length coat of Brown Caracul—the fine moire skins show the slender silhouette to advantage; with collar and border of fine fox fur.

JAPANESE MINK COAT
395.00

These perfectly matched skins of Japanese Mink (Weasel) are worked in a clever manner to resemble natural mink, in this full length youthful coat. Featuring the new Queen Anne collar.

Hudson Seal Coat with Beige Dyed Squirrel Collar, Cuffs and Border.
375.00

AMERICAN BROADTAIL FUR COAT
195.00

A new shawl collar and novel tiered cuffs of sand weasel are seen on this full length coat of American Broadtail fur.

Another model in American Broadtail features collar, cuffs and border hem of self toned fox fur.

Japanese Weasel Coat with Deep Flare Border of Taupe Dyed Fox.
385.00

MARMOT FUR COAT
150.00

The beautiful skins of this fine mink dyed marmot fur coat are so worked that they definitely contribute to the slender silhouette. And the high crushed collar is most becoming. Full length model, beautifully silk lined.

Why You Should Buy Your Furs In Our August Sale

OUR furs can be produced much more economically during the early summer months as price concessions are made to keep the fur workrooms engaged.

BECAUSE of this unhurried workmanship the garments are perfectly made of the choicest peltry, exquisitely silk lined and hand-finished in every detail.

THE skins have never before been worked in such new and striking ways. And so, the fur coat you select in our August Sale is instantly recognized as being an advance fall and winter model.

OUR August Sale presents the best opportunity to secure the first choice of the newest fall models.

OUR Fur Salons are so equipped that you may have abundant daylight in which to select your furs.

HANDSOME MINK FUR COATS
895.00

A luxurious full length model of choice mink fur uses a striking band of self fur worked in the opposite way to give smart flare on sleeve and below the waistline.

Another smart Mink coat in full length straightline model shows the new shirred roll collar and wide flare cuffs.

NATURAL MUSKRAT FUR COAT
115.00

The feature of this coat is the handsome manner in which the natural dark backs of the muskrat skins are worked to define the new fall silhouette.

HUDSON SEAL COAT
195.00

To those who prefer a coat of fine Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat) this full length model will appeal. Emphasizing the youthful silhouette with collar and cuffs of dyed squirrel. Beautifully silk lined.

NORTHERN SILVER MUSKRAT COAT
195.00

A luxurious wrap coat of choice full furred northern Silver Muskrat is distinguished by a deep border hem and roll collar of dyed blue fox fur. Elaborately silk lined in the latest fall manner.

DARK RACOON COAT
195.00

The most popular coat at all the college games this season will undoubtedly be this jaunty full length model of dark full furred racoon skins with new wide collar and deep cuffs.

American Broadtail Coat with the New Parisian Side Flares.
395.00

Hudson Seal Coat with Beige Dyed Squirrel Godets, Collar and Cuffs.
395.00

Fine Moleskin Coat with Novel Tiers at Sides and on the Flare Cuffs.
295.00

CIVET CAT FUR COAT **195.00**

The newest vogue in Paris is Civet Cat—a splendid wearing fur, here shown in a full length coat with high crushed collar. Handsomely silk lined.

BEAVER FUR COAT **395.00**

This handsome full length coat is fashioned in the popular straightline model, of choice dark beaver skins. Enhanced with a deep roll collar and smartly flared cuffs.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COAT **395.00**

A striking model in fine natural grey Siberian Squirrel skins follows the slender line in the novel working of its skins and effects a luxurious crushed roll collar.

HUDSON SEAL FUR COAT **295.00**

Here we see the striking new roll collar, cuffs and wide front facing of beige-dyed squirrel on a flared coat of Northern Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat). Beautifully silk lined.

GENUINE LEOPARD FUR COAT
395.00

A striking coat of choice leopard skins in full length model. Elaborately trimmed with collar, cuffs and border hem of rich red fox fur. Exquisitely silk lined throughout.

SHORT JACQUETTES
69.50 to 98.50

Smart new models in the popular short jacquette style. Beautifully made of taupe dyed Caracul fur, fine Moleskin or choice Muskrat skins.

SILVER MUSKRAT COAT
195.00

This smart full length model of beautiful Silver Muskrat fur features the new tuxedo revers, border hem and cuffs of muskrat backs in contrasting color.

Higher Priced Fur Garments at Proportionately Large Reductions

Final Clearance

Women's Pumps and Slippers

7.50

The reductions are so great that it will pay you to buy several pairs for autumn as well as present wear. Many smart styles and leathers.

FRANK BROTHERS

Lower Fifth Avenue Store Only

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Hickson INC.

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SECOND STREET

AUGUST SALE *of* QUALITY FURS

We are offering without reserve our entire new collection of luxurious furs considerably under our regular seasons prices.

Special orders to your individual measure will be executed at the same liberal reductions.

Lonsdale Shop

677 FIFTH AVENUE

Between 53d and 54th Streets

(Second Floor of Cammeyer Building. Elevator Service)

Previous to July 1st the Lonsdale Shop stated in their advertisements that they would close their business on that date.

We have decided to continue the business until the lease has been transferred or until present stocks are exhausted.

Tomorrow we offer the following exceptional values:

Silk Frocks *(Regularly to $125)* **$18 to $45**
Lovely frocks for street, sports, afternoon and dinner.

Cloth Dresses *(Regularly to $85)* **$15 to $25**
Smart styles for street, shopping, motor, mountain and beach wear. 1 and 2 piece models.

Coats *(Regularly to $185)* **$15 to $65**
Stunning coats for street, dress, motor and sports.

Ensemble Suits *(Regularly to $225)* **$45**
Kasha, flannel and silk. Many suitable for Fall.

Skirts *(Regularly to $35)* **$5 to $15**
Pleated, or plain models, of kasha, flannel or silk.

Knitted Dresses, Sweaters and Scarfs at Drastic Reductions

Owing to the death of WILLIAM ELDER MARCUS, the store will be closed Monday, August 3rd.

MARCUS and COMPANY

Fifth Avenue and 45th Street

Stern Brothers

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Rompers Specially Priced For Little Folk

Rompers — Attractive checks or plain colors. Sizes 1 to 3 years. 95c

Rompers — Many hand-smocked. Light colors but mostly white. $1.65

Stern Brothers—Second Floor

Sterling Silver Deposit Ware—Attractively Priced

Cheese Plate and Server. Colored border. $1.85

Lemon Plate and Fork. Colored border. $1.85

Console Sets, four pieces. Assorted colors. $4.65

Stern Brothers—Main Floor

Commencing To-morrow Our Annual August Fur Sale

Featuring the chic of Paris and the ingenuity of foremost French and American designers in authentic modes for 1925-26, at

Extraordinary Price Concessions During August

Golden Muskrat Coats, Sketched. Note reversing of skins forming own trimming. Favored by the college girl. 42 inches long. $195

Black Caracul Coat, A distinctive model, 45 inches long, with fox or skunk collar. Fine, glossy pelts. $195

Natural Muskrat Coat, 45 inches long. $125

Golden or Silver Muskrat Coats, Fox collar and borders. $225

Dark Raccoon Coat, Natural. 45 inches long. Full furred dark skins. $195

Hudson Seal Coats, Northern seal dyed muskrat, beaver, natural squirrel or skunk collar and cuffs. $235

Hudson Seal Coats, 46 inches long. Seal Dyed Muskrat. With dark mink collar and cuffs. $395

Leopard Cat Coat, Collar and pockets of beaver finish this delightful model. 43 inches long. $285

Black Caracul Coat, Luxurious, indeed, with its collar, cuffs and border of skunk. 46 inches long. $295

Genuine Alaska Sealskin Coats, United States Government skins. $495

Broadtail Persian Coat, Kolinsky collar and cuffs. $595

Oyster Grey Caracul Coat, 45 inches. With fox collar and border. $695

Black Baby Caracul Coat, 45 inches. Kolinsky collar and cuffs. $895

Jap Mink Coat, Sketched. With collar and border of soft fox. A delightful combination. 45 inches long. $595

Natural Squirrel Coat, Sketched. Collar, cuffs and border of slate colored fox enhances the soft beauty of the squirrel. $595

One-third deposit may be paid now and the balance in the fall when delivered. Furs purchased during this sale held in storage without charge until wanted.

2500 Yards All Silk Flat Crepe, $1.78 yard

39 inches wide. Standard quality and weight. New fall colors, evening shades, black and white.

Black Crepe Back Satin, $2.25 Yd. 39 inches wide. Good quality, excellent weight.

Black Satin Charmeuse, $1.75 Yd. 39 inches wide. Closely woven, good quality and weight.

Silk Department—Second Floor

Men's and Women's Linen Handkerchiefs

Men's Handkerchiefs, Box of Six $3.00 Fine sheer linen with white centres, colored borders. Hand-embroidered letter.

Men's Handkerchiefs, Dozen $4.00, 5.75 Hemstitched. Pure linen.

Women's Handkerchiefs, Dozen $3.00 White, hand-rolled or hemstitched; appliqued corner. Also a large variety of colored linen sports handkerchiefs.

Women's Handkerchiefs, Dozen $1.50 400 dozen. Sheer and heavy qualities.

Stern Brothers—Main Floor

Silk Hand Bags—Copies of French Models, $7.45

With Real Marcasite Mountings.

Regularly $12.50 to $15.00

A varied selection of handsome models, exquisitely lined, fitted and finished. The frames alone are conspicuous for their beauty, many displaying scintillating stones in colors that may be chosen to harmonize with the ensemble. A diversity of styles and trimmings. *Stern Brothers—Main Floor*

Sale of Baronet Satin Slips, Special at $2.65

The Lowest Price Quoted This Season.

Rich, lustrous quality, lovely radiant colors for the sheer frocks. Straight, slenderizing styles to closely follow the lines of the figure and with added fullness at each side to provide freedom of movement. Very smart they are, too, worn as skirts with any one of the new tunic blouses. Wide hems. Surely a splendid opportunity to purchase two or three at this attractive price.

Stern Brothers—Second Floor

Featuring Pure Linen Damask Sets at $3.75

Fancy weave, crossbar effects in colors blue and gold. Cloth 63x63 inches. Six napkins to match. Hemmed. Would regularly sell for $5.75

Brown's Famous Shamrock Brand Satin Damask Tablecloths and Napkins. Full bleached. Handsome designs.

2x2 yards	2x2½ yards	2x3 yards
$5.25	$6.50	$7.75

Napkins to match, dozen $5.90. *Second Floor*

The Evening Mode for Madame—A Lace Frock

The vogue of silk lace adopted by smart Paris for the dinner hour. Chanel created the original over softest crepe with a distinctively new circular flounce skirt and lovely flower adornment at waist and shoulder.

Presenting exact reproductions of a Chanel Frock in cocoa and black. Sizes 36 to 46.

$45.00

Hat, as sketched, $12.50

An Embroidered Felt Hat designed Exclusively for Stern Brothers Emphasizes The New Vogue

Note how the symetrical design is masterfully adapted to the lines of the model and how the two-pointed ends of grosgrain ribbon add the necessary dash and finish.

Two sizes from which to select—the wider brim for youth and the sunlit August days; and the small size for the woman who desires the chic little brim. Colors are — Black Prince, Pencil Blue, French Grey, Copper Lustre, Copen and many other shades.

Many new felt models, $9.75 to 16.50

Clearance—Women's & Misses' Coats $25

Every Coat Formerly Sold For At Least $55 and from that up to $110.

Just the smart, distinctive coats that fashionable young women like for the cool evenings of the present season and for early fall wear. Developed of twill and other woolen fabrics with a number of misses' silk coats included. Fine fur borders. In the season's most favored colors and navy and black. *Stern Brothers—Third Floor.*

Clearance of Women's & Misses' Dresses

Group 1 at $15.00 Group 2 at $25.00

Formerly $25.00 to 65.00

A diversity of styles, fabrics and colors for immediate and early fall wear—for sports, travel and all occasions. Mostly one of a kind.

Stern Brothers—Third Floor

SALE OF ROOM SIZE

Oriental Rugs

$175 MAHAL PERSIAN RUGS

$115.00

Sizes about 7ft.3ins. wide x 10ft. long to about 8ft.3ins. wide x 11ft.5ins. long.

$175 CHINESE RUGS

$145.00

Fine heavy quality. Soft silky effects. Sizes about 8ft. wide x 10ft. long.

Sizes about 9x12 feet. Regularly $250.00, at $185.00

$250 SERAPI PERSIAN RUGS

$180.00

Sizes about 8x11 ft. to about 10x13 ft.

FINE Kermanshah PERSIAN RUGS. Regularly up to $460

$325.00

Soft color tones. Sizes about 9x12ft.

Semi-Annual Sale—Living, Bed and Dining Room Suites

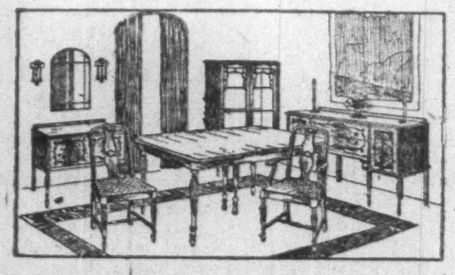
Choice of Any of These Suites, At $285

A typical example of the marvelous values obtainable during this sale.

Savings That Range from 10 to 33⅓%

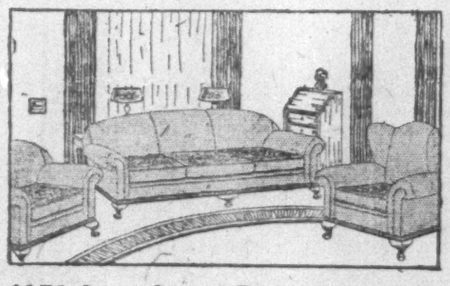
Distinctive suites, every one of which will add comfort and beauty to the home.

CONVENIENT CREDIT TERMS MAY BE ARRANGED



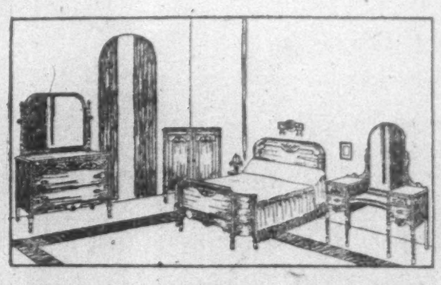
$425 10-pc. Dining Room Suite, $285

Sketched. American walnut combination. 66-inch buffet, 45-inch china closet with lattice doors, enclosed server, oblong extension table. Five side chairs and one arm chair with blue hair cloth seats.



$375 3-pc. Living Room Suite, $285

Sketched. Finest construction. Hair and moss filling. Welted seams. Webbed bottom, sides and back. Carved frame in walnut or mahogany finish. A very comfortable suite. *Fifth Floor*



$350 Four-piece Chamber Suite, $285

Sketched. American walnut. 50-inch dresser with 28x36 mirror; chiffonette or wardrobe; toilet table, bow-end bed. Mahogany interiors. Dust proof, superior cabinet work and hand-rubbed finish.

SALE OF SCATTER SIZE

Oriental Rugs

$24.75 to 27.50 SCATTER RUGS

$18.50

From Afghanistan and Asia Minor. Sizes about from 2ft.6ins. x 4ft.6ins. to about 3ft. 6ins. x 5ft. 6ins. Including Prayer Rugs. Heavy and beautiful.

$37.50 SCATTER SIZE RUGS

$27.00

From Asia Minor and Persia. Sizes about from 3x5ft. to 3ft. 6ins. wide x 5ft.6ins. long. Including Prayer Rugs.

$48.75 HALL RUNNERS

$35.00

From Persia and the Caucasus. A distinctive collection. Sizes about 3ft. 6ins. wide up to 10ft. long.

Rugs purchased during this sale held for future delivery if desired. Sixth Floor.

VICTORIA GOVERNOR TO SAIL WITH FLEET

Lord Stradbroke Will Be Admiral Magruder's Guest on Trip to Tasmania.

FIREWORKS AT MELBOURNE

Australian Dry Leader Protests Against Serving of Beer to the Americans.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 1.—Lord Stradbroke, Governor of Victoria, will be the guest of Rear Admiral Magruder on board the flagship Richmond when the American light cruiser division leaves this city for Hobart, Tasmania, on Tuesday. Lord Stradbroke will make the trip to familiarize himself with life on American battleships.

After two days' stay at Hobart the cruisers will leave on Aug. 7 for Wellington, New Zealand, where they will rejoin the Melbourne division of the fleet on Aung. 11.

One of the most spectacular exhibitions in celebration of the fleet's final week here was the pyrotechnic display given at St. Kilda tonight, at which huge fireworks pictures, 80 by 30 feet in dimension, were set off, representing Australia's welcome to Uncle Sam, Niagara Falls and the flagship Seattle. About 100,000 persons turned out to see this display, which was visible for 100 miles from the city.

Typical of the wealth of entertainment and hospitality offered by Australians to the officers and men of the fleet is the program for Monday, which, however, is much shortened, due to the fact that Admiral Coontz has planned a reception aboard the Pennsylvania.

The Australian Journalists' Association will give a reception to the newspaper men who came with the fleet; Governor and Lady Stradbroke will be hosts at Government House to the junior officers; there will be a special theatre party for petty officers and men; the Australian Natives' Association will give a smoker for warrant officers; the South Melbourne football club will entertain officers at a ball, and Mrs. Bruce, wife of the Prime Minister, will give a ball to the Admirals and their staffs.

Petty Officers Visit Gippsland.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 1 (AP).—Two hundred petty officers and men of the United States fleet entrained this morning for a holiday in the Gippsland district, where they spent the day. This afternoon was devoted to sports here. A large contingent of men from the fleet was present at the horse races at Coalfield, where thirty officers were entertained at luncheon.

Several fleet boxers were matched against locals tonight at the Stadium, where numerous other entertainments were billed.

Australia defeated the light cruiser Richmond at baseball and won the cup presented by Hugh J. Ward. In the rifle match the fleet defeated Melbourne.

Objects to Beer for Fleet.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 1 (AP).—As the visit of the American fleet to Sydney draws to a close the officers and men are being overwhelmed with hospitality. Admiral S. S. Robison, Commander-in-Chief of the battleship fleet, said today:

"Tell the American people we are receiving the greatest kind of hospitality. Ideal weather makes the visit most pleasurable."

A protest against the serving of beer to men of the fleet has been made by Robert B. S. Hammond, President of the Prohibition Council of Australia, who, in a letter in Grit, a prohibition publication, says: "The sailors came to us clean and wholesome. We provided 'free beer' at public functions and then we were shocked when they behaved unbecomingly."

Denies Sailors Were Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The whole of Australia is giving the American fleet a "wonderfully sincere welcome," Representative McClintic of Oklahoma said in a cablegram made public today at the Navy Department.

"Statements that sailors have been subjected to attacks and that the fleet has been boycotted are absolutely without foundation," the message, sent from Melbourne yesterday, said. "I have been present at every form of entertainment arranged for the fleet at Melbourne, also among suburban activities. These included those for all ranks from Admiral to enlisted men. Have further made special inquiries of our naval police patrols and have neither seen nor heard of a single occurrence to which the words attack or boycott could be applied."

GETS WORLD FLIGHT PLANE.

Smithsonian Institution to Preserve the Flagship Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The airplane Chicago, which was the flagship of the round-the-world flight, will be installed in the Smithsonian Institution as a permanent exhibit by arrangements perfected by Acting Secretary of War Davis.

In March the War Department offered the Institution the two planes that encircled the globe, but a reply was received that accommodations could be provided for one only and a preference was expressed for the Chicago. Accordingly, this ship, which is now at the Wright Field at Dayton, will be brought to Washington and turned over to the Institution, which will return to the department the Le Pere plane now in its possession.

Asks Police to Hunt Lost Father.

Lloyd C. Dennis asked the Brooklyn police yesterday to search for his father, Lewis A. Dennis, 53 years old, boss stevedore employed by the Associated Operating Company at Pier 3, Bush Docks, Brooklyn. Dennis, whose home is at 6,738 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, left Pier 3 the morning of July 24 and has not been seen since. His son said the family believed Dennis was a victim of amnesia, probably induced by overwork.

Poland's Envoy to Confer on Debt.

Hepolit Glwic, Counselor of the Polish Legation, has arrived from Washington, joining at the Waldorf-Astoria Dr. Feliks Mynarski, Vice President of the Bank of Poland, who arrived from Warsaw on Friday. Dr. Mynarski is specially delegated by the Polish Minister of the Treasury to confer on the details of the refunding of the Polish debt to the United States.

Dry Agents Seize Two Beer Trucks.

Two trucks containing twenty half-barrels of beer were captured yesterday in Hoboken by two agents attached to the staff of Divisional Chief Merrick. Three men riding in the trucks were held in $1,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Sommer on charges of transporting and possession. They gave their names as Simon Villa, Frank Drew and Abraham Greenberg, all of Hoboken.

DELAY BRONX MAIN REPAIR.

Residents Have Adequate Water Supply, Engineer Declares.

Repair work on the 48-inch water main which burst Friday morning at 225th Street in the Bronx will not be started until tomorrow or Tuesday, according to an announcement last night by William W. Brush, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department.

"Residents in the vicinity are being supplied by a substitute main which was put in operation immediately after the break," said Mr. Brush, "and when the 48-inch main is repaired it will be used for emergencies only, the regular burden of supplying water falling on other mains. We also intend to diminish the flow of water into the large main after it is repaired by means of a small valve which will open about one inch, so that if the main should break again the flow of water will not be as great as that which followed Friday's break."

The repairs cannot be started immediately because a 60-foot bank under which the main was laid has given way in spots and has covered the top of the main with loose soil and rocks.

LANGLEY ASSOCIATES ADMIT THEIR GUILT

Two Co-Defendants With Kentucky Representatives Get Fines and Prison Terms.

LATTER ARE SUSPENDED

Langley Will Be Tried Next Fall If His Physical Condition Allows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ben. L. Moses and Harry Sattler, co-defendants with Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky in an alleged liquor conspiracy case, who were indicted as copartners trading as the Union Drug Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., withdrew their pleas of not guilty today before Justice Frederick L. Siddons in Criminal Court, and were fined $10,000 each and sentenced to serve two years each in prison on their pleas of guilty.

The Court paroled the defendants in the custody of their counsel, Messrs. Siegel and Little, and stipulated that if the fines were paid by Aug. 8 the two-year sentences would be suspended and they would be placed on probation.

The indictment alleged that the defendants conspired to remove unlawfully 4,000 cases of whisky from a warehouse at Penwick, Pa., in the Spring of 1921.

In addition to Representative Langley, Moses and Sattler, the defendants included Millard F. West, former assistant prohibition commissioner for Western Pennsylvania; Sidney Reis, alleged procurer of liquor, and Russell M. Sackett, former prohibition agent.

Mr. Reis is dead and the case against Mr. Sackett was nol-prossed. This leaves Messrs. West and Langley to be tried this Autumn, if Mr. Langley's physical condition will permit.

CONTRACTOR HELD AS WOMAN'S SLAYER

Arrest Follows Story of Witnesses That They Saw Him With Mrs. Wickham at Late Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Charles Capawanna, a contractor, was arrested at his home here this morning on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Mrs. Agnes Wickham of Lindsley Avenue, whose body was found on St. Cloud Avenue in the Orange Mountains yesterday.

Capawanna's arrest followed the questioning of four others who have been held as material witnesses. They are Clarence Blackwell and Ella Gray, negroes, who live near the home of Capawanna at 301 Henry Street, Orange; Philip Scally and Thomas McNally.

Capawanna was arraigned on the murder charge before Recorder Herbert Lithipe and pleaded not guilty through his attorney, Charles Abruzzese of Newark. He will be given a hearing on Aug. 11.

The arrest came about through evidence gathered by detectives that Mrs. Wickham had spent part of the Thursday evening at Capawanna's home, in the rear of which he conducts a club. The two negroes told the police that they saw Capawanna at a late hour assist Mrs. Wickham into his automobile and that just as she was about to get in she fell, striking her head heavily against the curb. According to Chief of Police Patrick J. McDonough of West Orange the statement of the witnesses agrees with the story Capawanna told the police. He is quoted as saying that he noticed Mrs. Wickham had been drinking heavily and offered to take her home. She agreed to go with him, he said, and he took her out to his car, where she fell. He then planned to take her to a hospital, but, realizing his intention, at the corner of Main Street and North Essex Avenue in Orange she insisted on getting out of the car. Capawanna told the police that this was about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and that he did not see her again after she got out of the car.

LEGION OPENS A NEW HOME.

Astoria Post Entertains Guests From Near-by Towns.

Members of Astoria Post, American Legion, celebrated the opening of a new home at Jamaica and Eighth Avenues, Astoria, last night. The exercises were directed by Commander John Frowse, assisted by County Commander Harold K. Robinson and Supervisor Michael J. Flynn, a Post County Commander.

Among the guests were Moses Symington, President of the Long Island City War Memorial Association, and S. Bogart Ford, Commander of William Leonard Post, Flushing; Richard Healy, Commander of Major McKenna Post, Long Island City; Al Blum, Commander of Elmhurst Post, Elmhurst, and Vincent Lusk, Commander of Atlas Post, Thomson Hill. The clubhouse is one of the finest in the city.

Makes Quilt of 768 Pieces at 80.

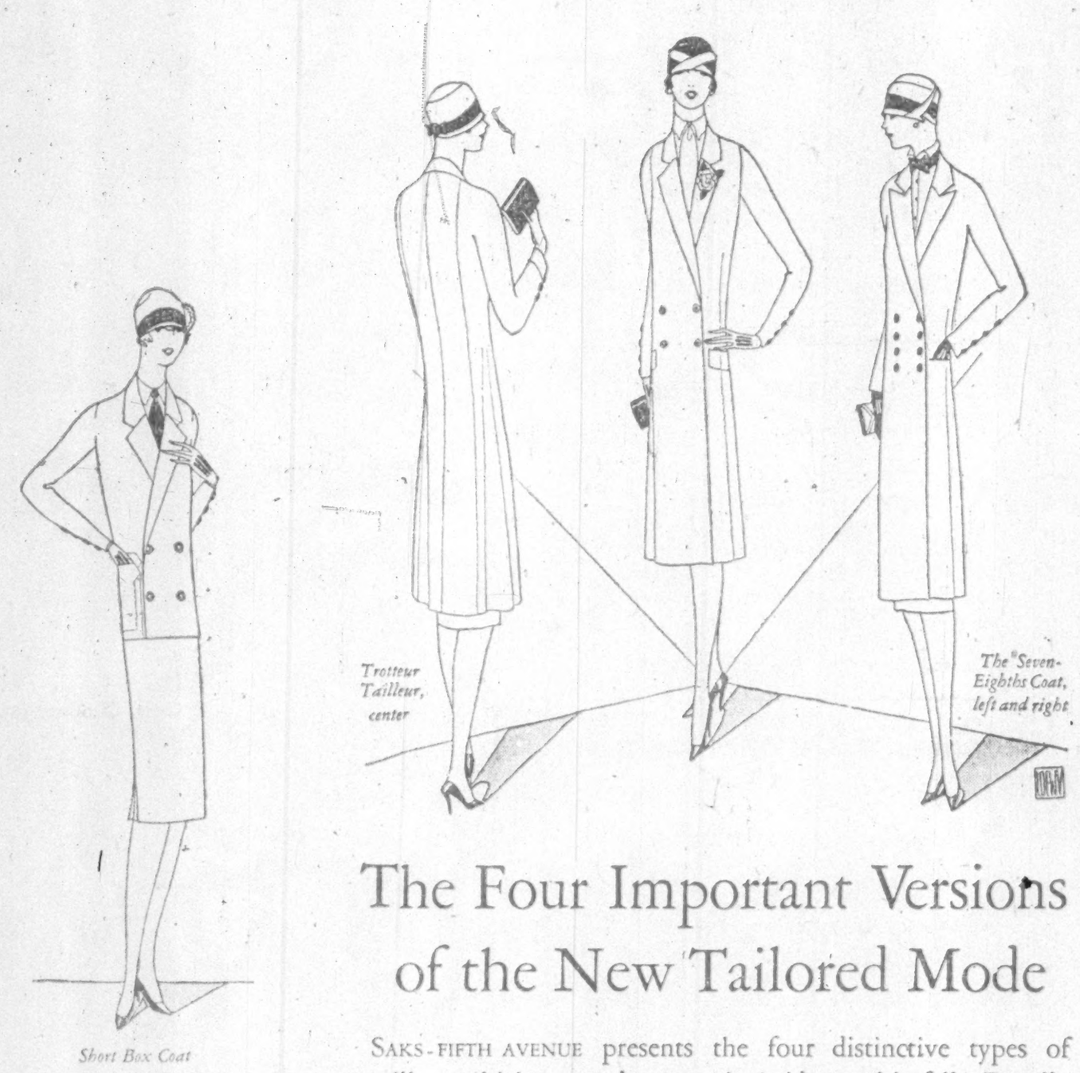
Special to The New York Times.

SUCCASUNNA, N. J., Aug. 1.—A cotton patchwork quilt containing 768 pieces, the work of Mrs. Henrietta M. Ackpaugh, 80 years old, will be offered for sale at the annual fair of the First Presbyterian Church of this place on Aug. 19.

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH TO FIFTIETH STREET

TELEPHONE PLAZA 4000



The Four Important Versions of the New Tailored Mode

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE presents the four distinctive types of tailleur which are to be most in evidence this fall. Equally important as the silhouettes, are the fabrics. All the types are developed in the new men's wear fabrics—imported and domestic—oxfords, homespuns, cheviots, worsteds and tweeds, in those patterns which most closely simulate the masculine mode. In this advance collection we are presenting every authentic version of these four entirely different types of the tailleur—the youthful, box-coat suit, the suit with the seven-eighths length O'Rossen—inspired coat, the trotteur tailleur, and the sports and avenue tailor-made.

Priced from 49.50 to 225.00

The Short Box Coat

The boyish tailleur with the petite, double-breasted box-coat and kick-pleat skirt is designed primarily for the slim, youthful figure. It is smart for college wear as well as for the avenue, with or without a fur collar. In the good-looking new mannish weaves, tweeds and homespuns.

The Trotteur Tailleur

A tailor-made dress of satin-back crepe with long, tight sleeves and the high neck-line, is combined with a double-breasted cloth coat. The coat is always full length, whether flaring or straight, and is made in the new men's wear fabrics, in rich, mellow tones that blend with the color of the dress.

The Seven-Eighths Coat

This type of suit, modeled after O'Rossen, may show either the semi-fitted, seven-eighths length coat with the flare bottom, or the straight-line, double-breasted coat with back or side-inverted pleats. Expressed in imported and domestic mannish weaves, mixtures, tweeds and homespuns.

The Sports Tailor-Made

Practical for both sports and avenue wear, this version of the tailleur is varied in two ways. First, there is the tailored dress of the new Scottish heath worn under a long tweed coat, lined to match. Or the coat and dress may both be of the same fabric—tweeds, homespuns or velours checks.

THE TAILLEUR SECTION FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—FIFTH FLOOR

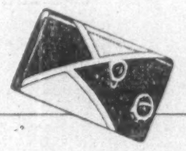
ACCESSORIES FOR THE TAILORED VOGUE

Small Velours Hats

Are Significantly Smart

Supple imported Austrian velours, molded into small shapes. Sparingly trimmed to retain tailored simplicity—usually with a matching band of grosgrain ribbon. Autumn shades of pheasant, Chinese red, ivory, apple green, white and black. 22.50 and 25.00.

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—THIRD FLOOR

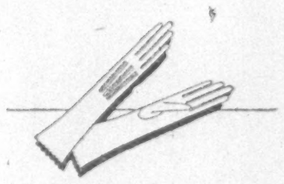


The Tailored Envelope

Of Pin Grain Morocco

The vogue for vivid accessories is expressed in this dashing cubist bag of navy Morocco trimmed with scarlet leather. Copied from a luxurious French import, it bears all the intrinsically smart features of a Paris bag. 22.50

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—STREET FLOOR



Tailleur Gloves

Of French Glace Kid

Unrivalled for smart simplicity, these practical Biarritz sack-wrist gloves from France are ideal for the severely simple fall tailleur. Of soft French glace kid in white, black or smart pastel shades. 3.95

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—STREET FLOOR

Duilio

A Model for Early Fall

A smart example of the new tailored footwear that complements the tailored costume. Designed with two narrow straps with tiny buckle fastenings. The high Cuban heel is a new and an important feature. Of brown kid with brown lizard-calf insert or black patent leather with black lizard-calf insert. 18.50

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—FOURTH FLOOR

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Philosophic Trifles

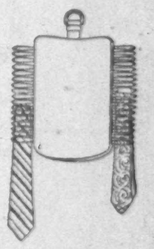
There are two sides to every question: that is why the same individual seldom sees both of them.

"Cross" Powder Boxes

—attractive and convenient powder and puff containers. Of crushed calfskin, pastel colorings with gold tooling decoration. Mirror in cover. Single size, with powder; specially priced $2.50

Double size, with powder and rouge. $4.00

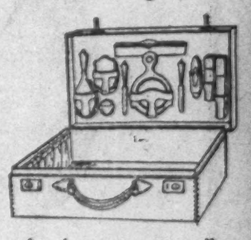
"Cross" Tie Rack



—will hold three dozen ties, which slip through individual gilt wire loops. English morocco, red, green, blue, purple or black. $5.00

Tan pigskin . $6.50

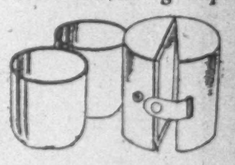
Fitted Overnight Case



—for the woman traveller. Fitted with toilet articles of two-tone shell on amber color celluloid. Black cobra hide, moire silk lined. 16 and 18 inches.

$27 - $28

"Cross" Drinking Cups



Finest quality crushed calfskin cases in pastel colors, with velvet lining. Fitted with two practical size nested gilt lined nickel cups. Specially priced for one week only $7.00

Regularly $8.00

"Cross" Hat Box

—capacious, lightweight yet strongly made. Black enamel cloth, reinforced with leather binding. 18 or 20 inches diameter, 9 inches deep. Special price includes three gold plated initials mounted on leather medallion. $12.50

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown: Fifth Ave. 355—Downtown: Cortlandt 1881

NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue & 37th Street

175 Broadway

Boston: 145 Tremont Street

SUSTAINS TRUST CO. IN TIMBERLAND SUIT

Court Dismisses Counter Claims of Two Concerns Against G. F. Underwood Estate.

SALES FRAUDS CHARGED

Justice Holds Alleged False Statements Were Not Proved and Defendants Showed No Damage.

Supreme Court Justice Phoenix Ingraham dismissed yesterday the counter-claims of the American Realty Company and the International Paper Company alleging fraud and secret and exorbitant profit on the part of the late George F. Underwood, a former director and member of the Executive Committee of the latter company and a President of the realty company, in connection with the sale of timber lands in Western Maine. The two companies are defendants in a suit brought by the New York Trust Company as trustee under a deed made on July 28, 1920, by Mr. Underwood and his wife, Mrs. Jennie A. Underwood. The deed provided for the conveyance of certain lands for the benefit of Mr. Underwood and members of his family.

The complaint alleges that the two defendant companies are indebted to the New York Trust Company, as trustee, for $100,000 on a note dated Nov. 12, 1920, which became due on Dec. 1, 1924. The International Paper Company guaranteed payment of the note, according to the complaint, and judgment for the face value of the note, together with interest, is asked for in the action. Interest on six other notes, which are not yet due, also is demanded.

The papers show that the defendants admit the trust company is trustee under the deed, which was duly executed, and they declare that the lands involved were to be sold as soon as possible and from the proceeds certain charities were to receive money. The defendants admit Mr. Underwood's position as a director and member of the Executive and Wood committees of the International Paper Company and likewise his office in the realty company. When he died on Aug. 6, 1923, the papers show, he was President of the Dalhousie Lumber Company, the stock of which, together with that of the American Realty Company, was owned by the International Paper Company.

The answer filed by the defendants asserts that Underwood held a position of trust and responsibility in their companies, and that in negotiating the sale of 53,626 acres of timber lands he violated this trust and got for himself secret profits. The papers say that Underwood acted as agent for both parties in the deal and as sole agent of the New York Trust Company. The consideration involved was $1,364,895.

Under a contract made on Dec. 4, 1920, the paper company agreed to sell to Underwood 8,000 cords of spruce and balsam pulpwood each year for twenty years, beginning on Jan. 10, 1922, according to the papers. The net cost of the wood was to be $1,000,000, the papers set forth, and this was to be paid in ten notes of $100,000 each, maturing serially on Dec. 1 of each year.

The defendants allege that the money paid for the lands was greatly in excess of the real value and that Mr. Underwood realized an exorbitant profit from the deal. They accordingly set up a counterclaim for $459,873 in addition to damage and loss that may result if the contract is carried out. No denial that the notes were not as set forth in the complaint is made by the defendants, and no offer to rescind the contract is made in the papers.

In dismissing the counter-claims, the Court said:

"There is no allegation of false statements as to the value of the property for the purpose of obtaining a high price in excess of the fair and reasonable value. A naked conclusion of fraud will not, therefore, sustain an action for fraud. No facts are pleaded which show that any damage was sustained by the defendants because of these alleged representations, nor does the counter-claim allege any fact to support the position that the land was less than represented." The Court then decided that the trust company is entitled to judgment, dismissing the counter-claims on the merits, and for judgment for the amount asked, with costs.

GOES TO STUDY SHRIMPS.

Dr. Schmidt, Smithsonian Expert, Sails for Punta Arenas.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Western World of the Munson Line was Dr. Waldo L. Schmidt, Curator of the Invertebrate Section of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, who is going to Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, and Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, to make a study of shrimps and crabs.

Another passenger on the liner was Samuel del Gracie, Acting Ambassador from Brazil to the United States for the last four years. He is going to Rio de Janeiro, he said, for a vacation until next Spring, when he will return to Washington as counsel to the embassy under Ambassador S. G. de Amaral.

Says Lack of Dowry Piqued Mate.

Mrs. Celia Hyman applied yesterday in the Brooklyn Supreme Court before Justice Cropsey for alimony and counsel fees pending her suit for separation against Irving Hyman, Coney Island hardware dealer. She alleges that her husband was disappointed in not receiving money from her family following their marriage, and that he has been in the habit of remaining away from home on frequent occasions. Hyman made a general denial of his wife's charges. Decision was reserved.

HYLAN MUST PLEDGE REGULARITY OR LOSE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

and that he fully expected Mr. Hylan would volunteer such a pledge the moment he learned that the question had been raised. Mr. McCooey, it is understood, felt that this was so plain that it would cause him embarrassment to ask the Mayor the question, as this would manifest doubt on his part with regard to Mr. Hylan's intentions.

However, the opponents of Mayor Hylan will not feel relieved of their doubts until the Mayor has given explicit and binding pledges of regularity. In the event that such assurances should not be forthcoming, it was pointed out, it would not only afford a good excuse for the leaders now supporting him in the Big Five conferences to shift their allegiance to some other candidate, but almost make it obligatory upon them to do so as an earnest of their own regularity.

Under the circumstances Mayor Hylan at the present moment is really confronted with a situation where, in order not to forfeit the support of the three borough leaders who now are behind him, without which a successful primary fight by him would be out of question, he must foreclose against his freedom of action following the primaries even though he should suffer defeat by such a small adverse plurality that victory in an independent fight—especially if Tammany should give him any excuse to raise a cry that he had been counted out—would appear probable.

The anti-Hylan Democrats feel pretty certain that Mayor Hylan will suffer defeat in the primaries and as an independent they fear him only because of the possibility that he might divert from the support of their own candidates a sufficient number to enable the Republicans to win, provided they have a strong ticket. They feel that a cry of fraud will not benefit the Mayor much or be convincing, in view of the fact that the Police Department under Commissioner Enright would be controlled by a man who owes his appointment to the Mayor and would be dependent for continuance in office upon a Hylan victory in the primaries and at the polls on election day.

Would Force McCooey to Break.

To Mr. McCooey, of course, it would be most unfortunate if Mayor Hylan should take it into his head to run as an independent. As leader of the Democratic organization in his borough, McCooey naturally would have to break with the Mayor under the circumstances and stay "regular." With Hearst and Hylan, according to Mr. McCooey's own estimate, controlling from 75,000 to 100,000 votes in his borough, the Brooklyn leader cannot very well view with equanimity a situation where these might join hands with the Republicans to defeat McCooey's candidates on the county ticket, whose fate means more of good or evil to him than the fate of the candidates for city offices. To McCooey it is practically a question of political life or death to keep Mayor Hylan in a frame of mind where he will refrain from launching a third party movement to realize his ambition for a third term.

In an endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the, just now, mighty McCooey for their candidate, friends of Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Churchill yesterday renewed a suggestion made some weeks ago to offer the Brooklyn leader a place on the city ticket, which they have reason to believe he would like if he could take it without laying himself open to the charge that he had made this the price for selling Hylan out.

The Churchill slate reads: For Mayor, Thomas W. Churchill; for Controller, John H. McCooey; for President of the Board of Aldermen, a Protestant or a Jew from the Bronx.

Justice John V. McAvoy, who was prominently mentioned some time ago as Governor Smith's choice for the Mayoralty nomination but who has passed out as a Mayoralty possibility before departing for Europe yesterday on the Minnetonka of the Atlantic Transport Line, did, for him, a most unusual thing. After a brief whispered conference with Sheriff Edward J. Flynn of Bronx, Tammany Leader Olvany's chief anti-Hylan ally, Justice McAvoy made a statement in which he predicted that Mayor Hylan would not be nominated, because if named he would be defeated. Justice McAvoy added that he was not himself a candidate for Mayor.

Justice McAvoy said:

"I don't think Mr. Hylan will be nominated, because I do not think he can win if he should be named again.

Others Are Strong Candidates.

"Every one of the other men mentioned for the nomination is worthy and would make a creditable Mayor for the city. The politicians have their ears to the ground. They are not going to take any risks with Hylan when there are so many good candidates. I am not a candidate for the nomination."

Mayor Hylan was a guest at a private dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night by City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer. Mr. McCooey also was at the Berolzheimer dinner.

Secretary Henry Fruhauf of the Hylan Five-Cent-Fare Club made public yesterday another communication he had sent to Olvany. In this communication he urged the "brilliant record of accomplishment" and the "regularity" of Mayor Hylan as reasons why he should have a third term. One of Mayor Hylan's achievements, he declared, was to save $4,000,000 by keeping the transit fare down to 5 cents.

"There is a widespread public demand that he be continued in office and permitted to complete the working out of the problems to which he has given himself so unstintingly," Mr. Fruhauf wrote Judge Olvany.

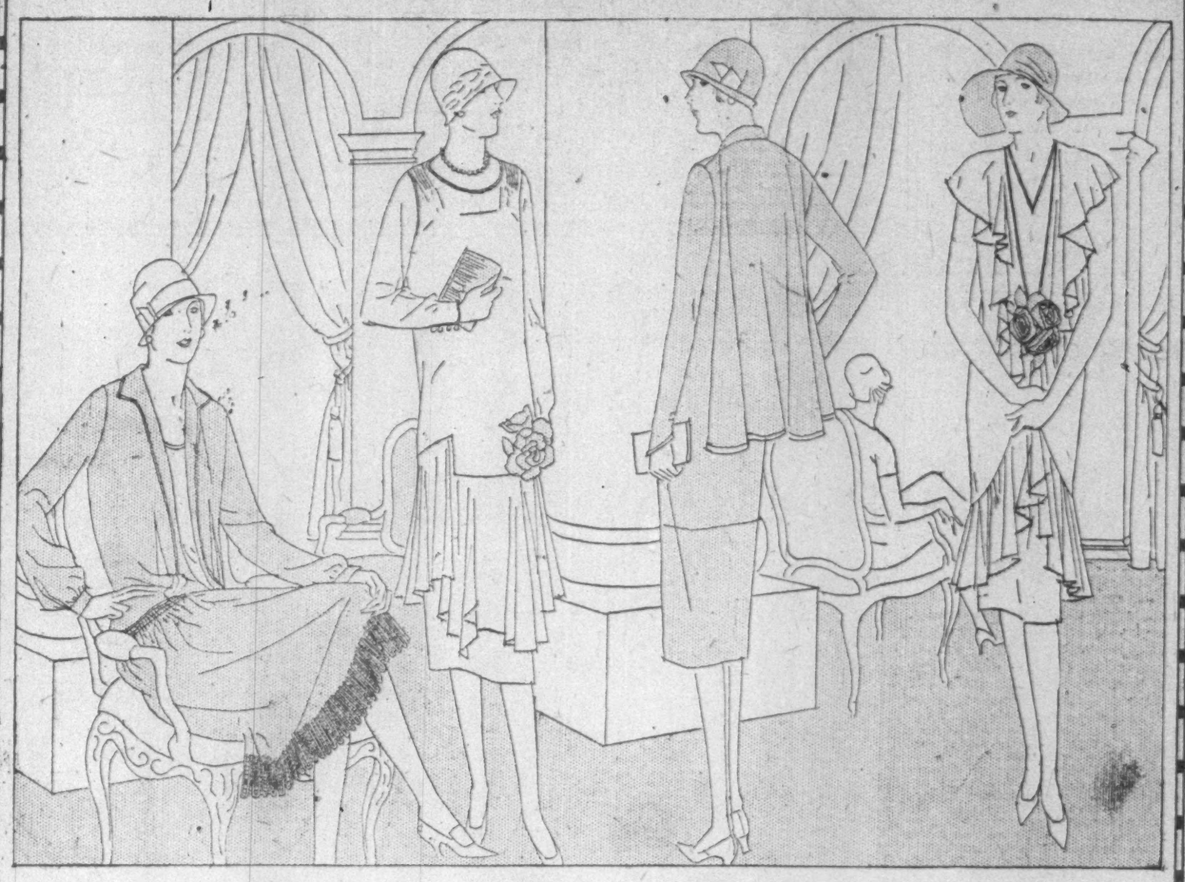
In support of his contention, Mr. Fruhauf declared that more than 100,000 persons had enrolled as members of the Five-Cent-Fare Club during the two weeks it has been in existence, which, he urged, should be ample proof of Mayor Hylan's popularity with the voters.

Final Reduction Sale
WOMEN'S SHOES
All sizes and many styles. Pumps, oxfords, high shoes
$7.75 to $9.95
DR. KAHLER'S SHOES
Stylish Shoes Made Comfortable
15 West 44th Street ~ ~ ~ New York

AVEDON HATS

Introducing
"Rayon Soliel"
VELOUR
$12.75
A Special Price
Agnes, Suzy, Talbot, Rose Descat and Molyneux are sponsoring "Rayon Soliel", the new finish on Velour. Avedon's newest replicas are the types worn by the smart Parisienne.
CLOSING OUT 300 SUMMER HATS $5 Were to $22.50
AVEDON · Fifth Ave. at 40th

AVEDON
FIFTH AVENUE AT 40th



A$39.75 B$25 C$25 D$39.75

FIRST COPIES BY AVEDON OF AUTHENTIC PARIS FASHIONS
AUTUMN FROCKS

A $39.75—This woman's gown obeys the Vionnet edict, "A woman's waist-line should be elongated at any cost." Its fabric is crepe Joliet with satin inserts. In golden pheasant or black. Sizes 36 to 46.

B $25—For early fall wear sheer fabrics are chic. This gown of georgette in burgundy, wood shades, pencil blue or black. Sizes 36 to 44.

C $25—Chanel holds to the cape to achieve a youthful silhouette and succeeds! In this frock of crepe back satin, the cape is lined with georgette. In pencil blue, everglade green or black. Sizes 14—16—18.

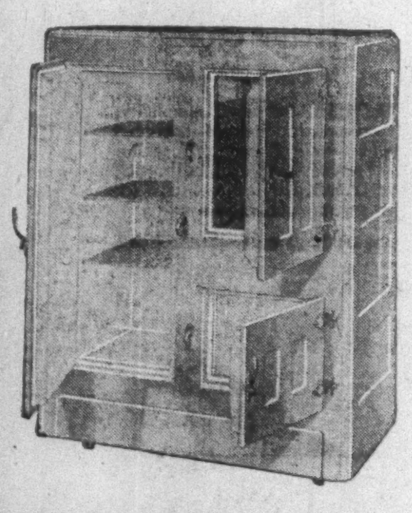
D $39.75—A feeling of animation is reflected in this Doeuillet replica of crepe de Jour. The waist-line is extremely long, close fitting and breaks into a flower-like fulness at the knees. Geranium petal, pencil blue or black. Sizes 14—16—18.

TO CLOSE OUT
EVERY SUMMER FROCK
ON THE INEXPENSIVE FLOOR
$7.95 Were up to $25
In this clearance of summer silk dresses to be closed out regardless of cost are flowered georgettes, flowered chiffons, flowered and plain crepes. Also navy georgettes. Sizes 14 to 44. All over silk slips.

500 Specially Purchased
CHEMISES
Made by An Exclusive Creator To Sell Up To $12.75
$3.95
The fabrics are crepe satin, crepe de Chine, georgette and radium silk.
The laces: Binche, Alencon and real Irish and filet.
IN ALL THE PETAL SHADES
Only a few of a kind in many styles tho' all sizes are liberally represented. Main Floor

Of Interest Monday!
EARLY FALL
SPORT COATS
SPECIALLY PRICED
$25
Imported tweeds and plaids all silk crepe lined and tailored in the usual fine Avedon manner.
SUMMER COATS $10 Were to $35

BOHN ANNUAL AUGUST SALE
From the already Special Low Prices plainly marked on all our Bohn Refrigerators, You Yourself may deduct an Additional 10% Discount during this Sale
At these special reduced prices there is no reason in the world for any one using a Refrigerator that does not keep the foods dry, that is not the most sanitary, most economical in ice, best preserver of foods and the safest Refrigerator in the world to guard the health of the family.



The Greatest Value in the History of Refrigerator Manufacture!
BOHN
Pearl Gray Porcelain Exterior
"Sanitor" No. 62—with Seamless White Porcelain Interior—without nickel trim to polish or clean—Insulated with the world-famous Bohn Cold Storage "Flaxlinum."
48 in. high, 36 in. wide, 21 in. deep—Ice 100 lbs.
$94.00 Net
An astounding and unheard-of price for a high-grade Porcelain Refrigerator of this size. It is the sensation of the Refrigerator trade. This price is absolutely Net.
Both Exterior and Interior are genuine Bohn Porcelain (no paint) fused on heavy steel base. The exquisite Pearl Gray will harmonize with any Kitchen or Pantry.
60 Other Refrigerators to Select from---All Sizes---All Reduced
Including both Wood and White Porcelain Exteriors. Prices from $35 Up.
All Bohn Refrigerators are built to take Electrical Refrigeration, which can be installed (without changes) at any future time.
The smallest and hottest kitchen is in the Pullman Dining Car—the severest test of a Refrigerator. Nothing but a Bohn meets the rigid requirements of the Pullman Company. Every Pullman Diner has a Bohn.
Monthly Terms and Later Delivery (on small deposit) if Desired. Catalog on request.
BOHN REFRIGERATOR SHOP, 5 East 46th St., New York
Open 8 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Saturdays until 1 P. M.

OIL APPEAL GRANTED BY WYOMING COURT

Judge Kennedy Allows Government's Petition to Carry Teapot Dome Case to 8th Circuit.

BASED PLEA ON '64 ERRORS'

Federal Document Protested Exclusion of Evidence and the Barring of Certain Witnesses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 1.—Judge T. Blake Kennedy of the United States Court for Wyoming today granted the Government's petition for appeal from his decision against the Government in its suit for annulment of the lease on the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve, held by Harry F. Sinclair's Mammoth Oil Company.

This action transfers the case from the Wyoming Court to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, from which, regardless what the decision of the appellate court may be, it is forecast it will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

The Government's petition for appeal assigns sixty-four errors to Judge Kennedy in the Court's handling of the annulment suit, fifty of which involve the exclusion of evidence bearing upon transactions over Liberty bonds which the Government charges were transferred from Sinclair to Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, pursuant to "collusion and fraud" in the negotiation and execution of the Teapot Dome lease.

This evidence, including numerous exhibits, relates to the acquirement by the Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Liberty bonds, and the appearance of some of these bonds later in the banking transactions of Fall and his son-in-law, M. T. Everhart. The bonds, the Government contends, went from the Continental Company to Sinclair and from the latter to Fall. Counsel for the Mammoth Company objected to admission of this evidence, contending that it was foreign to the parties to the annulment suit, and the objects was sustained.

The appeal assigns error to the Court's failure to compel Everhart to testify at the trial of the suit, when he refused to give testimony sought by the Government's counsel, asserting that to give it would "incriminate" him.

The Court erred, also, the appeal sets forth, in denying the Government's petition of Feb. 26 for a postponement of the trial of the suit, set for March 9, in order that Government counsel might make further efforts to procure testimony of H. S. Osler and others concerning the Continental Trading Company's bond transaction and the identity of the stock warrant holders of the corporation, and in denying the Government's petition of July 6, after the trial, for a reopening of the case to enable further effort to procure Osler's testimony.

The appeal assigns error to virtually all Judge Kennedy's decisions on issues in the trial, including his finding that the executive order of May 31, 1921, in so far as its validity or invalidity was concerned, might be largely eliminated from consideration of the issues; that the Secretary of the Navy had authority under the act of June 4, 1920, to exchange royalty oil for fuel oil, other oil products and storage; that Sinclair and Fall did not conspire to defraud the United States and that there was no fraud in the negotiation and execution of the lease; that neither the negotiation or execution of the lease agreement was "a private or secret negotiation"; that there was authority for the supplemental agreement without advertising or competitive bidding, and that the lease and supplemental agreement are valid and binding upon the United States.

12,000 WHISTLERS VIE IN JERSEY CITY

Boys Wrest Honors From the Girls in All of the Sixteen Park Contests.

ONE IS ONLY 9 YEARS OLD

Selections Ranged From Operas to Jigs—Finals to Be Held Within Two Weeks.

Twelve thousand boys and girls from sixteen Jersey City playgrounds competed in a whistling contest there yesterday. The sixteen playground champions will meet some time during the next two weeks in an elimination contest to determine the city's most accomplished whistler.

The winners yesterday were: Carmelo Selefano, 11 years old, of 31 Newton Avenue; James Calhoun, 13, of 34 Huron Avenue; Walter Norton, 9, 201 Fourteenth Street; Frank Carlton, 13, of 198 Sixteenth Street; Michael Talumbo, 14, of 252 Wade Street; Thomas Williams, 12, of 191 First Street; Edward Morris, 14, of 131 Lafayette Street; Walter Fenessey, 14, of 667 Ocean Avenue; Hector Davidson, 14, of 233 Stegman Street; John Cornofki, 14, of 96 Dey Street; Raymond McLoughlin, 13, of 321 Virginia Avenue; Henry Burns, 11, of 23 Gale Avenue; Benjamin Sanaken, 13, of 427 Palisades Avenue; Angelo Sifarettos, 14, of 84 Colgate Street, and Louis Warner, 14, of 99 Ocean Avenue.

Girls Fail in Contest.

The biggest surprise of the day was the fact that not a single girl entrant won a first place. One urchin commenting on this fact at one of the public parks observed: "Dey get enough practice puckerin' dere lips, dey oughta win sumpin." But the girls didn't fulfill the requirements upon which the winners were selected in quality, excellence, volume, novelty, distance, or in ability to imitate birds or animals.

Of the 500 girls entered in the contest more than half were disqualified because of giggling. The age limit for the contestants was 15 years. The entrants ranged from 4 years up, but the youngest winner was Walter Norton, 9 years old. Walter's staying powers seemed inexhaustible, so much so that one spectator declared: "That kid must have hollow feet to hold all that wind."

It is doubtful if there was ever such a variety of whistling before. The entrants represented nearly every known nationality in the world. Italian boys whistled operatic selections; Irish boys, jig and reel tunes; there was Spanish music, German music, music of the Scandinavian countries, Russian music, and in the negro section plantation songs and Southern melodies. But although several of the negro boys won rounds of applause, none took a prize.

"O Katherina" Popular.

Edward Morris in Lafayette Street Park had a wide repertoire, but he won the judges' hearts with "Old Black Joe." Walter Fenessey won at Bayside Park on his imitation of a Mississippi steamboat. Frank Carlton at Grove Street Park had the youngsters round-eyed when in a peculiar throaty whistle like the cooing of a pigeon he rendered five selections. There were no need of noveties: creaking gates, police whistles, factory whistles, railroad trains, automobile horns, canary birds, howling dogs and squeaking pigs; but it's doubtful if any one got a bigger hand than James Calhoun when he whistled "O Katherina."

The contestants were divided into groups of five and ten and the best whistlers selected from each group. Winners in each park received prizes including knives, baseballs, bats, gloves, and mouth organs. The contest was arranged by Commissioner A. Harry Moore, Democratic nominee for Governor. He will present a silver loving cup to the winner of the final elimination contests. Alex F. Ormsby, Superintendent of Playgrounds of Jersey City, awarded the prizes yesterday.

STILLMAN AWARD RAISED.

Court Grants Additional $15,000 to Guardian of "Baby" Guy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—John E. Mack, guardian ad litem for "Baby" Guy Stillman in the unsuccessful divorce action of James A. Stillman against his wife, Anne U. Stillman, received an award of $15,000 additional compensation by Supreme Court Justice Seeger today for representing the child in the appeal which Stillman took to the Court of Appeals to attempt to secure a reversal of the lower court's findings denying him a divorce.

The opinion accompanying Justice Seeger's award recites the additional work of the guardian ad litem in the litigation. Mr. Mack previously had been awarded $25,000 fee and about $4,500 expenses for acting as "Baby" Guy's guardian in the suits in the lower court.

ONE BRITON, 4 CHINESE DIE IN NANKING RIOT

Fight Starts Over Wages and British Employes Shoot Natives—Marines Are Landed.

PEKING, Aug. 1 (AP).—Unofficial advices from Nanking say that a riot, in which one British subject was killed, took place at the factory of the International Export Company after a wage dispute last night.

The British employes of the factory are reported to have fired on the rioters, killing four and wounding several of them.

British marines are now guarding the factory. Most of the British employes have been taken aboard warships, but one of them is reported to have been made prisoner and taken to Nanking University.

Mexican Rebel General Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—General Cardenas, accused of rebellion, has been shot and killed while trying to escape from his guards. Cardenas was arrested in the State of Michoacan.

Store Hours 9 to 5 During July and August

Fifth Avenue **Arnold, Constable & Co.** At 40th St.

Beginning Monday, August 3

Our Greatest August Sale

Room Size

PERSIAN RUGS

Presenting An Unsurpassed Collection
At Absolutely Unequalled Prices

EVERY Rug in this sale has been carefully selected by an Oriental rug expert. This occasion will provide an extensive color range and a variety of artistic patterns, featuring especially the wanted Mulberry, Rose and Blue effects. The designs are very closely related to the famous Sarouk Rugs which are the pride and glory of Persia.

We direct your special attention to this fact:

Only those rugs that could pass our strictest quality specifications were selected for this event. Every rug is a masterpiece—a veritable floor picture—and all lovers of fine Oriental Rugs cannot but admire such art and workmanship.

Careful comparison of rugs—quality and price—will demonstrate beyond a shadow of a doubt that this occasion offers the greatest values of any rug sale

Approximate Size 9′ x 12′ — 165.00

Approximate Size 8′ x 10′ — 145.00

Approximate Size 9′ x 12′

225.00 250.00 285.00

Important! A sale of some thousands of Scatter Size Rugs is now in course of preparation. Announcement later.

Store Hours 9 to 5 During July and August

Fifth Avenue **Arnold, Constable & Co.** At 40th St.

Opening Of Our Annual August Sale

FUR COATS

Monday, August 3

FOR ALMOST one hundred years Arnold, Constable & Co.'s furs have been known for reliability and durability. This sale will carry on the tradition. Advance winter styles at prices that are only possible on this occasion. The greatest care has been exercised in the selection of the pelts. Every possible attention has been paid to style and workmanship and any coat that is not good enough to guarantee is not good enough for us to sell.

Charge Customers
Selections made by charge customers will be billed on statement rendered November 1.

Important
A deposit will reserve any garment selected. Stored until Nov. 1 free of charge.

Cocoa Caracul Coat 235.00
Handsomely trimmed with fox collar and border. A rich and beautiful fur coat. Very smart and becoming for all occasions.

Natural Muskrat Coat 125.00
Executed to our special order for our August sale. Artistically designed in fancy horizontal stripe effect. Crush collar and puff sleeve. Very smart and durable.

Black Caracul Coat 195.00
Most attractive, with taupe or brown fox collar. Soft and luxurious for street and dress wear. Carefully selected and reliable pelts. Also in Brown.

Raccoon Coat 195.00
The favorite sports fur coat in the wanted "Tom Boy" model. Good quality of pelt. 46 inches long. A very satisfactory and durable coat for all occasions.

Kidskin Leopard Coat 235.00
New and most effective sports fur especially suitable for the young Miss. Straight line, with crush collar and cuffs and border of red fox.

Cocoa Siberian Squirrel Coat 395.00
A rich and luxurious coat of fine selected pelts. Also in good color natural squirrel. This coat meets the rising demand for the smart Cocoa color furs.

Natural Mink Coat 975.00

White Ermine Wrap 975.00

Hudson Seal Coat 195.00
(Dyed muskrat)
Strictly northern Muskrat, full furred and of a splendid quality. Collar and cuffs of Skunk, natural or dyed squirrel in wanted shades.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FUR SHOP—Third Floor

"Macy's Usual Price"
This phrase in Macy's advertising appears near the sale price to indicate the price at which identical merchandise has actually been sold in our regular stocks during the current season.
"Usually" is sometimes used to save space.

Store Hours
9 to 5:30

MACY'S
34th Street & Broadway New York City

LACkawanna
6000

For Other Values
In the August Sale of White
See Today's World and American
For the Macy Grocery Ad See Page 25

Now—The August Sale *of* White!

SALE—54-INCH BORDERED SILKS
$2.97 YD.

Macy's Early-in-the-Season Price $4.96 yard

The very lowest price at which these silks have sold at Macy's, or anywhere else. A certain manufacturer was clearing his stocks to make room for fall silks. He offered this quantity to us at a remarkably low price. Result, this big sale—because Macy's does not wish to carry these silks into the fall, either.

Floral Prints
Conventional Prints
Dotted Effect Prints

Dressy Afternoon Patterns
Sports and Street Colorings
Black and White Combinations

1¼ to 1¾ yards make a complete frock

Special patterns offered by McCall's, Ladies' Home Journal, Pictorial Review and Vogue may be purchased here. They show simple ways to use 54-inch silks.

MACY'S—*Second Floor, East Building, 35th Street.* Front Escalators.

Fall Shapes and Fall Colors in
Midsummer Hats
$3.96

Specially Priced!

The sophisticated little models sketched here—so decidedly Reboux-like in shape, in line, in detail—are of fine soft felt in new shades that hint of autumn. And the trimming, what little there is of it, is of cut-felt, or pleated ribbon.

Epinard green, pheasant brown, Black Prince purple, pencil blue, black, and new fall shades.

MACY'S—*Second Floor, East Building, 34th Street, Front.*

At Specially Reduced Prices
Engraved Wedding Stationery

100 Announcements
$15.74

Engraved on kid finish paper, in English script, allowing seven lines.

100 Invitations
$19.24

Engraved on fine quality paper, in English script, allowing 10 lines.

Note: These prices include inside and outside envelopes.

MACY'S—*Street Floor, Middle Building.*

Clearance!
Wool-and-Worsted Wilton Rugs, $89.75

Formerly $98.75 to $119.00

This sale is held so that we may clear our stocks to make room for new shipments. The selection includes the popular shades of taupe, tan, blue and rose in all-over effects. Some are in the open ground Chinese designs so much in demand this year.

All are perfect—the products of two well-known American manufacturers

MACY'S—*Sixth Floor, East Building, Front.* Elevators 11 to 14 Are Convenient

August Linen Specials

1500 Linen Tablecloths
$1.79 each
Specially Priced
Silver-bleached damask linen. Or plain linen, bordered in gold, pink, lavender or blue. 50x50 in.

Linen Huck Face Towels
34c each
18 x 32 inch linen huck, damask borders — some with monogram spaces.

500 Dozen Linen Napkins
$1.49 doz.
Usually $1.88
Hemmed, all ready for use. Good heavy linen damask, bleached a silvery white. 11x11 inches.

Colored Linen Luncheon Sets
$6.44 *Usually $7.44 Set*
Fine colored linen damask—neatly hemstitched. Cloth, 58x58 inches, six 14x14 inch napkins. Blue or gold—colors that one enjoys for informal meals on the porch or breakfast room.

MACY'S—*Second Floor, East Building, 34th Street.* Front Escalators

Fine Imported Lingerie
$2.64

Macy's Former Prices $3.49 to $4.79

Dress Slips of fine opaline or French voile in delightful pale colorings. Trimmings are dainty Turkish point and hand embroidery. Three models, one illustrated A.

Gowns, vests, step-ins of white nainsook, hand scalloped and embroidered. Others finished with hemstitching and drawnwork. Gown, illustrated B.

MACY'S—*Third Floor, New West Building.* Elevators 21 to 27.

Remarkable Purchase!
Nurses' and Maids' Uniforms

Nurses' White Uniform, illustrated A, of good linene, in straight line model with boyish collar and French cuffs.
Usually $3.69.... **$2.89**

Maids' Uniforms of fine soisette in well tailored straight line model, illustrated B. Black or gray. White organdy collars and cuffs.
Usually $4.69.... **$3.89**

Maids' Apron Set, shown with illustration B, of white lawn with embroidery.
Usually $1.39..... **94c**

MACY'S—*Third Floor, New West Building.* Elevators 21 to 27.

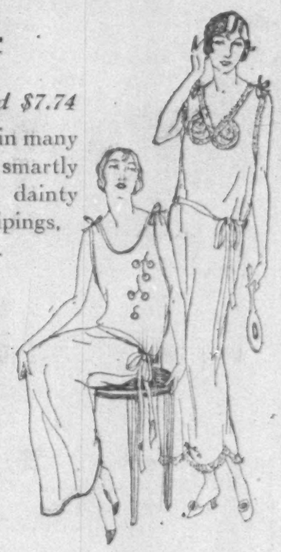
Everything in the Sale of White is offered at a special saving! And everything in the sale is fresh, crisp, new—purchased especially for this event! Thrifty folks will at once sense the timeliness of these offerings! Present and future needs can be filled now at prices it will almost certainly be impossible to equal later on!

Outstanding Value!
SILK GOWNS
$5.94

Usually $6.74 and $7.74

Heavy crepe de chine in many lovely styles! Some smartly tailored, some with dainty appliques and fine pipings, others with soft laces.

Chemises, $3.69
A wide selection of desired types: straight, shirred side, or bodice effects. Flesh and pastel shades.



MACY'S—*Third Floor, New West Building.* Elevators 21 to 27.

*Trademark Registered

*MARCHIONESS
Corset-Brassieres *and* Girdles
$4.69

Usually $5.94

A peach colored combination, illustrated, has silk fabric top and brocaded panel at back and front of girdle section. Knitted elastic at hip line. Light boning over abdomen and at back. Medium length. Sizes 34-46.

14-Inch Clasp Arounds

Made for medium figures. Of attractive pink silk brocade with alternating sections of knitted elastic. Six supporters. Sizes 27 to 36.

MACY'S—*Third Floor, New West Building.* Elevators 21 to 27.

Specially Reduced—
Nursery Furniture

Scales, $10.74
Formerly $12.74
In white or ivory enamel finish. Wicker basket with silk pad, ribbon bow and trimming of lace.

Toilet Baskets
$4.89
Formerly $6.44
Of enameled reed with silk pad, convenient pockets and lace edged pin cushion.

BASSINETS, $34.75
Formerly $41.75
Strongly made of enameled reed and wood, and mounted on rubber tired wheels. Trimmed with net, silk, and ribbon.

MACY'S—*Fourth Floor, East Building, Front.* Elevators 1 to 4.

Smart Styles at a New Low Price Level!
Voile Underthings

Made of flower-tinted novelty voile. Contrasting bindings and appliqued silk flowers decorate them.

Gowns, $1.64

Step-Ins, $1.24

Pajamas, $2.64
(Illustrated)

Chemises, $1.64
(Illustrated)

MACY'S—*Third Floor, New West Building.*
Elevators 21 to 27.

1300 Pcs. of Children's and Juniors'
Lingerie

Kimonos of box loom crepe in two models. One with lace trimming, the other with satin ribbon. Peach, turquoise, rose. 8 to 16 years.
Usually $2.79..... **$2.24**

Dress Slips of nainsook, with trimming of lace or embroidery. 2 to 6 years.
Specially Priced..... **$1.44**

MACY'S—*Fourth Floor, East Building, Front.* Elevators 11 to 14.

Baby Dresses $3.49

Usually $3.69 to $4.69

Hand-made with Philippine embroidery and fine scalloping. Six dainty models.

Gertrudes, $1.69
Lowest Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.95.
Fine infants' slips to wear under fine dresses. Five styles in the lot.

MACY'S—*Fourth Floor, East Building, Front.* Elevators 11 to 14.

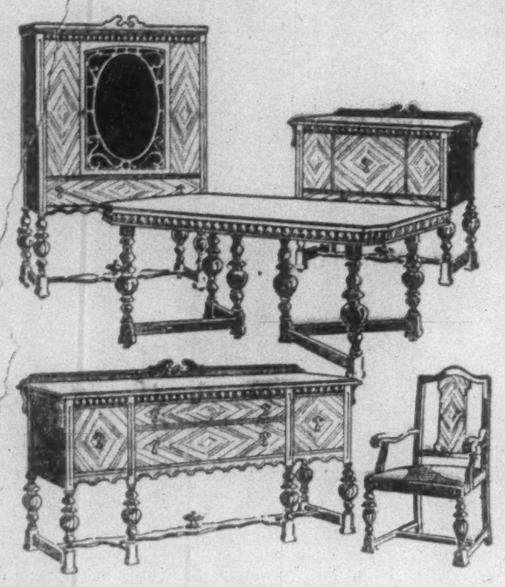
MIDSUMMER SALE *of* MACY FURNITURE

BEGINS TOMORROW

Seventh Floor

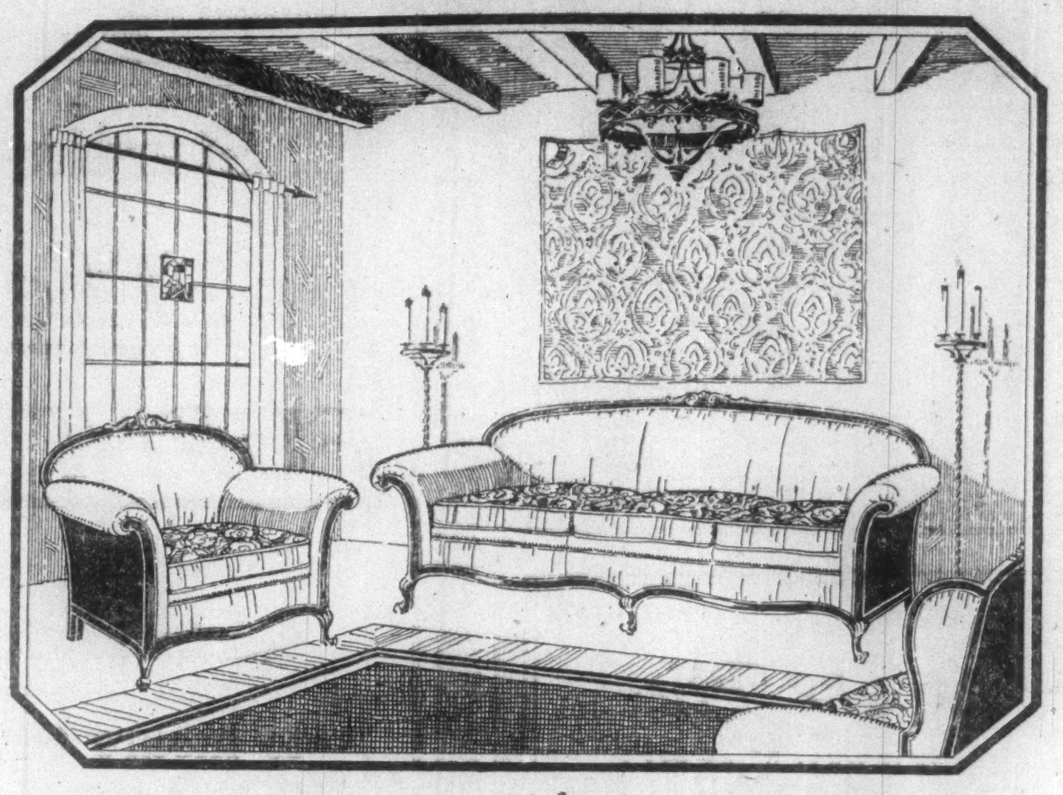
Our staff of expert interior decorators will aid in any way—from the choosing of a single piece to the working out of a complete decorative scheme for a home.

Simplicity is the hallmark of the best of the modern furniture. All the furniture in Macy's stocks is distinguished for its simplicity, character and charm.



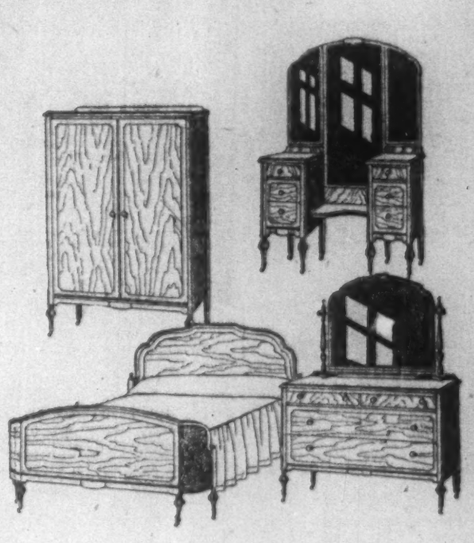
This 10-Piece Suite
$268.00

Of *combination walnut with mitred veneer fronts. Finished in high lighted, soft, antique walnut. The buffet is 66 inches long. The serving table is enclosed. The five side chairs and one arm chair have tapestry seats.



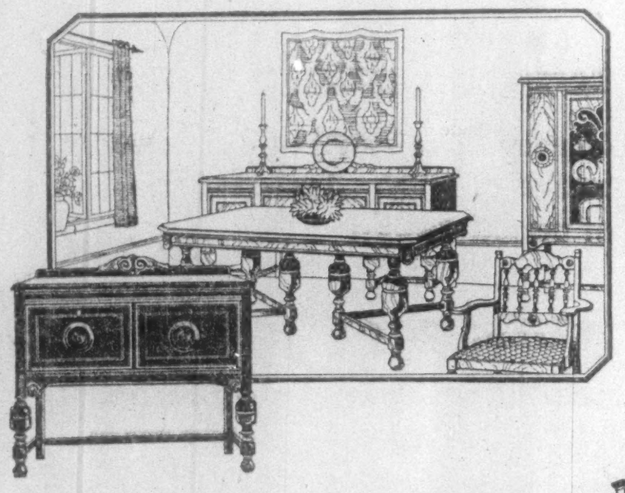
3-Piece Mohair Living Room Suite
$349.00

This luxurious suite is outstanding in a sale renowned for extraordinary values. It has a frame top and frame base, and is covered all over with excellent mohair. The reversible cushions have tops of fine damask.



This 4-Piece Suite
$198.00

Of *combination walnut with quartered white oak interiors. The figured butt walnut veneers are finished in a soft, glowing brown. The wardrobe is cedar lined. A sturdily built suite that will last for years.



This 10-Piece Suite
$322.00

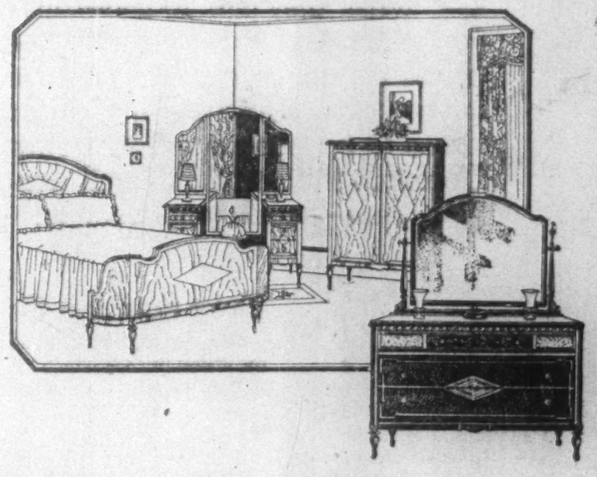
This impressive suite comes in *combination American walnut. Its dignity of design and excellence of construction make it an outstanding value in the sale. The buffet is 66 inches long. The five side chairs and one arm chair have tapestry seats.

100 Other Dining Room Suites
$166.00 to $1644.00

These suites, in variety of designs, fine woods, excellent finishes and enduring construction, will please even the most particular buyers.

75 Other 3-Piece Living Room Suites
$119.00 to $578.00

Luxuriously built, attractive suites that are easy to live with. The coverings include mohairs, friezes, damasks, brocatelles, velvets, velours and tapestries. Many of the suites are open stock. You should know the *inside story* of every piece of upholstered furniture that you buy. We guarantee every upholstered suite on our floor to be of webbed construction and to have absolutely no tow in the filling.



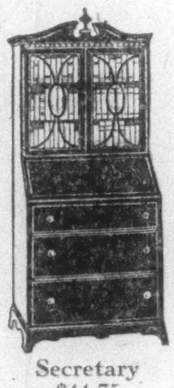
This 4-Piece Suite
$298.00

This walnut suite is beautifully finished in a light tone in order to bring out the unusually fine figure of the walnut and satin-wood overlay. This is open stock. The prices for the individual pieces are:

Dresser,	$85.50	Vanity,	$93.50
Chifforobe,	$59.50	Bed,	$59.50

144 Other Bedroom Suites
$134.00 to $2124.00

99 of these suites are "open stock." This means that you may select, from matched suites, just those pieces you desire.



Secretary
$44.75

Finished in glowing soft brown mahogany. 70 inches high. 51 inches wide. A really extraordinary value!

Occasional Chair
$19.74

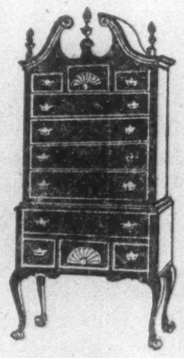
For bedroom or living room—built for comfort. It is covered in an attractive tapestry or a rich velour.

Davenport Table
$14.74

Of *combination mahogany. 18x54 inches. A graceful, practical addition to the living room or hall.

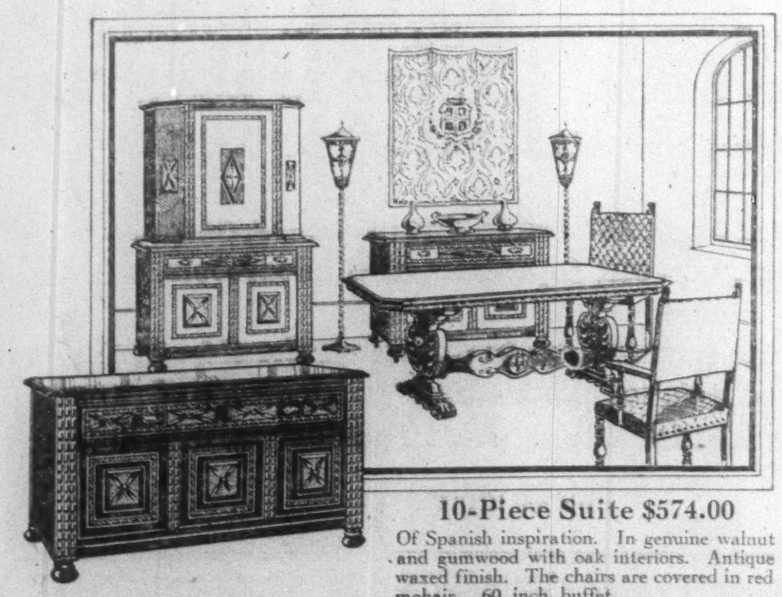
Tea Wagon
$14.74

Finished in walnut or mahogany. Removable tray is 16x26 inches. Automatic hinges support the leaves.



Mahogany Highboy, $139.00

Of genuine solid mahogany. Beautifully finished in every detail. 79 inches high. 37 inches wide.



10-Piece Suite $574.00

Of Spanish inspiration. In genuine walnut and gumwood with oak interiors. Antique waxed finish. The chairs are covered in red mohair. 60 inch buffet.

BEDS *and* BEDDING

Macy beds and bedding represent the best in sleeping equipment. And prices, of course, are lowest-in-the-City.

Metal Beds

In white or ivory finishes.
$8.64 to $39.50

In a variety of wood finishes and designs.
$9.44 to $39.50

Macy Made Mattresses
(54x76 inches)

Made from fresh, clean materials in our sanitary, sunlit factory.

Black hair, inner spring, imperial edge	$59.50
Premo black hair, imperial edge	28.75
Kapok, roll edge	22.24
Layer felt, roll edge	16.24
Cotton felt, roll edge	11.89

Day Beds

Single and double day beds with wood or metal frames. Attractively covered.
$18.89 to $73.50

Bed Springs

Link spring	$4.64
Woven wire spring	8.24
Double coiled spring	15.74
Box springs	$15.74 to 37.50

Macy Made Pillows
(22x28 inches)

Pure down	$6.94
White down and feathers	5.14
Mixed goose feathers	3.74
Pure duck feathers	2.49

4-Piece Suite $479.00

Distinguished for its character and charm. Exceptionally well made and finished in shaded walnut.

*Combination means that woods other than mentioned are used on some exposed parts.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
34th ST. & BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

2 WOMEN, WITH TEA, IMPRISONED IN LIFT

Sisters Spend Four Hours Between Floors in Middle of the Night.

ANNOYED AT ALL THE FUSS

Ring an Alarm From the Elevator Car, Which Brings Police and Fire Apparatus.

Shortly after midnight Friday Miss Frances Koff, sitting in the kitchen of the home of Grosvenor Atterbury, at 121 East Seventieth Street, where she and her sister are caretakers, listened to the rain beating furiously against the side of the house. "Are you sure that all the windows upstairs are closed?" she asked her sister Elizabeth. "I think so," replied the sister, "but as soon as I finish making the iced tea I'll go up and see."

The sisters, Elizabeth carrying the pitcher of iced tea, stepped into an automatic elevator and pushed the operating button for the top floor. After making certain that the hatch on the roof was bolted they returned to the elevator and pushed the button to descend. Just after it passed the third floor the elevator stopped. Miss Frances Koff tried several times to start it, without success. "It won't go down," she said to Elizabeth. "You try it." The younger sister placed the tea pitcher on the floor of the car and tried to move it by pushing the button. After some minutes she turned and said, "It won't go up either."

Calmly the two surveyed their situation. Mr. Atterbury was in Southampton with his family, and Hamilton Aiken, who was to occupy the upper three floors of the house, was not in. They were alone in the house. After some moments' consideration one of the sisters pushed a button which rings a large gong in the basement. There was no one in the basement to answer it, of course, but it was the only thing they could do. They rang and rang and rang, and still no one came to aid them. It began to grow stuffy in the elevator, so they drank the tea, grateful that it was there to comfort them.

Between their attempts to attract attention by ringing the bell they tried to start the elevator. In the meantime Policeman Paul Minor of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, walking through Seventieth Street shortly before 4 o'clock, heard the incessant ringing of the gong and thought it was a burglar alarm. Calling Policeman Sullivan of the same station, he tried the doors of the house and found them all securely locked. Rousing tenants in the house at 962 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the Atterbury home, the policemen went to the roof of that building and crossed to the roof of the Atterbury home.

Pausing in their efforts to get the hatch door open, they heard Miss Elizabeth Koff shouting to them to get a ladder and try to enter one of the front windows. While they were on the roof six additional policemen arrived, and one of them sent for Hook and Ladder Company 16, at 159 East Sixty-seventh Street. A ladder was raised to an upper window, and the firemen and policemen entered. After learning the situation, Lieutenant Tobin, in charge of the hook and ladder company, decided that it was a task for an elevator expert, and he notified the Otis Elevator Company, at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Eric Granfeldt, an elevator repairman, arrived, entered the house on the fire ladder and found that the safety control in the bottom of the shaft was open, preventing any movement of the car. Within a few moments he had remedied the defect and the car descended to the basement. When the sisters emerged from the elevator, after their four-hour imprisonment, their iced tea had disappeared, but they were very complacent about their misfortune.

"We did not mind the wait at all," said Miss Elizabeth, "for we had our tea and we knew that we couldn't stay there forever. We were all right until the police and the fire engines arrived, but then we began to think that we were in a critical condition. If some one had had sense enough to notify the elevator people immediately, we wouldn't have had all this fuss."

Arrested as a Wife Deserter.

The police of Newark are holding George De Connick, charged by District Attorney Richard S. Newcombe of Queens with abandoning his wife and two children, George Jr., 3 years old, and Everett, ten months old, on April 15. His wife, Edna, with the children, now lives at 2 Martin Place, Glendale. In the Jamaica Police Court last Aug. 24, De Connick was ordered to pay his wife $24 weekly.

MACMILLAN CRAFTS BREAK GRIP OF ICE

The Bowdoin and Peary Escape the Floes in Melville Bay and Start for Etah.

KEEP UP WITH SCHEDULE

Navigators Expected to Dock Late Yesterday, Beginning Plane Assembling at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The steamships Bowdoin and Peary of the MacMillan-Byrd polar expedition, fought free of the ice in which they were trapped yesterday off Cape York and probably reached Etah, Greenland, today, according to advices received at the Navy Department and at the offices of the National Geographic Society in this city.

Lieut. Commander R. E. Byrd, in command of the naval unit that accompanied MacMillan, notified the Navy Department in a dispatch forwarded from Chicago that the party expected to reach Etah today and a message of like import was received by the National Geographic Society.

Lieutenant Byrd stated that immediately on arrival at Etah the naval planes would be put in shape for the hop-off into the unknown land of sea lying between Alaska and the Pole. The message to the society was dated July 31, and was relayed through an amateur station at Pittsfield, Mass., operated by Alfred W. Everest. It read:

"The Bowdoin and the Peary are lashed together with engines stopped. They are riding a slight swell in a thick fog off Cape Athell, with huge icebergs just visible through the mist. We got under way at 5 this morning, and after two hours of stiff ice-bucking were out of the floes.

"Near Cape York there were numerous fields of heavy old ice. At Akpahne, home of the akpahs or murres, where we had a view of a long succession of mist-capped hills and winding glaciers, Tongwe and Madona, old friends of former years, came out to greet us. All day we have seen much bird life, including northern eider ducks.

"In passing the rusty red cliffs at Parker Snow Point, near Conical Rock, clouds of akpahs flew out over the ships. Later we passed the face of Petowik Glacier, with its confines lost in the haze and scores of bergs looming up in the thick mist over the bay. Such fog is unusual here at this time of year, which coupled with the unusually heavy ice in Melville Bay is delaying the expedition until all are impatient to get to Etah, fifteen hours' sail further north.

"In spite of difficulties we are on schedule time. Before leaving Boston we planned to be at Etah on Aug. 1. We shall make it tomorrow. All well.

"MacMILLAN."

GOVERNOR JOINS CAMP.

Hartley of Washington Trains With Engineer Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP LEWIS, Wash., Aug. 1.—Captain Roland F. Hartley of the Engineers' Reserve Corps, attached to the Sixth Engineers for a fifteen-day training period here, spends his spare time attending to his duties as Governor of Washington. Whenever pressing affairs of State require the Governor's attention at the Capitol at Olympia he requests permission from Major General William H. Johnston, the camp commander, to go there. Provided his absence does not interfere with his training duties, permission s usually granted.

Governor Hartley is the only State Chief Executive now on Summer duty at a reserve officers' camp. He is assigned to the 321st Engineers of the Ninety-sixth Division.

TWO SAVED OFF LONGPORT.

Rescued by Coast Guard When Their Motor Boat Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Two men were rescued from drowning in a heavy sea off Longport here when Coast Guards picked them up from the water after they had jumped from an open motor boat which was rapidly sinking.

The two men were John Walker and William Parker of Margate, owners of the Betty L., a twenty-eight-foot motor launch. Engine trouble developed when off Longport, and the boat, riding sideways to the sea, was about to sink when the Coast Guards arrived, saving both it and the men.

The Coat You Want At The Price You Want To Pay! (AUGUST SALE!)

DON'T wait till winter, when prices are almost double what they are today—but buy now—select the coat you've longed for and pay for it next November First! Fur prices go up, as the temperature comes down. That is why anybody can afford a Fur Coat now, and not everybody can afford to buy one later! Compare Prices. And then SHOP! Compare the coats! A small deposit will hold the very coat you want—until you want it!

Grey Squirrel Coats
44 inches long. Exceptionally good quality, at the lowest price at which they've sold in years. August Price $325.00

Natural Muskrat Coats
46 inches long. Handsome skins, Exquisitely made. August Price $115.00

Hudson Seal Coats
46 inches long. Beautiful, and incidentally the finest quality the world produces. Contrasting Collars and Cuffs, in rich fine furs. August Price $335.00

Silver Muskrat Coats
45 inches long. Trimmed with beautiful, rich red Fox. And during August, merely $175.00

Natural Raccoon Coats
45 inches long. A magnificently deep, dark fur, skillfully matched and extremely low priced during August $275.00

Natural Raccoon Coats
45 inches long. A rare opportunity to own one, at this particularly low August Sale Price $150.00

Cocoa Caracul Coats
45 inches long. Luxuriously trimmed with deep rich, Brown Fox. The August Sale Price is remarkably low $135.00

Japanese Weasel Coats
46 inches long. A rich brown lustrous Fox Collar, and deep border make these coats unusual values at $325.00

Alaska Seal Coat
47 inches long. Perfect pelts. Each skin bears the U. S. Government stamp. Aug. Price $375.00

Hudson Seal Coat
46 inches long. Lustrous, long-wearing fur, with Collars and cuffs in the various new shades of squirrel or Skunk. August Price $175.00

Just West of 5th Avenue

FOUNDED 1860
WM. JACKMAN'S SONS INC
WHERE GOOD FURS ARE SOLD AT LOW PRICES
35 West 35th St.—New York City

35 West 35th St.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Starting on Monday

The August FURNITURE SALE

offers

extraordinarily low prices

—to insure the interest of the public in this eventful introductory offering

Altman Qualities -:- Altman Values

Furniture of unique distinction

Each piece is outstanding for its interest of character, for its high standard of quality. Included are many of period design

In a comprehensive collection

There is furniture for the living room, library or hall and matching suites for the bed room or dining room

Occasional Tables	$17.00	to	105.00
Coffee Tables	24.00	to	95.00
Gate Leg Tables	32.00	to	65.00
Library Tables	78.00	to	252.00
Benches	32.00	to	110.00
Arm Chairs	48.00	to	115.00
Easy Chairs	135.00	to	285.00
Love Seats	180.00	to	275.00
Sofas	192.00	to	412.00
Commodes	82.00	to	298.00
Bed Room Suites	485.00	to	1,684.00
Dining Room Suites,	416.00	to	1,997.00

Many pieces are upholstered in fine brocades, damasks, brocatelles, velvets, tapestries and needlepoints

To furnish the new home—to refurnish the old—to fill in with an occasional piece—here is furniture of rare beauty at prices far below those regularly prevailing

Fourth Floor

Saks-Herald Square
Broadway at Thirty-Fourth

You Are Offered, at the Season's Lowest Prices, the Newest in Coats, Wraps, Jackets and Small Furs

Saks-Herald Square
Broadway at Thirty-Fourth

In Our Great 1925

AUGUST SALE of FURS

Without question, our greatest sale of furs! At phenomenally low prices we present many new pelts and old favorites worked in wonderful new ways. Every detail sponsored by Paris for cloth garments has been faithfully reproduced—new collars, sleeves, flares, pleats and godets all blending pliantly into the newest silhouettes.

The furs offered in this sale are identical with those we shall offer, *at higher prices*, in the Fall. And in this connection it is interesting to note that not one fur garment purchased here last August was refused when withdrawn from storage, because style or price had changed. Excellent as our judgment was last year, we know it is this season even keener.

A—Silver Muskrat

the fur with the frosty sheen of moonbeams, is fashioned into the elaborate coat at A. The slim, wrapped silhouette is finished with a reversed stripe flare, bordered in natural wolf. The smart collar is of wolf.

August Sale Price, 275.00

B—American Broadtail

supple and pliant as a fabric, follows the slimmest and smoothest of paths to smartness in the coat at B. The double cuff, tuck-like trimming and the tall collar of fluffy fox are obviously all new ideas.

August Sale Price, 215.00

C—Leopard Cat

effective in itself, becomes doubly decorative when combined with skunk, as in the coat at C. And though the leopard may not change his spots, the direction in which they run is changed to form the border and front panel effect.

August Sale Price, 345.00

D—Rich, Dark Mink

is always fashionable and always envied. A model for misses and small women, shown at D, is slim and straight to the point of being actually tailored. Worked in the most modern manner, with "let-out" skins.

August Sale Price, 950.00

Special Opening Features

Raccoon Coats 195.00
Women's and misses' sizes, fashioned of full-furred, dark skins, and lined with silk or cloth. Lengths 45, 47 and 48 inches.

Muskrat Coats 275.00
Silver or natural dark Southern muskrat with collar and border of natural or blue dyed wolf.

Natural Muskrat Coats 134.50
Well-marked skins are worked up into an exceptional group of coats in the popular 48 inch length.

Cocoa-Caracul Coats 395.00
Beautifully trimmed with brown fox, Jap mink or squirrel. 43 and 45 inches.

Antelope Coats 145.00
One of the season's most interesting novelty furs. 45 inch coats with odd, new shaped collars.

Black Caracul Coat Silver Fox Trimmed 1050.00
Of flat, handsomely marked skins, with collar and border of genuine silver fox.

Sixth Floor

Special Opening Features

Squirrel Coats 395.00
Natural gray, oakwood or beige squirrel, with skins worked in various novelty effects. 43, 45 and 46 inch lengths.

Muskrat Coats 175.00
Silver or natural dark muskrat coats, plain or trimmed with muskrat backs, beaver, civet cat, brown or red fox, or skunk. 42 to 46 inches.

Hudson Seal* Coats 245.00
Exceptional quality. Plain or trimmed with collars and cuffs of newest shades of squirrel or with skunk.

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Plain models made up in the newest silhouettes in 45 and 48 inch lengths. Beautifully lined.

Cocoa Ermine Coat 795.00
A distinguished model with new sleeves and a gorgeous collar of cocoa dyed white fox.

Leopard and Leopard Cat Coats 345.00
With collar and cuffs, or collar, cuffs and border of nutria, red fox, skunk, brown fox, beaver or natural lynx.

* Dyed Muskrat.

Sixth Floor

We Are Specially Featuring Moderately Priced Coats

The woman who plans to spend from 200.00 to 500.00 for her fur coat (and this, we find, is the range of prices most in demand), will discover literally hundreds of garments from which to make her selection. Scores of coats are priced under 200.00. And the modes for the miss, who seeks something more novel and youthful, are unusually extensive.

We Store Your Garment Free

in our modern, fireproof, burglar proof, moth and dustproof vaults until November. And it is insured, free, against loss by fire, theft or moths, while in our charge.

You Need Pay But 1/3 Now

and the balance of the purchase price when you withdraw your garment from cold storage next Autumn. Charge purchases may be billed in November.

Broadway **Saks-Herald Square** at 34th Street

Christy—

SHOWS 'RED BORING' IN NEEDLE TRADES

International Union Head Says Papers Prove Communists Are Seeking Control.

WORKERS' PARTY ACTIVE

Alleges Blunders in Garment Trade Fight Here and Urges Application of Left Wing Policies.

Morris Sigman, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, gave out yesterday two documents which he said showed beyond doubt that the present trouble in the ranks of the union was part of a well-planned conspiracy by the Communist, or Workers' Party of America to capture or disrupt the organization. This conspiracy is in line with the policy adopted at the Red Trade Union International, he said. At present, he charged, the conspirators are concentrating their efforts on the needle industry, and particularly on the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union of New York.

The so-called "boring from within" process became public some weeks ago when more than seventy officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the International were brought to trial before a special committee of the International for Communist activities in the union. All but one of the defendants were expelled from office. They retained their union membership and at once began an open fight from the ranks to oust Mr. Sigman and his associates from leadership.

The expelled officers formed a Joint Committee of Action to fight the union, and denied that their communistic activities were the cause of their ousting. They declared the charges against them a "smoke screen" to hide the real issues, which were differences regarding administrative policies.

Mr. Sigman in making public his statement yesterday said: "If there has been anybody who has doubted that the present fight conducted by the suspended members of the Executive Boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22 is anything but a Communist manoeuvre to either capture or destroy the union he will be amply convinced by careful reading of these documents."

The Documents.

He gave out this letter sent out by the Workers Party national offices in Chicago and addressed to the Communist branches in the United States:

Workers' Party of America,
1,113 Washington Boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.
April 24, 1925.

To All Branches in New York:

The Central Executive Committee has found it necessary to openly take issue with, and fight against, a growing Right Wing tendency in our work in the needle trades centring in New York.

In order that every member of the party may be thoroughly familiar with the issues involved, we are sending you herewith a copy of the "Statement on the Needle Trades Situation," presented to the membership meeting April 12, by the C. E. C., and of which the C. E. C. asks the entire party to unite in support.

Please read this entire document to the branch meeting, and make its contents as widely known as possible among the party members. Fraternally yours,

E. R. BROWDER,
Acting Secretary.

The second document was the "Statement on the Needle Trades Situation," mentioned in the above letter. It follows:

In the trade unions, the Communists, through the Trade Union Educational League, as Communists, must strive to fill the most important strategic positions in the unions. In the struggle between the Left Wing and the reactionary officialdom, we must always have uppermost in our minds the political significance of the struggle.

To capture official positions in the unions is good, but this is not our main objective. Our candidates, Communist or Left Wing, running against the bureaucrats in elections, must do so on a definite Left Wing program of action. How revolutionary these programs of action will be depends, of course, upon the political level of the rank and file of each particular union or industry.

The Central Executive Committee points out that these mistakes, followed inevitably from the first mistake, will lead to greater and more disastrous blunders, unless the first wrong step is recognized and corrected and the Left Wing in the needle trades brought back to the Communist line of thought, namely, the fight for the leadership based upon the T. U. E. L. class struggle program of action.

One of the results of their wrong policy, we must point out to our comrades, is the almost complete abandonment of the fight for the reinstatement of the expelled members, which compelled the National Committee of the T. U. E. L. to accept the terms laid down for their readmittance to the union by the Perlstein-Sigman machine. We feel sure that if our New York comrades had made use of the favorable position they occupied to push the demand for the reinstatement of our expelled comrades, these comrades would now be members of the union under much more favorable conditions. This, of course, we recognize as theoretical. But the fact remains that with the rest of the program this point became nearly a dead letter.

Mistakes Pointed Out.

The Needle Trades Committee deviated so far from the actual line of struggle that the Freiheit of March 20 was forced to publish a friendly criticism of those progressives who voted to support Perlstein's candidacy, at the same time sounding a note of warning against any such procedure in the future. It is a deplorable situation indeed when our party press has to criticize an action carried out under the direction of party members.

The C. E. C. points out the following as some of the major mistakes made by the committee and by comrades following the general line of the committee:

1. Failure to carry on the fight upon a national scale for the reinstatement of the expelled.
2. Failure to fight against the reactionary Perlstein as manager of the Protective Department of the Joint Board.
3. The proposal to support Feinberg for manager of the Joint Board.
4. Failure to present our own national program of organizing the unorganized as against the program of the administration.
5. The issuance of a leaflet by the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L., amounting to a practical endorsement of Hochman, candidate of the Sigman machine.
6. The policy carried out in Local 9, namely, agitation by our comrades in section meetings, calling for the approval of the decision of the local executive to withdraw the advertisement from The Freheit upon the request of the Sigman machine.
7. The decision of the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. to recommend that the Executive of Local 22 sign a statement by Feinberg condemning the left wing and pledging investigation and disciplinary measures toward those responsible for issuing and distributing the election leaflet.
8. The vote for Perlstein by the comrades of Local 2 Executives.

The above policies, decisions and actions of the Needle Trades Committee are in violation of the policy of the T. U. E. L. and the Workers' Party in the I. L. G. W. U. and are detrimental to the building up of a militant left wing in the union.

This meeting reaffirms the correctness of the Workers' Party policy in the I. L. G. W. U. and declares its readiness to carry on a militant fight in the union along the lines of these policies. We further call upon the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L., to inaugurate a militant national campaign to execute and put into effect these party policies.

Mr. Sigman did not explain how the documents came into his possession.

OCEAN CITY SESSION ENDS.

Officers Are Elected by Alumni of the Summer School.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP).—The Ocean City State Summer School held its closing assembly today, with Dr. W. A. Ackerman, State Director, and Professor James M. Stevens, the Principal, making brief addresses. A new feature of the school this year was the school for librarians.

The Alumni Association of the summer school elected the following officers: President, Miss Catharine Zisgen, Trenton; Vice President, Irwin B. Somerville, Ridgewood, Secretary, and Treasurer, Miss Emily R. Lynch, Ocean City. Two other Vice Presidents are to be selected from the Glassboro and Newton summer schools.

Gets $12,000 for Husband's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Jennie M. Little of Port Richmond, S. I., has been awarded $12,000 for the death of her husband, Eugene D. Little, who was killed about a year ago on the Franklin Turnpike, near the village of Suffern, by a car owned by John E. Cowdin of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

PREDICTS PASSAGE OF WORLD COURT BILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

fer with President Coolidge about the situation respecting the World Court and the threatened coal strike. He said as to the latter that he did not wish to discuss it, believing the less said by outsiders the better for the settlement of the dispute by the miners and operators.

Relations With Mexico Better.

The strained relations which existed between the United States and Mexico, culminating in the statement issued by Secretary Kellogg early in June, have become better as the result of the sharp criticism of the Mexican Government by the United States Government, according to a report made by James R. Sheffield, Ambassador to Mexico, to President Coolidge at a luncheon conference today.

Mr. Sheffield, who is recovering from a serious operation he underwent about the middle of June, is touring the New England coast in a houseboat, accompanied by Mrs. Sheffield and their son. Upon their arrival at Marblehead Cove today Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield were invited to luncheon at White Court.

While Mr. Sheffield has been in America since early in June, he has had almost daily reports from the American attaché in Mexico City. These reports, it was said after his talk with the President, indicate that the Mexican Government is doing all it can to heed the warning given by Secretary Kellogg.

This Government is not satisfied with the improvement, but feels that because of internal affairs in Mexico it would not be wise to go further at present in insisting that the Mexican Government strictly carry out the obligations of international engagements and fully protect the lives and properties of Americans.

The Mexican Government has not yet restored the properties of Americans seized by the agrarians, and unless this is done within a reasonable time the American Government purposes to act in an emphatic way. President Coolidge has hesitated to make strong diplomatic representations to Mexico because of the internal troubles. The Administration's patient policy, however, cannot be maintained unless Mexico shows evidence of meeting its obligations and maintaining law and order.

President Coolidge will wait until the return of Ambassador Sheffield to Mexico before making another move, if such a course then is necessary. Mr. Sheffield said he was slowly regaining his health and would return to his post early in September.

Would Hold the Philippines.

Representative Underhill of Massachusetts, who has just returned from a visit to the Philippines, called at White Court yesterday and gave his views to President Coolidge on pressing insular questions. He told the President that Governor General Wood was doing a great work under adverse circumstances and the Administration should back him up with all its power.

Mr. Underhill said that he had gone to the Philippines with the belief that the United States ought to get rid of the islands, and that the sooner we gave them independence the better it would be for this country. He had come back with his views changed, he said, and now thought that America not only should hold them, but that the agitators should be given short shrift.

"I don't believe that the Filipinos are fit for self-govednment," said Mr. Underhill, "nor will they be fit to govern themselves for many years to come. If we should get out of the islands anarchy would reign and they would soon retrograde to the position we found them in. The worst elements would control, and it wouldn't be long before some Asiatic power would step in and take them over.

"I believe that we should pass legislation taking from the Filipinos many of the privileges we have granted them. The local politicians have too much power. They are interfering with the course of justice and good government and are continually opposing General Wood. Instead of, being the autocrat he is reported to be, General Wood is a beneficent administrator with a great amount of patience, and he is often imposed upon by the corrupt and indolent native legislators.

"What America ought to do, and do at once, is to institute rigid reforms and back up General Wood in every way, instead of nagging him and granting the local Legislature more power."

Mr. Underhill also informed the President of what he had seen and heard in Japan and China. He said the Japanese did not seem to be able to understand the American people, and among the politicians and some of the business men he found a lurking suspicion that America was not acting in good faith toward Japan.

Mr. Underhill declared that the Chinese riots and shootings were the work of the hoodlum element, and that the bulk of the better class of Chinese were peaceful and law abiding, with a friendly feeling for America.

Coolidges Attend Fete.

President and Mrs. Coolidge spent half an hour today at a fête given near White Court for the benefit of disabled World War veterans of Massachusetts. They were met by Mrs. Curtis Guild, who escorted them around the grounds, where they mingled with North Shore society folk and veterans.

Blanche Ring sang all of her old songs, "Bells On Her Fingers" included, and Mrs. Coolidge joined in the singing.

Just before going to the fête the President and his wife saw their son John leave White Court in an automobile for Camp Devens, where the young man will spend three weeks in training as a soldier. He will pursue the drill of an infantryman.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

Thirty-fourth Street MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Beginning on Monday

The August Sale of Oriental Rugs

at tremendous concessions in prices

The Rugs assembled for this offering were obtained at the source of production, subject to the careful scrutiny of men trained through years of experience, thus assuring beauty of design and color-tone, as well as practicability of size. They are the result of painstaking selection over a period of months.

Altman Qualities === *Altman Values*

300 Chinese, Persian and Asia Minor Rugs

Size 9x12 feet $197.00

It is only on rare occasions that such beautiful rugs as these are sold at this amazingly moderate price

And these pieces have such individual charm—are so varied in coloring—you will be almost sure to find among them exactly the rug you are looking for

500 Persian Rugs
about 3½x6 feet
$34.50

A Limited Number of
Carpets for the Smaller Room
in rose or blue, 6x9 feet
$142.00

900 Oriental Rugs
ranging in size from 4x6 feet to 4x8 feet
$39.50
A Rare Value

100 Choice
Persian and Asia Minor Rugs
9x12 feet. For living room or dining room
$248.00

400 Rugs and Runners
Fine Kazaks in rich mellow colorings, and choice Persian pieces that are truly Oriental in their variety.
$67.00

50 Carpets
In sizes about 10x14 feet. Woven by the wild Bakhtiari tribesmen of Central Persia, they reflect in the charm of their designs the spirit untouched by modern tendencies.
$397.00

200 Larger Size Rugs
ranging from 11x15 feet to 10x20 feet, at very special prices
from $560.00 to 985.00

Fifth Floor

SAYS PARENTS PLAN TO MISLAY CHILDREN

Prison Commission Reports That Abandonments at Coney Are Intentional.

AIMS AT PUNISHMENT

Wishing Freedom, Guardians Desert Charges, Knowing Police Will Aid Them, Statement Asserts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—The latest method employed by mothers in disposing of their children so they may be free to enjoy the sights and pleasures of Coney Island has been revealed by the State Commission of Prisons. It is intentional abandonment in the vicinity of an obliging policeman with the certain knowledge that the child will be picked up and cared for during the day at the Coney Island police station.

The method is cited in a report made public today of an inspection by the commission of the station, the Twenty-eighth Precinct of New York City. The inspection was made July 4, and it was found that 75 children were brought into the station house on that day up to 9 P. M. A total of 1,200 "lost children" had been cared for at the station up to that date, most of them since early in May.

"It seems to be pretty well established," says the report, "that many women coming to Coney Island, bringing their children with them, purposely abandon them, knowing they will be taken up by the police and kept until after they have finished their day of pleasure, after which they call at the station and recover them. It is also quite certain that few children stray from their parents unless the parents are careless or are not much concerned as to their safety and welfare."

The commission would deal with parents guilty of this practice in no gentle fashion. It recommends that a special building be provided for the care of lost children and "close supervision given so that parents of children who are responsible for their loss be arrested and punished when found carrying on this practice and the children not be the ones to suffer."

Another unusual situation was found by the commission at the Sheepshead Bay Police Station, where dogs, instead of children, furnish the problem.

"An objectionable feature here is the locking of dogs in the cells of which there seems to be a great number picked up in this section," the report says. "On this date (July 1) there was a very bad odor in the men's section, which, it was stated, was due to the confining of dogs there. It was stated that at times there are from six to eight dogs locked up here, and in a drive against the canine family the number locked up here was from 75 to 80. If the situation at this point requires it, a separate place should be assigned for locking up dogs."

At the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station, Coney Island, it was said yesterday that although between 150 and 200 children are usually lost and cared for there on Sundays during the Summer the police could only guess that some mothers abandon them for the day so they may go swimming. They said, however, they would welcome a separate building for the care of lost children.

GIVE UP SEARCH FOR GIRL.

Red Bank Police Find No Trace of 15-Year-Old Elsie Fisher.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP).—The police today abandoned their search for fifteen-year-old Elsie Fisher, who disappeared from her Greenwich Street home in New York on July 21, and who was believed to be here or at Middletown.

The Missing Persons Bureau in New York on July 29 directed their search to Red Bank on information that the girl had had several telephone conversations with men here and in Middletown. Joseph Awn, proprietor of the store in which Elsie worked, told police that the name of one of them was George Miller. It was learned, however, that Miller, who spent some time at Middletown, returned to his home in New York before the girl was reported missing.

John W. Isniowsky, with whom Miller stopped here, told police that the girl was not in Red Bank or Middletown during his visit. A previous theory was that the girl had been kidnapped on board the liner Leviathan.

White Kid
Patent Leather
Black Kid
Black Satin
$11.50
Similar Styles
$10.00 and up

ADAPTO SHOES
for STOUT WOMEN

When you slip your feet into a dressy pair of *comfortable* ADAPTO Shoes, you'll find that the heat of mid-summer will leave you far less fatigued, at the end of the day, and much more eager for the pleasures of the evening.

ADAPTO Shoes are designed especially for stout women—The narrow heel fitting; the high arch; and the roominess provided for the toes and ball of the foot are features that make for cool, comfortable activity—in spite of the thermometer.

Nor is that all: You can rely quite as confidently on ADAPTO Shoes for style as well as for comfort—for in ADAPTOS, these two hall-marks of correct footwear go hand in hand.

If you suffer from any manner of foot ailment, visit our Foot Service Department for a free consultation. This completely equipped department is the only one of its kind in this city and is under constant supervision of Dr. Byron Schindler, Podiatrist. Our service also includes the professional supervision of shoe-fittings, free upon request.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
Lane Bryant
21 WEST 38TH ST. ~ NEW YORK
283 LIVINGSTON ST.~BROOKLYN

For STOUT WOMEN
Sizes thirty-eight to fifty-six

Tomorrow—Will Close Out
Entire Remaining Stock of
Cotton Dresses

1/2 Price

IN a season when Fashion has glorified the Cotton Frock, a half-price sale is an event of great importance to the smart woman who enjoys economizing on desirable garments.

All of our better grade dresses are included in this sale—from dainty hand-made Voiles of chiffon sheerness to high character Linens, tailored on smartly simple lines. The Voiles, including Normandy Voiles, are in a great diversity of styles and colorings—embroidered, eyelet embroidered, appliqued, lace and real lace trimmed. Many dark colors suitable for shopping and town wear.

Frocks now 7.50 to 14.88
Originally $15.00 to $29.75

Lane Bryant
NEW YORK
26 West 39th St.—21 West 38th St.
BROOKLYN
15 Hanover Place—283 Livingston Street

Kurzman

PERHAPS you READ our Sale Announcement, Madam, published last Sunday and during the week.

In any event, its contents were, we believe, sufficiently important, to justify their being stated again.

THE FUR SALE OF YEARS
In the month of
FUR SALES

Those headlines may seem inconsistent with the restraint that ordinarily characterizes a KURZMAN announcement.

But they really carry additional emphasis on that account.

They are significant because they are made by an institution always temperate in its statements.

And they are necessitated by the fact that KURZMAN'S are setting new valuations in furs that are not to be confused or compared with ordinary August Sale Announcements.

Furs, as you probably know, are underpriced in August to release some of the great amount of capital they involve.

That is the sole reason for August Fur Sales.

You really get a discount for buying early.

. . .

But that is the smallest consideration in this fur event at KURZMAN'S.

. . .

What we have done is to re-cast all fur valuations to a radically lower schedule of prices by literally going into the fur business ourselves, and the woman who sees the benefits of that step to her will not find fault with our decision.

. . .

The newest Fur Modes from Paris and the Newest Mode in Prices.

Kurzman
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Fifth Avenue & 36th

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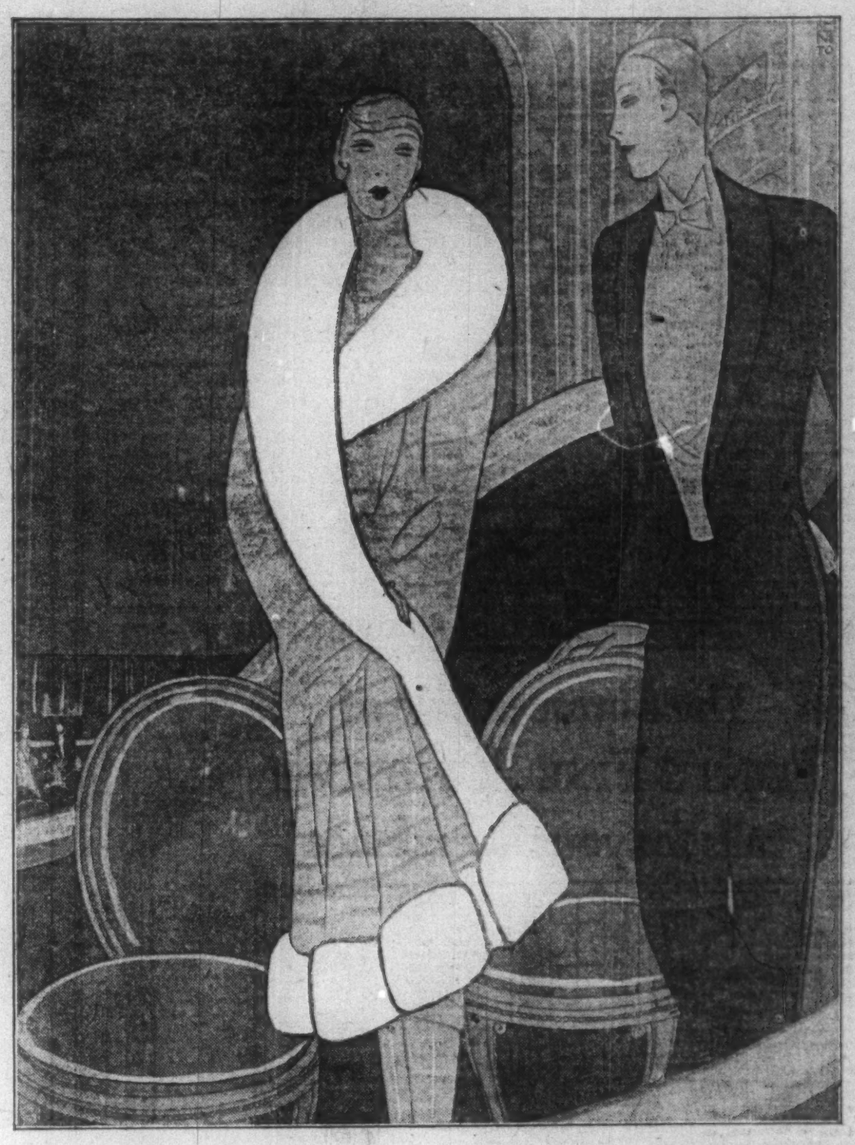


August Sale of
FURS
for Example

HUDSON SEAL COAT—*The most practical Fur of all—and trimmed with various contrasting Furs. The usual price would be* $395
August Sale Price is $295

RACCOON COAT—*The most favored Fur for Sport and Knock-about—of the very best dark 'coon skins. Full length. The usual price would be* $400
August Sale Price is $295

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COAT—*of the very finest quality. Full length. Plain or trimmed with Gray Fox. The usual price would be* $750
August Sale Price is $450

BEAVER COAT—*Exceptionally fine natural Beaver. Youthful and charming. The usual price would be* $750 . . August Sale Price is $495

BABY LEOPARD COAT—*A fur that lends itself delightfully to the smart, new Kurzman designs. Fox trimming. The usual price would be* $875
August Sale Price is $650

BROWN RUSSIAN CARACUL COAT—*Plain or trimmed with Brown Fox. Full length. The usual price would be* $975 . August Sale Price is $650

COCOA-DYED ERMINE COAT—*Exquisite texture. Full length. The usual price would be* $1250
August Sale Price is $750

BLACK BABY CARACUL COAT—*Hudson Bay Sable Collar. The Caracul has a rich, beautiful lustre. The usual price would be* $1450
August Sale Price is $975

ERMINE WRAP—*Pure White Ermine with an all round trim of White Fox. Full length. The usual price would be* $1800
August Sale Price is $1250

MINK COAT—*A perfectly glorious Mink Coat. Full length. The usual price would be* $2000
August Sale Price is $1450

BROADTAIL COAT—*Full length Coat with Collar of Russian Sable. The usual price would be* $2500 . . . August Sale Price is $1900

EASTERN MINK COAT—*the Fur is perfect and the design incomparable. Full length. The usual price would be* $3750 . August Sale Price is $2750

HUDSON BAY SABLE COAT—*Dark, lustrous skins, exquisitely marked. Full length. The usual price would be* $10,000
August Sale Price is $6500

SPECIAL RUSSIAN SABLE COAT—*We have just enough Sable skins to match for one perfectly glorious Russian Sable Coat which would ordinarily sell for* $25,000 August Sale Price is $18,000

Kurzman
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

FARINA, EXECUTED, MAY SAVE PANTANO

Statement in Death House Before He Took the Chair Made Basis for Retrial Plea.

MOTION TO BE ARGUED AUG. 6

Affidavit Says Doomed Man Was Coerced Into Giving Information for Brooklyn Robbery.

A statement made by John Farina an hour before he was executed with Morris and Joseph Diamond for the murder of two Brooklyn bank messengers, was used yesterday as the basis for a motion for a new trial for Anthony Pantano, accused of complicity in the same murders, and now awaiting execution in the death house at Sing Sing.

The statement exonerates Pantano, and says he was forced to give information by threats. It was not made public at the time of Farina's execution because he had asked Warden Lewis E. Lawes to give it only to Pantano's attorneys. This the warden did on June 24. The attorneys made it public yesterday after applying to the Supreme Court for an order calling on District Attorney Dodd of Brooklyn to show cause why Pantano should not be granted a new trial. The order was served on Mr. Dodd yesterday morning. It will be argued on Aug. 6 before Supreme Court Justice Norman S. Dike.

The Farina statement is in the handwriting of Father John P. McCaffrey, chaplain of Sing Sing, and is accompanied by affidavits from Father McCaffrey and Warden Lawes telling how it came to be made. Farina was asked several times by Father McCaffrey if he did not care to make a statement regarding Pantano, but he always replied that he did not, until about an hour before the execution.

Sent for Chaplain.

Then he sent for the chaplain and the following statement was written:

Sing Sing, April 30, 1925.

To whom it may concern:

I, John Farina, being sound in mind and speaking from my heart and conscience, state that as far as I know Anthony Pantano was forced and threatened into giving information and did not willingly enter into any plot.

(Signed.) JOHN FARINA.

Witnessed: Lewis E. Lawes, John P. McCaffrey.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1925.

C. PERLING.

Perling is an employe of the prison and a notary public.

Judge Robert S. Johnstone, counsel for Farina, went to Sing Sing on June 24 and had a long talk with Pantano, which aroused a good deal of speculation as to the cause for it. He obtained the Farina statement then, but nothing was said about it pending the application for a new trial.

The importance of the statement is due to the fact that on his second and third trials Panano insisted that he only gave information to the Diamonds and Farina because they threatened his life unless he told them the way in which messengers carried money to and from the West End Bank. He said Farina and George De Serra, who fled to Italy after the hold-up and murders, went to his house and took him out to a garage. After beating him, he said, they put a revolver against his side and threatened to shoot unless he gave them the information they wanted.

Pantano Tried Three Times.

The Diamonds and Farina were executed on April 30. Pantano was convicted, obtained a new trial on a technicality, got a disagreement on his second trial and was convicted on his third. De Serra fled to Italy. Farina refused to say a word at any of the trials. He was angry at the others, and particularly Pantano, because Pantano testified that Farina was presented at a conference in Williamsbridge, a fact which is believed to have had some weight with the Court of Appeals when Farina's conviction was sustained.

When the Farina statement was offered to the Supreme Court yesterday as newly discovered evidence, it was supported by affidavits from Pantano's attorneys, Judge Johnstone and John E. Rushton, that they were unable to obtain such evidence before, and that it was not known to exist until Judge Johnstone's visit to Pantano on June 24, when it was handed to him by Father McCaffrey.

The Diamonds, Farina and Pantano were convicted for the murder of William Barlow and William McLaughlin, messengers for the West End Bank, who were shot on Nov. 14, 1923, and robbed of $43,600.

BALTIMORE MAN LOST HERE

J. H. Goswell Vanished During Conference July 22.

John H. Goswell of 56 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, Md., with offices in Room 969, the Calvert Building, Baltimore, was reported as missing to the Missing Persons Bureau at Police Headquarters here.

Goswell was connected with the Tidewater Portland Cement Company, according to the police, and came to New York to attend a conference of the Trunk Line Association. He was last seen when he left a meeting of the association to return to his room at the Hotel Martinique, July 22. Bernard Mulvey of Baltimore, a friend of the missing man, now at the Martinique, reported yesterday to the police that he thought Goswell had returned to Baltimore, but a search there did not discover him.

He was described by Mulvey as 6 feet 1 inch tall, weight 170 pounds, blue eyes, reddish mustache, scar over left eye, dark brown hair mixed with gray. He wore a gray suit, white shirt and collar, dark blue bow tie and tan shoes. The Baltimore police are searching for him.

WOMEN JUDGE SAXOPHONE.

One Calls It Immoral, Another Respectable if Treated Right.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The effort of the Washington police to define "indecent music," so they can prohibit it under a recently discovered statute, yielded an opinion by one official today that "any music played on a saxophone is immoral."

The authority for this assertion was Sergeant Rhoda Milliken of the Women's Bureau. She was contradicted by Officer Clarence Talley, who, having just taken up saxophone playing, reached this conclusion:

"The saxophone is elevating and respectable, if treated right."

START WIDE SEARCH FOR MISSING WOMAN

Police of All Cities Look for Miss Hoffman, Who Disappeared on Shopping Trip.

Detectives of all cities have been asked to search for Miss Ernestine Hoffman, 43 years old, of 167 First Avenue, Astoria, who disappeared in Manhattan while on a shopping trip with her mother, Mrs. Marie Hoffman, on July 8.

Detectives John Kedell and Charles Oppel of the Missing Persons Bureau searched the city for the woman but failed to find any clue. Her photograph and a detailed description have been sent to the detective bureau of every large city.

Miss Hoffman was a singer and appeared in many local concerts and parish plays. She is described as being 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighing 150 pounds. She had dark eyes and gray hair. When last seen she wore a black satin dress, black shoes with black silk stockings. Friends of the family, one of the oldest in Astoria, have been aiding in the search for her.

ARRESTED FOR 33D TIME.

Passaic Man's Resemblance to Knapp Causes Him Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 1. — George Klein, who gave his address as 245 Hope Avenue, Passaic, was arrested in Clifton early today by Sergeant Henry Prall because of the resemblance he bears to Philip Knapp, alleged "thrill slayer." When he was arrested he wore gloves on his feet and carried his shoes in his hand.

He told the Clifton authorities he had already been arrested thirty-two times in various cities because of his resemblance to Knapp and that his last previous arrest was at Morristown, N. J., where he spent several days in jail. He was also mistaken in Boston, he said. Judge John C. Barbour ordered him held for examination.

GASOLINE FIGHT GOES ON.

Suit Filed to Enjoin South Dakota From Retailing Fuel.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 1 (AP).—Papers covering the White Eagle Oil Company's proposed injunction suit against South Dakota to restrain the Highway Commission from expending public money in furtherance of retailing gasoline were submitted today to Chief Justice Polley of the State Supreme Court. The action will not be considered, however, until a full bench is present.

Governor Gunderson, Attorney General B. F. Jones, State Additor Jones and State Treasurer Driscoll also are made parties to the suit.

If an injunction were granted the suit would prevent issuance of warrants against the $100,000 of highway money appropriated for gasoline stations and equipment and would prevent the Highway Commission and the Governor from spending public money for equipment, sites or motor vehicle fuel.

Meanwhile the State continues its campaign to force lower prices, adding pressure against the privately owned companies by reopening two additional filling stations, making five now in operation. Twenty-five others will open as soon as the necessary supplies and equipment are received.

WOULD FREE DRY GRAFTER.

Father Very Ill, Friends Seek a Pardon for Davis of Newark.

The increasingly serious condition of George Washington Davis, former Republican leader in Newark, is given as the basis of a movement for the immediate pardon of his son, Leroy Davis, a former prohibition agent, now serving a sentence of a year and a day in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for extorting money from a saloon keeper.

A petition for parole has been signed by several Newark business men and officials of that city. Under the law, a parole application will not be in order until September, when Davis will have served one-third of his sentence.

Two weeks ago Davis completed a visit of one week at the home of his father, having been brought to Newark under guard from Atlanta, because of his father's condition.

ALL FRENCH OUT OF RUHR.

Essen Hangs Out Flags and Sets Bells Ringing at Midnight.

ESSEN, Germany, Aug. 1 (AP).—At 12 o'clock last night all church bells here were chimed to observe the official termination of the occupation of the Ruhr by allied troops, which began early in 1923.

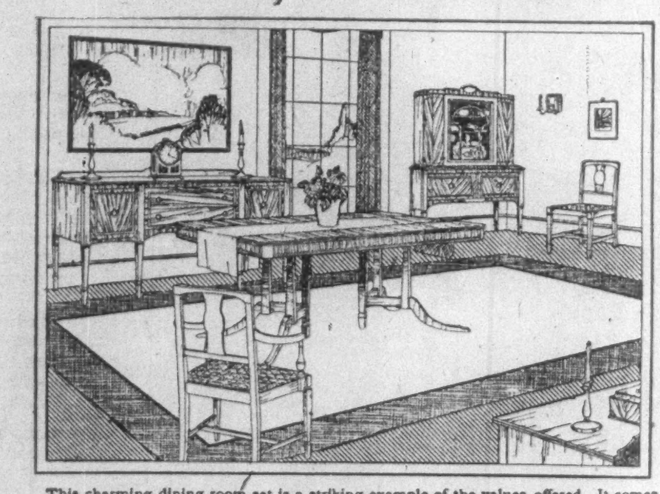
Flags were flown throughout the city and the inhabitants rejoiced.

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP).—Official announcement was made this morning that French evacuation of the Ruhr is complete, that not a single French soldier remained in the mining and industrial basin after midnight last night.

Harriman & Co. Gets Polish Mines.

BRESLAU, Germany, Aug. 1 (AP).—It was announced here today that W. A. Harriman & Co. of New York have obtained an interest in the George von Giesche estate, comprising Polish mining properties.

The Summer Sale of
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
calls for your attendance



This charming dining room set is a striking example of the values offered. It comes in either walnut or mahogany. Reduced for the sale from $538 to $330.

All Dining Room, Bedroom and Upholstered Groups are less by 10% to 50%

This attractive dresser has a top 22" x 50" and provides for an abundance of drawer space. All the exposed parts are of Colonial Red Mahogany. Previous to the sale it was $156. Now priced at $104.

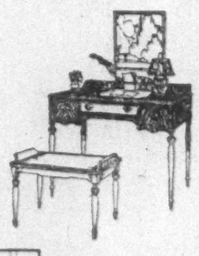
THERE is not a single piece of furniture in all the nine floors of Flint and Horner's that is not included in the sale. There is not a single item that is not deeply discounted. Drastic reductions of 40% and even 50% prevail in many instances. If you have a need of good furniture—if only an odd chair—this is the time to get it and Flint and Horner's is the place.

FLINT & HORNER CO., INC.
20-26 West 36th Street, New York
A few yards from Fifth Avenue

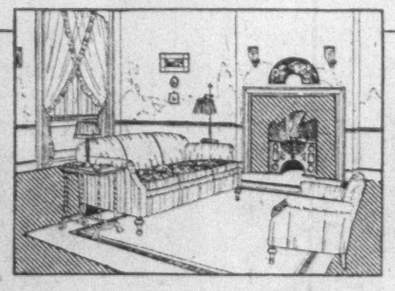
A high back chair of graceful proportions in walnut and clothed in fine tapestry that will add a cheerful note to your living room. It was a splendid value at its former price of $64 and a greater one now at $48.

An all mahogany library table after the design of that master craftsman, Duncan Phyfe. The top is 24" x 54" and it has a fine crotch mahogany drawer front. The price is now $59 instead of $81.

Letter writing will be more of a pleasure with this desk in your home. It comes in mahogany or walnut, the top is 20" x 40", and has a stationery and pen rack. Was $69. Now $34.50.



Your living room will be comfortable if it is fortunate enough to hold this inviting davenport and arm chair. These pieces are strictly custom made—built for each individual order. They are stuffed with long curled hair, have reversible cushions filled with pure white down.



The covering at the prices quoted is cretonne or a selection of field cloth. The davenport formerly priced at $210 is now $136. The arm chair is $68, reduced from $105. They will be made in your own selection of cover for the added cost of material only.

Oriental rugs are less in price—there are many excellent patterns and all conform with our exacting standards. The same wide range of discounts apply—from 10% to 50%

Pre-eminence in any line inevitably leads to comparisons. We urge you to compare the values obtainable here with those offered anywhere—we are confident of the result.

W· & J· SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE and FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK

The Merchandise—dependable and desirable in every respect—is of the usual high class standard for which this establishment is noted.

An Important Summer Sale
OF
High Class Home Furnishings

transcending in volume and price attractiveness any previous Sale of this character conducted by ourselves is now in progress.

Included in this remarkable Sale are 5000 ORIENTAL RUGS in both room and small sizes—7500 DOMESTIC RUGS of reliable weaves, in a full range of sizes—100,000 yards of CARPETINGS in both wide and narrow widths in the latest designs and colorings—20,000 pieces of FURNITURE requiring four large floors in this establishment for its display and embracing a selection unexcelled in this country, whether it be a simple Windsor chair or a museum example that is desired.

CONSIDER AND COMPARE THE PRICES

You will be agreeably surprised to find how much real value, beauty and satisfaction can be secured for a moderate outlay.

Space permits of but a very few listings.

FURNITURE

Arm Chairs (upholstered)	*from*	$35 *up*	Sofas	*from*	$150 *up*
Easy Chairs	*from*	67 *up*	Dining Room Suites (10 pieces)	*from*	250 *up*
Wing Chairs	*from*	80 *up*	Bed Room Suites (8 pieces)	*from*	335 *up*

Lamps and Shades (complete) *from* $10 *up*

DOMESTIC RUGS
(9 x 12 Size quoted)

Fine Worsted Wiltons	$95 *up*
Wool Wiltons	65 *up*
Seamless Axminsters	47.50 *up*
Seamless Wilton Velvet	34 *up*

A full range of other styles at proportionate prices

ORIENTAL RUGS
500 Genuine Hand Woven ORIENTAL RUGS
A truly unusual opportunity
9 x 12 . . . . . $110
6x9 . . . $55 8x10 . . . $100 13x10 . . . $140
A full range of sizes in all weaves is included

CARPETS
A full and complete line in wide and narrow widths, in plain colors and figured patterns.
from $2.00 *per yard up*

LINOLEUM
All popular patterns and qualities in plain and inlaid effects will be found here. Attractively priced.
from $1.75 *per sq. yd. up*

ALL GOODS LISTED IN THIS CIRCULAR ARE SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE. AN IMMEDIATE SELECTION IS ADVISED

If you have not received our Circular A. we will be pleased to send you one

STORE HOURS 9.00 A.M. TO 5.00 P.M. EVERY DAY—CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY . . FREIGHT PAID TO ALL SHIPPING POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Sloane Endorsed Merchandise Carries An Assurance of Satisfaction

A. F. OF L. ASSAILS PENNSYLVANIA ROAD

Executive Council Charges That Men Are Blacklisted and Subjected to Espionage.

GIVES SYMPATHY TO STRIKE

Also Votes to Present the Case of the Railroad and Its Employes to Federation Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The American Federation of Labor's Executive Council, at a meeting today, "scathingly condemned" the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for unfair treatment of its employes, according to a statement issued by the federation. The Executive Council, it says, had before it evidence that the Pennsylvania Company was blacklisting employes, sponsoring a system of espionage and arbitrarily dealing with wages.

It was said in the statement furnished to newspapers that the charges upon which the Pennsylvania were condemned was made by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad System Federation and that these had been approved by the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor. Announcement was made that the Executive Council today had given a vote of sympathy to the striking employes of the Pennsylvania.

Following is the text of the statement issued in behalf of the Federation of Labor's Executive Council:

"The attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company toward labor was scathingly condemned today at a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Evidence was submitted that men were being blacklisted, wages 'equalized' arbitrarily and a system of espionage prevailed that made it impossible for self-respecting workmen to remain in the employ of the company.

"The charges were made by the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad System Federation and approved by the Railway Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council voted its earnest sympathy to the striking employes of that system and decided to bring the matter to the attention of the American Federation of Labor convention in October.

"For several years the Pennsylvania Company has conducted a propaganda campaign at enormous cost against its employes who were endeavoring to obtain adequate wages and desirable working conditions on that system."

The federation also announced that Vice President James Duncan was elected delegate to the Canadian Trades Union Congress in place of Charles H. Moyer, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who had resigned. Mr. Duncan will carry a message to the Trade Unionists of Canada as to the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on all matters pertaining to the advancement of labor on the American continent.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—No official word from the Pennsylvania Railroad in reply to the statement from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor condemning the attitude of the railroad company toward labor could be elicited here tonight. At the general offices of the railroad it was said that all officials in position to issue such a statement were out of the city.

It was suggested that the Federation had made substantially the same charges against the railroad several times before because of the employes' representation plan maintained by the railroad.

SEE A BREAK NEAR IN COAL PARLEY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

nothing to say today for publication. They indicated that they would make no statement until they received Mr. Warriner's reply. Their attitude toward the subcommittee of operators is unchanged. They feel that the employers have led them on for three weeks, listening to their arguments and refusing to commit themselves in any way except to say no to all their demands. They reiterated their assertions that the operators' subcommittee was empowered to take no constructive part in the negotiations, but to batter down every argument of the miners with the reply that the price of coal was too high and that the demands could not be granted without further increases in the price to the consumers.

Speculation here is that following a break in negotiations, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who intervened in the last hard coal dispute two years ago, would invite the spokesmen of both sides to Harrisburg. If the Governor acts, he will probably do so after President Coolidge has acquiesced in the step. Before intervening on the previous occasion, Governor Pinchot ascertained that the White House had no additional suggestion to make other than to point out to the public the feasibility of using bituminous coal or other substitutes in the event of a prolonged suspension in the anthracite mines.

At this stage in the proceedings there is no certainty as to where the parleys will be resumed if they are interrupted on Tuesday.

Once a break comes focusing the attention of the public on the anthracite situation it is regarded as certain that conditions in the soft coal industry will also come up for discussion. There have been rumblings within the union ranks that a strike in the bituminous coal fields may become necessary if soft coal operators alleged to be violating the Jacksonville agreement do not change their policy. Some operators profess to believe that it is the union's intention to concentrate as much attention as possible on soft coal and that this could best be done by a general strike in both anthracite and bituminous coal fields.

GOVERNMENT MAY INTERVENE.

Pepper Sees Coolidge Prepared to Discuss Anthracite Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 1.—The stage in the coal negotiations at Atlantic City has about reached a point where the Federal Government proposes to inject its influence to force a settlement without a strike.

In the next ten days the Government plan will be put in operation, it was asserted here today, unless the miners and operators reach an agreement without outside influence.

Senator Pepper who knows the hard coal situation because of his negotiations three years ago, came here today prepared to discuss conditions with President Coolidge if he desired it. His visit, it was explained, was purely social but well-timed. Mr. Pepper declared it had no direct bearing upon the imminent strike. He believes that there is always a better chance of settlement if extraneous influences are kept out of a dispute and therefore declined to make any prediction as to the outcome of the present negotiations.

Secretary Hoover, who is on his way East, is expected to come here some time next week to discuss with President Coolidge the course the Government will take to influence a settlement without a strike. There is the utmost secrecy here tonight concerning the course the Government will take in the next two weeks. It may allow the strike to proceed in the hope that more can be accomplished after operation of the mines ceases and public opinion is exerted in behalf of an adequate fuel supply.

President Coolidge reiterated at his last conference that he did not propose to adopt any radical methods and reasserted the Government's position as opposed to seizing the mines.

Developments of an effective nature are not expected until the middle of this month, by which time the Government, if it has any effective plan to settle the dispute without a strike before Sept. 1, must become active.

John Hays Hammond, who was Chairman of the United States Coal Commission, said today that the Government had no authority to take over the mines. The only thing it could do, he declared, was to enact legislation which would permit Federal operation of the mines in case of a real emergency. Mr. Hammond has codified the recommendations of the Coal Commission, and will present them to the President for his consideration. He will come here to talk with Secretary Hoover if requested.

SAYS LEWIS IS FINESSING.

Coal Age Editor Would Have Public Demand Wage Arbitration.

R. Dawson Hall, editor of Coal Age, in a statement yesterday took issue with the demand of John L. Lewis that Samuel D. Warriner, Chairman of the anthracite operators' conference, and William T. Richards, one of the three signatories to the old wage agreement, join the conference at Atlantic City.

"The miners' representatives in Atlantic City are not plenipotentiaries and are unable to make any agreement without first submitting it to the tri-district conference representing the United Mine Workers' group in the anthracite field," Mr. Hall said, "whereas the operators' representatives have full powers to make and sign an agreement this year as in the past. No one can deny the skill with which Mr. Lewis has presented his demand. He is a past master in the art of appearing to negotiate with the operators when he really is finessing with the public. The point to remember is that he and his fellow-committeemen are merely negotiators, so all his sound and fury are not in accord with actual conditions.

"The idea has been created in the minds of the mine workers that they can be assured of success if they cause a suspension of operations. Because of past successes resultant on public sympathy, they are at it again. However, there appears this time to be a limit. If the miners raise the cost of production any further, the market for anthracite will be lost to substitutes for that fuel and the miners will have a high wage scale but no work.

"Perhaps the public believes the operators are bluffing in their offer to submit to arbitration. If the public believes this way, let it proceed to call the bluff now. Make the first step the demand on the miners that they submit to arbitration. If they consent, we speedily shall see if the operators are bluffing."

JERSEY DEALERS HAVE COAL.

Hudson County Well Fortified Against Possible Strike.

Coal retailers in Hoboken, Jersey City and other communities in Hudson County said yesterday that they were plentifully stocked with anthracite and that a strike would not handicap them for some time. Prices of all grades of hard coal were up 10 cents a ton, but C. Jaegels, Treasurer of the Jaegels-Bellis Company of Hoboken, one of the largest distributers in the county, said that the rise was merely the customary seasonal increase. Another 10-cent jump would come on Sept. 1, he said.

Mr. Jaegels advised consumers to stock up for at least two months, so that if a strike should come, they would be able to face it with their cellars full. He said that even with the increase, coal prices in Hudson County were below last year's figure for the same period, despite the imminence of a strike.

Time Register Causes Miners' Strike

LANSFORD, Pa., Aug. 1 (AP).—Eight hundred men employed at the Greenwood colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company struck today as a protest against the introduction of a time-registering system at the mine. It has been the custom of contract miners to leave their working places soon after firing a blast, letting the battery men, who work eight hours a day, load the coal. It was understood the company would introduce the system at its other mines on Monday. No wages are involved in the strike.

Coal Up 25 Cents in Newark.

Prices of the domestic sizes of anthracite in Newark were increased 25 cents a ton yesterday to meet, it was said, two 10-cent increases made during the last month by wholesalers. Egg and chestnut sizes now are sold at $13.25 a ton, stove at $13.75 and pea at $10 a ton. These prices, it was also said, are 15 cents a ton lower than at this time last year.

Wins Garvan Chemistry Essay Prize

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP).—Miss Catherine R. Loughrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Loughrey of this city, has received a check for $1,000 and an announcement from the American Chemical Society that she had won one of the six awards given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan of New York. Miss Loughrey submitted the best essay on the topic "The Use of Chemistry for the Enrichment of Life."

COAL SUBSIDY ATTACK BY LLOYD GEORGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

be peace within the industry until wages at least equal the cost of living."

Even some mine owners disapprove and W. Noeth-Lewis speaking for the South Wales coal owners said: "We protest strongly against it. It only puts off the evil day and is in no way a cure."

Coercion by Both Sides Charged.

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Premier Baldwin's critics accuse him of having submitted to coercion not only from the miners and the Trades Union Congress but also from the mine owners.

At a labor meeting tonight at Renishaw, near Chesterfield, A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, declared that the crisis was over for the present, but that the fight was only just beginning. He advised the miners to concentrate on the whole coal industry because he said it was going to be theirs. The miners, he added, need not be afraid of a fortnight's suspension. It was a fight now between the Government and the owners.

Sir William Henry Seager, President of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, said that if the coal industry needed a subsidy, so did the steel, shipping and other industries. He called the truce agreement "a bad innovation on the part of the Government."

Nothing is known yet concerning the composition of the Royal Commission of Inquiry to be named to investigate the coal situation, but on the part of the Miners' Federation and most of the labor leaders it is freely predicted that such an inquiry must result in a radical overhauling of the whole mining industry, and that whatever recommendations the commission makes cannot this time remain a dead letter as they have so often in the past.

The collieries at Blannavon, in Monmouthshire, have reopened after having been idle for three months. They employ 2,000 men.

The London Times declares that the solution of the crisis is a "victory for common sense." It adds that the course taken by the Government was the only possible way to avert the threatened calamity, and "it must be remembered that the relief is only temporary; the real problem remains to be solved, and the postponement of the conflict by means of State assistance was only the lesser of two evils."

The Daily Telegraph suspects that financial assistance is what both the owners and the miners were playing for from the start, but holds that if "the owners put the pistol to their head they got the miners to surround them and the public with a formidable array of machine guns."

The Morning Post says the trade unions have devised a weapon whereby they may be able to extort their own terms ad infinitum. "Over every policy of the State, over every vote of the Commons," it asserts, "they will now hang this threat. Peace has now been bought at the price of money, and the principle may possibly be more ruinous than the crisis it averted."

The Daily News, while holding that the Government took the right course, contends that neither side is able to claim victory, saying "there is very little satisfaction in a truce which, at the eleventh hour, the Government bought at the public expense."

The Daily Express takes the view that the Government has merely bought postponement of the trouble, which will recur in aggravated form in the Spring.

The Daily Chronicle and The Westminster Gazette severely denounce the Government, contending that the only hope lies in the Liberal Party.

FRUIT GROWERS SAVED $3,700,000 LAST YEAR

Report to Cooperation Institute Shows Cutting of $1,700,000 Waste in Marketing Costs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31 (AP).—The Federation of Grower Cooperative Fruit Associations in the United States cut waste in marketing costs by $1,700,000 in the last year, and an additional $2,000,000 was added to the farmers' returns without increasing the consumers' cost, Arthur R. Rule, General Manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, told the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Pennsylvania.

"Joint national selling is still young," he said, "but successful experience points to a greater pooling of effort in reaching the international markets for perishables."

Cooperative marketing tends to bring about orderly distribution, which in turn tends to stabilize prices, Mr. Rule declared, and added:

"Stability of prices tends to narrower margins of profit by jobbers and retailers. This means lower average cost to consumers. Thus, the cooperative movement inevitably reduces the cost of living and justifies the whole-hearted support of consumers."

S. G. Rubinow, St. Paul, said that a movement was under way to organize a national potato growers' exchange to handle the common problems of the State Cooperative Potato Growers' Associations of Maine, Colorado, Michigan, Idaho and Minnesota.

"This national exchange," said Mr. Rubinow, "will eventually set up similar State exchanges in all the late-potato producing States."

In the opinion of H. W. Samson of Washington, D. C., specialist of the Department of Agriculture, another speaker today, one of the greatest needs of the perishable fruit industry is recognition and adoption of uniform standardizing of grades and packs.

He showed that the middleman's margin on Western boxed apples was 30.4 per cent. of the retail price as against 47 per cent. for Eastern barreled apples, which, he said were not prepared for market as carefully as the Pacific Coast products.

Franklin Simon Boys' Shops

Final Clearance Sale
Monday, August Third

1987 Fast Color Wash Suits for Boys

Reduced to
1.95

Formerly $2.95 to $7.50
Strictly Regular Stock

Play suits, camp suits, middy or Oliver Twist models—long or short sleeves—in linens, galateas, chambrays, khaki, drill or jean—both imported and domestic—sturdy, well-made garments at savings of from $1.00 to $5.55 on a single suit.

2 to 10 years

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets
INDIVIDUAL SHOPS FOR BOYS—Sixth Floor

L. Bamberger & Co.

Begins Tomorrow

MID-SUMMER SALE FURS

Illustrated is a luxurious wrap of Russian ermine (the finest of all ermine), bordered, cuffed, and collared with white fox. Metallic brocade lines it, and ermine tails give further accents of chic within 1750.00

PROCLAIMING the new Fur Mode of the coming season—in infinite variety and with only the smartest accents of the new Mode represented—the Mid-Summer Sale of Furs begins tomorrow. A few of the most intriguing highlights are disclosed in the column at the right—authoritative each and every one, but only meagrely reflecting the full, glorious assemblage that awaits your choosing. The prices?—every one permits a saving that you will eagerly welcome and that you will appreciate enduringly through the years.

Highlights of the New Mode

There is no one predominating silhouette

The universally becoming straightline model—always fashionable—is prominent

Front flares appear in ultra-smart coats

Sleek, short-haired furs appear in great numbers

Sleeves are flaring, melon, tight, puff, or tight-at-cuff

Collars are shawl, bolster, crush

Antelope Fur, a delightfully young, spotted fur, is new

The Fur Ensemble is here. A silvery fur coat takes harmonizing frock—both trimmed with the same contrasting fur

The Tomboy Coat of bristling raccoon—destined to campus popularity with the college girl

Fur collars often flow down to the hemline and completely around the border

Outstanding Items

A Moleskin coat, featuring the Paris-favored flare with deep cuffs, collar and border of Sitka Fox. 46 inches. 495.00

A natural Squirrel coat, 46 inches long, that introduces a new puff sleeve, entirely of squirrel, or with deep band of platinum fox on the crush collar. 395.00

A Tomboy coat of natural raccoon, possessing rugged beauty and real wearing qualities. 45 inches long, developed on sport lines in campus model with slightly flaring back. 245.00

A new Antelope coat with Chanel collar, front panel, pocket, and cuff trimmed with Nutria. 41 inches. 225.00

Hudson Seal coats (dyed northern muskrat) in sizes 44 to 54 with collar and cuffs in mink or squirrel. 48 inches. 395.00

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

"One of America's Great Stores" Newark, N. J.

Copyrighted, 1925, by L. Bamberger & Co.

CANADA INCREASES NEWSPRINT OUTPUT

Production for 1924 Was 1,388,081 Tons, Valued at $100,276,903—Expands 10 Per Cent.

1925 SHIPMENTS GAIN

Exports to United States in First Six Months of 1925 Surpass 1923 Period.

A report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing the extent of the pulp and paper industry of Canada for the last year states, that production was maintained at practically the same rate as in 1923, although there was a small decrease in value, due to a falling off in the exportation of raw pulpwood and a decrease in the manufacture and export of pulp. This was largely offset, however, by a satisfactory increase in the production of paper, chiefly newsprint. A Canadian Pacific bulletin, summarizing the report, says:

"The total production of paper last year was 1,718,741 tons, of the value of $133,395,673, of which newsprint made up 80.8 per cent. of the total. The output of this product amounted to 1,388,081 tons, valued at $100,276,903, as against 1,251,541 tons, valued at $93,213,340 in 1923, an increase of 10.9 per cent. in quantity and 7.6 per cent. in the total value. Other paper products manufactured in 1924 were book and writing, 67,934 tons, value $12,605,623; wrapping, 89,441 tons, $8,027,918; boards, 135,252 tons, $8,228,760; other paper, 38,033 tons, $4,180,293, and other products, value only, $76,176.

Pulpwood Produced 4,647,201 Tons.

"Pulpwood produced last year amounted to 4,647,201 cords of the value of $57,777,640, of which 3,816,951 cords, worth $46,241,582, were used in the manufacture of pulp and 1,330,250 cords, worth $13,536,058, exported. Of the pulpwood used for manufacture, 1,448,409 cords were used in the mechanical, 1,520,319 in the sulphite, and 348,223 in the sulphate processes, making an aggregate production of pulp of all kinds of 2,465,011 tons, of the value of $90,323,972, as compared with 2,475,904 tons of the value of $99,073,203 in 1923, and representing a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in quantity and 8.8 per cent. in total value.

"There were 115 mills engaged in the manufacture of pulp and paper last year, representing a capital investment of $459,457,696. This is an increase both in number of mills and capitalization when compared with 1923, in which year 110 mills, with a capital of $417,611,678, were in operation. Of the mills in operation last year, forty-six were pulp mills, thirty-four pulp and paper mills and thirty-five paper mills. These were located by Provinces in Quebec, forty-nine; Ontario, forty-six; Nova Scotia, nine; British Columbia, six, and New Brunswick, five. These gave employment to 27,627 persons, to whom salaries and wages were paid totaling $37,649,488, as compared with 29,934 employes and a payroll of $38,382,845 in 1923.

"The exportation of pulp and paper products in recent years has come to play an important part in the trade of Canada. Pulpwood exports last year amounted to 1,330,250 cords, valued at $13,536,058, a small decrease from the figures of the previous year. Wood pulp exported last year totaled in value $40,242,972, a decrease of 14.4 per cent. as compared with 1923.

"Shipments of paper and paper products in 1924, on the other hand, amounted to $99,248,497, an increase over 1923 when exports totaled $93,770,957. Paper shipments last year were largely made up of newsprint, which amounted to $90,090,711 of the total value. Taking the difference in value between the aggregate of exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp and paper products, the gross contribution to the favorable trade balance in 1924 was $142,323,594, which compares favorably with $144,263,336 in the previous year."

1925 Already Shows Gain.

Shipments of pulp and paper products from Canada to the United States increased both in quantity and value in the first six months of 1925 as compared with the same period last year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics fixes the value of the exports to all markets at the end of June at $73,323,830 as compared with $69,123,006 for the first half of 1924. Prices were much lower than in the corresponding period last year. A Canadian Pacific bulletin on the subject says:

"The aggregate value of all paper products exported for the six months ended June 30, was $51,598,249, compared with $49,851,280 in the same period a year ago, an increase of $1,746,969. Newsprint exports amounted to 677,223 tons, valued at $47,741,382, as against 605,285 tons, valued at $45,664,854 in the first half of 1924. Shipments of wrapping paper totaled 10,849 tons, worth $1,489,245, compared with 10,680 tons, worth $1,580,001 in 1924. There was an increase in exports of book paper from 9,547 tons, valued at $75,011, to 16,110 tons, valued at $147,822 in the first six months of the present year. Writing paper exported decreased this year, shipments having been 5,619 hundredweight, value $49,501, compared with 7,270 hundredweight, value $76,921, in 1924. All other paper exported in 1925 totaled in value $2,170,299, compared with $2,453,493 last year.

"There was a substantial improvement in the export of pulp of all kinds, with the exception of sulphate, during the period under review. Total shipments amounted to 424,104 tons, of the value of $21,725,581, as compared with 354,065 tons and value of $19,271,726 in the corresponding six months a year ago, an increase in quantity of 70,039 tons and $2,453,855 in value. Mechanical pulp exported totaled 135,650 tons, as compared with 92,566 tons in 1924, with values of $3,922,631 and $3,111,813, respectively. Shipments of sulphate decreased from 75,409 tons, valued at $4,441,001, in the first half of 1924 to 71,689 tons, valued at $4,373,755, in 1925. A substantial gain was recorded in exports of bleached sulphite in 1925, shipments having been 92,873 tons, value $6,852,636, compared with 82,017 tons and value of $6,184,346 in 1924. Exports of unbleached sulphite this year totaled 124,492 tons, worth $6,576,559, as against 105,073 tons, valued at $5,534,556, in 1924."

SAYS SINNOTT FIRM COLLECTED $150,097

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

bond in the amount of $1,250,000 was exacted from the contractor for the performance of this contract. It had been generally expected that Herbert McCooey, son of the Brooklyn Democratic leader, would get the job of writing the surety bond. But Sinnott & Canty managed to get it, and the premium of $41,750, with a commission to them of more than $12,000, was paid out of the first money received by the contractor from the city.

Walter S. Faddis, President of the Cauldwell-Wingate Company, testified that this was the first bond that he had ever placed with Sinnott & Canty, that he had never done any business of any kind with them previously, but he stated he was "certain" he knew them before he placed his bid for the Municipal Building.

"I had met them both a number of times," Mr. Faddis testified. "I think I had played golf with them. Mr. P. F. Cox, whom you know, a neighbor and sub-contractor, often brings people up to the Sound Beach Country Club, and we play golf frequently, and I am quite sure I played golf with Mr. Sinnott and Mr. Canty. The exact dates I am not sure of, but I am certain I knew them before we bid on this. They have come in and asked about jobs we might estimate on, both city work and other work."

Some of the "other work" done by the Cauldwell-Wingate Company was for the Brooklyn Edison Company, which is also a patron of Sinnott & Canty. Thomas E. O'Brien, Inc. got the plumbing contract at a figure of $448,000 on which they gave a bond of $65,000. Sinnott & Canty's premium from them was $3,360. Mr. O'Brien also testified that he gave Sinnott & Canty all the bond business on his school contracts.

Business at Bellevue.

T. F. Hall, Inc., was awarded a contract for heating and ventilating Pavilions "F" and "G" at Bellevue Hospital. The contract was $260,716, on which there was a $70,000 bond, placed through Sinnott & Canty, with a premium of $1,953.

Five contractors who built the Central Motor Repair Shop gave their premiums to Sinnott & Canty. The Willetts Construction Company, on the main contract, for $2,325,000, awarded on Jan. 16, 1924, gave an $800,000 bond, on which the Sinnott firm collected $17,436 premium. The foundation work had already been started by the P. T. Cox Contracting Company in 1923. The Cox contract amounted to $354,000, on which there was a bond of $130,000. The premium collected by Sinnott & Canty was $2,658.

The Otis Elevator Company put up a $90,000 bond for furnishing and installing elevators in the Central Motor Repair Shop at a cost of $248,300. Sinnott & Canty's premium was $1,863. Alvord & Swift, on a heating contract for $107,493, paid a bond premium to the Sinnott firm of $804. Not even the sprinkler system, installed by Wells & Newton at a cost of $88,544, escaped Sinnott & Canty. The premium on this contract was $664.

The Bronx Terminal Market was another profitable field for Mayor Hylan's relatives. Niewenhous & Co., who had the main contract, paid Sinnott & Canty $21,300 in premiums on a $2,841,986 job. The other contractors on the same job who placed their bonding business through Sinnott & Canty were Otis Elevator Company, $118,975 contract, $885 premium; Halperin Electrical Construction Company, $60,692 contract, $445 premium; Austin Engineering Company, $60,692 contract, $304 premium.

Premiums collected by Sinnott & Canty on various municipal construction jobs, excluding schools, subways, ferries and Staten Island tunnels, are shown in the following tabulation, prepared from evidence received in the Controller's investigation. The table shows the contractor, contract, amount of contract and amount of premium:

Contractor & Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Premium.
Alvord & Swift, htg. Cen. Mot. Rep. Shop	$107,298	$804
Austin Engineering Co., htg. Bx. Term. Mkt.	43,672	304
Baker Smith & Co., htg. Ct. Hse.	624,000	4,680
Cauldwell-Wingate Co., Munic. Bldg., Bklyn.	4,174,800	41,750
P. T. Cox Contg. Co., found. Cen. Mot. Rep. Shop	354,400	2,658
Dooley-Stapleton & Co., pav. Queensboro Hosp.	196,700	1,476
George A. Fuller Co., pav. F and G Bellevue	2,940,700	29,380
Halperin Electric Const. Co., elec. wk Bx. Mkt.	60,692	455
T. F. Hall Co., Inc., htg., pav. F and G Bellevue	260,716	1,953
T. Fredk. Jackson, Air Comp. Fire Dept. Marine Div.	11,880	18
Jacobson & Peterson, repairs, Dumpers 1 & G	24,193	180
W. F. Kenny Co., Fire Alarm System	.....	54
P. J. Keogan Co., elec. work Mun Bldg., Bklyn.	114,500	*219
Keppler Construction Co., tile floor, Borough Hall, Brooklyn	3,738	28
Lassock & Gaynor, plumbing 116th Pct. Pol. Sta.	.....	73
M. Miller Const. Co., reconst. Sqn. A. Armory.	169,240	1,269
Michigan Valve & Foundry Co., valves, &c., Catskill Aqueduct	.....	768
N. Y. Elec. Contracting Co., Piers 13 and 14, Do Parks	23,950	175
Island	.....	84
	.....	96
M. Niewenhous, Bx. Ter. Mkt.	2,841,986	21,300
Thos. E. O'Brien, pl bg., pav., F. & G. Bellevue	448,000	3,360
G. Edward Ogden, gallows frame, 130th St. N. R.	18,581	277
Otis Elevator Co., elev., C. Mot. Rep. Shop	248,300	1,863
Otis Elevator Co., elev., Bx. Term. Mkt.	118,975	885
Otis Elevator Co., elev., 926 Pct.	28,767	216
Angelo Paino, Mt. Prospect conduit	998,305	7,464
Gen. B. Spearin, Inc., Bklyn. Bridge pier	.....	812
Traverson Co., elec. work, Court House	118,000	885
W. W. Construction Co., police station, 75th Pct.	219,895	1,744
Wataga Contracting Co., hydrants and valves, Man.	.....	307
Wells & Newton, plg., Court House	174,800	1,311
Wells & Newton, sprinkler system, Cen. Mot. Rep. Shop	88,544	664
Willetts Const. Co., Cen. Mot. Rep. Shop	2,325,000	17,436
Willetts Const. Co., destructor, 56th St. and 12th Av.	372,674	2,243
Young & French, balustrades, Harlem Riv. driveway	.....	89
Geo. A. Fuller Co., Ct. House, steel fixtures	308,560	2,313
Jos. L. Burke Co., htg., Eng. Co. 262	.....	15
Jos. L. Burke Co., fences, Catskill Aq.	.....	376
George A. Fuller Co., fire insurance, main Court House contract	.....	1,515
Total premiums		$150,097

*Represents one-half total premium, share given to Sinnott & Canty.

The premiums in the above tabulation are given on a yearly basis, with the exception of the Cauldwell-Wingate premium on the Municipal Building in Brooklyn, where a flat rate for the life of the contract was made, and the George A. Fuller premium on the Bellevue contract, explained previously in this statement. Some of the premiums exceed the yearly figures given above and increase the totals paid to Sinnott & Canty.

WOOD APPOINTEE CONFIRMED

Senate in the Philippines Favors Jaranilla as Attorney General.

MANILA, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Insular Senate confirmed yesterday the nomination of Belfin Jaranilla to be Attorney General.

This is the first important nomination sent by Governor General Leonard Wood to the Senate to receive confirmation. It could not be learned whether the Senate's action indicates that an understanding is about to be reached between the Governor General and the Legislature. Leaders stated, however, that negotiations looking toward cooperation to end the present political deadlock were under way.

Jaranilla never has taken any active part in politics, although a member of the Nacionalista Party, which controls the Legislature. He formerly was a Judge of the Court of the First Instance.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Sts., West of Fifth Avenue

The Rose and Silver Beauty Shop
Remarkable Reductions for Monday and Tuesday

Transformations
(On Ventilated Foundations)
$14.75 Plain Shades
$19.75 Grey Shades

Lovely transformations of the finest quality hair, large enough to cover the entire head. Approved by the smart woman who is fastidious about the appearance of her hair.

The Beauty Shop offers an efficient staff of 40 attendants to cater to your exact needs.

Marcel Waving—Long or short hair $1.00
Hair Cutting—Any style, men barbers 75c
Permanent Waving $15.00
Entire head—long or bobbed hair. Frederic or Nestle process. No woman can afford to be without a permanent these humid summer days.

'Phone for Appointment Longacre 8000—Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers
Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Remarkable Reduction Sale of

Men's and Young Men's
SUITS

All Suits Formerly $40 and $45 NOW
$29.50

All Suits Formerly $50 and $55 NOW
$39.50

Hundreds of smartly styled and tailored suits presented at savings that men should not miss. This season's approved styles designed and fashioned by the famous Kirschbaum craftsmen. All wool fabrics in colorful styles. This season's approved styles, single-breasted models.

Including Four Piece Golf Suits

NO CHARGES FOR ALTERATIONS—THIRD FLOOR.

Midsummer Sale
Geiger & Braverman
45 West 45th Street

A Rich Grouping for the Drawing Room

The impressive exhibition group sketched above is an outstanding example of artistry and craftsmanship. Every detail of its execution has been carried out in the finest materials. Individual pieces of the group may be purchased if desired.

$1200
from $1500
Other Living Groups From $275 upward

THE sale now in progress is a sale of surpassing values. The word "surpassing" is used advisedly. The definite aim, the decided purpose of the establishment is that values shall be offered not to be equaled elsewhere. Only a just comparison of quality and prices can lead to a real appreciation of the heaping measure of satisfaction, the substantial savings offered by this selling event.

The main doors open to an entire floor given over to groups for the living room together with appropriate occasional pieces. Other galleries present comprehensive collections of suites for dining rooms and bed chambers. There is every opportunity for satisfying selection over a wide range in prices.

Geiger & Braverman - 45 West 45th Street

WOMAN ENDS LIFE; FAILS TO KILL CAT

Animal Lover Succumbs to Gas, but Her Pet Angora Withstands Fumes.

MOURNED OVER HUSBAND

He Was Killed Two Months Ago—She Left $4,000 Estate Among City's Animal Homes.

All her life Mrs. Elizabeth Brehm had devoted herself to animals and yesterday when she succeeded in committing suicide she sought to take with her Dunder, a huge black Angora. The cat, however, fought off the fumes of the gas and with arched back came into his mistress' room just as the doctors gave up the struggle to save her.

Mrs. Brehm was a kindly little widow, about 61 years old. For most of her life she had lived with her husband, Eugene, in a two-room apartment at the rear of 173 East Eighty-fifth Street. She was known as the "cat woman" because of the animals that gathered at her home, where milk and kind treatment were always awaiting. About two months ago the husband was killed by an automobile, and since then Mrs. Brehm had been grieving.

Seemingly alone in the world, she turned all her affection to animals. The number of cats that called increased and the stray dogs of the neighborhood began to look upon Mrs. Brehm as a friend. Yet, for all her interest in the dumb folk, the flat was ever empty to Mrs. Brehm and no interest could bring surcease to the grief of widowhood.

Late yesterday George Hess, janitor of the apartment, detected the odor of gas. He traced it to Mrs. Brehm's flat. The janitor summoned Policeman Christian Kiel of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Kiel smashed a window and found Mrs. Brehm on the floor. In her struggle as the gas came to her through a tube attached to the chandelier she had fallen to the bedside and had torn down the lighting fixture.

Over in a corner, squirming as the gas took effect, was Dunder. The policeman hurried Hess out to telephone and himself went to work over the woman. Dunder was thrown out the window. Physicians equipped with pulmotors worked over Mrs. Brehm and finally pronounced her dead. Just as they did so and Kiel began to write the end of the case in his notebook Dunder, revived completely by the fresh air, came meowing into the flat.

On the back of a photograph of Mr. Brehm the police found this written: "Please bury this with me." Investigating, they found that one of Mrs. Brehm's last acts had been to write her will. In it she thought only of her animal friends, for it left an estate of between $3,000 and $4,000 to be divided among the city's homes for cats and for dogs.

WORKERS GET $472,000.

Smith Carpet Company Announces Annual Bonus Distribution.

The Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company of Yonkers announced yesterday it had distributed its twenty-ninth semi-annual bonus amounting to $472,000 to 7,161 employes.

The company's bonuses to employes were begun on June 30, 1911, $50,000 being distributed to 1,450 persons. Since then the amount of the distributions and the number of employes have been gradually increased. The present bonus is the largest ever awarded by the company. The total of the gifts are $6,678,000.

ASKS MAYORS TO AID PHONE RATES FIGHT

Boston Executive Warns New York and Other Cities of Raid to Raise Costs.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Cooperation of the Mayors of four other large cities in the United States in his appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the telephone case was asked today by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

Mayor Curley has been the most active opponent of increases in telephone rates by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and his representative, Corporation Counsel Sullivan, led the remonstrants in the case which the Public Utilities Commission decided yesterday principally in favor of the company. Last night the Mayor demanded that Governor Fuller remove the Public Utilities Commissioners because of their decision in this case.

The letter of the Mayor today was addressed to John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York City; Frederick Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia; William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, and James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco. In it he told of his intention to take before the Interstate Commerce Commission the entire question of telephone rates throughout the country and the question of the relations between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and its other subsidiaries.

There is no appeal from the decision of the Massachusetts Utilities Commission on the matter of the Massachusetts rates by themselves, Mayor Curley says to each Mayor to whom he addresses the letter that a "similar raid is soon to be made in your section of the country."

The defeat, Mayor Curley said, of the telephone company in New Jersey and in Baltimore, where the application for increased rates was disallowed, coupled with the fact that maintenance economies representing more than twice the total increase requested have already been put in operation, proves conclusively that the Massachusetts case is in no sense an isolated one; that the proposed raid on the public through increased telephone rates is nation-wide, and, such being the case, it becomes necessary for public officials to join together in every section of the country with a view to the development of public opinion in order that the Interstate Commerce Commission may not be subjected to the same subserviency as local boards.

TO PUSH PRISON INDUSTRY.

Sam A. Lewisohn Made Temporary Head of Development Body.

Sam A. Lewisohn has been asked to take the temporary chairmanship of a permanent conference committee to further the development of prison industries, it was announced yesterday by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor of 4 West Fifty-seventh Street. A resolution urging the formation of the committee was adopted at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club on Wednesday, at which Adolph Lewisohn entertained the representatives of thirty organizations gathered to discuss the progress of the reorganization of the prison industries of New York State.

Robert T. Kent, Superintendent of Prison Industries of New York, said at the luncheon that since the new plan for the payment of wages to prisoners had been put into effect production had greatly increased and that the establishment of the wage incentive was justified.

Among the organizations represented were the City Club of New York, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Merchants' Association of New York, the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, the New York State Federation of Labor and the Rotary Club of New York.

PALESTINE LABOR ASKS LAW

Jewish Workers Say Their Unions Equal European Organizations.

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Jewish Telegraph Agency)—The labor standard maintained in the British Empire has been reached by Jewish workers in Palestine, according to a report submitted to the British Commonwealth Labor Conference by Ben Gurion, the Palestine labor representative.

Palestine unions compare favorably with European labor organizations, he stated, in appealing to British labor to secure proper labor legislation for Palestine.

Mr. Joshi, a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, declared he did not believe in Great Britain's sincerity in its policy concerning the Jewish national home, particularly because the majority of the population was Arab.

"The situation existing in Palestine is similar to the Indian situation, where Great Britain uses the Hindoos against the Mosiems," he stated.

Robert Smillie, member of Parliament and leader of the miners, while agreeing that British labor ought to support the demand for labor legislation in Palestine, said he failed to understand why there should be special Jewish demands in Palestine.

The Palestine labor representatives, Ben Gurion and Ben Zvi, declared special Jewish demands were necessary because "the Jews are not admitted anywhere as of right, and therefore they ought to have their right in Palestine."

MITCHELL SEES 'BUNK' IN NAVY AIR REPORT

Asserts Tests With Slow-Moving Targets Were Held to 'Discredit the Air Service.'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 1.—Colonel William Mitchell, Eighth Corps air officer at Fort Sam Houston, when informed of the anti-aircraft test report of Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes at Washington, said:

"That's all bunk. It's worse than bunk, it's propaganda issued in a desperate effort to discredit the air service."

"In the first place, we can't keep an airplane in the air at thirty-three miles an hour, the speed at which the targets were towed," Colonel Mitchell said. "And in the next place, when planes attack, they travel about three times thirty-three miles an hour. There's a little difference, too, in shooting at a slowly moving target and trying to hit one going 100 miles an hour.

"When you shoot at a target with a gun you ought to know about where it is, but an airplane attack can be made on a ship or other objective without being seen, or located accurately enough to make close firing possible. They can probably hit a few airplanes in an attack with anti-aircraft guns, but they won't knock out enough of them to prevent an effective air attack from being made.

"All this propaganda about the effectiveness of anti-aircraft guns is misleading and does more harm than good. All aviators know how small their chances are of being hit by anti-aircraft fire. It's all bunk. They could do more good by spending some of that money on submarines and get under the water with them.

"The air service never has been given an opportunity to really show what it can do against anti-aircraft gunk. Give us a chance to demonstrate, and then let the ground guns show what they can do. An airplane can blow your battleship clear out of the water before being seen."

VIENNA MOB KILLS HECKLER

Murder is Preceded by Riot in Which Many Persons Are Wounded.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The series of Hakenkreuzler, or Nationalist, excesses which has kept Vienna in a state of agitation the last few weeks culminated today in murder.

A number of Social Democrats returning from the funeral of the Socialist ex-Mayor Reuman, where incendiary speeches were delivered, encountered newsboys selling Hakenkreuzler newspapers and beat them up. A riot ensued and the police who intervened were obliged to draw their sabres. In the affray several persons and one policeman were badly wounded.

The crowd finally dispersed but later reassembled at the same spot. While a Social Democratic orator was making a speech a Hakenkreuzler named Mohaple heckled the speaker, whereupon a score of men drew knives, jumped upon him and stabbed him to death. The crowd then fled.

NAMES BOAT FOR O'BRIEN.

Hylan Goes Outside Political Field for First Time—Honors Friend.

The latest ferryboat of the municipal fleet, scheduled to be launched on Thursday at Elizabethport, N. J., is to be called the Joseph J. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien, who is President of a towing company at 233 Broadway, disclosed this yesterday.

It will be the first time the Mayor, who is regarded as the name-picker for city ferryboats, has gone outside the political field for a name to bestow. Mr. O'Brien, whose home is in Brooklyn, is Director of the Port, an unsalaried post. He has been a friend of the Mayor for years and has been his companion on several of the Mayor's vacations at Palm Beach.

SOVIET RAISES DEBT OFFER.

Now Said to Be Willing to Pay French One-tenth of Face Value.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Petit Parisien today publishes a column on the front page headed "Discussions on Russian Debts Have Entered Active Phase." The writer states that there has been a deadlock hitherto owing to Russian unwillingness to recognize the principle of French debts, hints strongly that this unwillingness is now removed and concludes:

"It is even hoped to reach a result capable of satisfying in a certain measure French holders and at the same time acceptable to the Soviet Government."

Miliukoff's Russian newspaper Poslednya Novosti today gives details of Krassin's alleged offer regarding debts. It says the Soviet Government is prepared first to admit liability on 40 per cent. of the debt in paper—that is, only 10 per cent. of the original gold value; second, to replace the 40 per cent. paper by a Soviet State loan whose interest would be a charge in gold rubles on the annual State budget; third, to abandon the attempt to make a distinction between small and large holders.

Miliukoff expresses the opinion that the French Government will be unable to accept such proposals, lest complications be created between France and England at the time of the Anglo-French debt discussions.

L'Information carries a short dispatch from London giving similar particulars on the Soviet offer.

BULGARIA AIDS REFUGEES.

Will Use $4,000,000 in Caring for Those Now in Country.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 1 (AP).—Bulgaria has begun to grapple with the refugee problem, the Director of the National Bank being instructed by the Finance Ministry to place at the disposal of the Refugee Committees an appropriation of 20,000,000 leva (normally about $4,000,000) recently voted by Parliament.

The sum is considered inadequate to the task of settling the thousands of men, women and children who have been flowing over the Greek frontier for the last few years. The committees estimate that to complete the work sums ranging into the billions will be needed.

The Macedonians are demanding the creation of a Ministry of Refugees to deal exclusively with the formidable problem. Efforts to raise a national loan to finance refugee work have been without success.

REJECTS AMERICAN'S SUIT.

French Court Dismisses Damage Plea for Motor Accident.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LILLE, Aug. 1.—The Civil Court here today dismissed the suit for damages in the amount of 840,000 francs against William F. Anderson, an American engineer, as the result of a motor car accident in Haxebrouk in May, 1924. Mr. Anderson's car collided with the one driven by Roger Durand, who was killed.

The Court ruled that the cause of the accident was doubtful, the evidence showing that M. Durand's car swerved too far to the left when passing Anderson with both traveling at high speed.

Both occupants of the Durand car were killed, and so was a Mr. Nelson, who was with Anderson.

Anderson's counter-claim against the Durand heirs also was dismissed.

PASTOR SLAYS HIS WIFE.

Richmond Man Shoots Her at Breakfast, Then Kills Himself.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1 (AP).—The Rev. George W. Holder shot and killed his wife and then killed himself at their home here today.

The couple, married only recently, apparently were in the midst of their morning meal when the minister began firing. Three young daughters of Holder by a former marriage were in the house but were not injured.

Police have not assigned a motive, but their preliminary investigation indicated Holder's ill health might have depressed him.

Holder retired from active ministerial duties several years ago. Mrs. Holder had been his housekeeper before their marriage. Each was about 35 years of age.

VANTINE'S

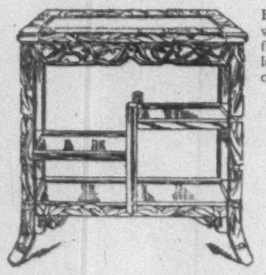
The House of the Orient

Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. — 39th St. New York JUST WEST OF FIFTH AVE. — Closed All Day Saturday

Imported Furniture

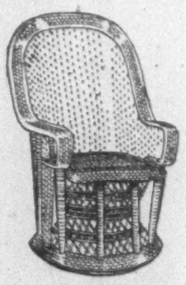
33⅓ Discount

DURING THIS SALE the prices of furniture—including Vantine's imported hand carved Teakwoods, forty-five different styles of Chinese Rattan, hand painted screens and hand carved wall mirrors—will be the lowest quoted this year. Vantine's name is assurance of quality and the values are the best in New York.



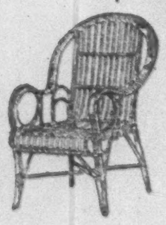
Exceptionally artistic Chinese Teakwood Consol Table, hand carved, and fitted with shelves. Width 13½ ins., length 24½ ins., height 31 ins. Deduct one-third from the regular price of

$45.00



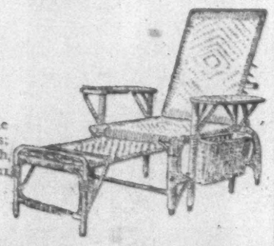
Hand-made Hour Glass Chair, a standard piece of Chinese Rattan, which is one of our most popular styles. Height 42 ins., depth 18 ins., width 18 ins. Deduct one third from the regular price of

$22.50



Golden rattan peel and cane Hongkong Club chair of exceptional beauty and delightfully comfortable. Height 40 ins., width 18 ins., depth 19 ins. Deduct 33⅓ from the regular price of

$14.00

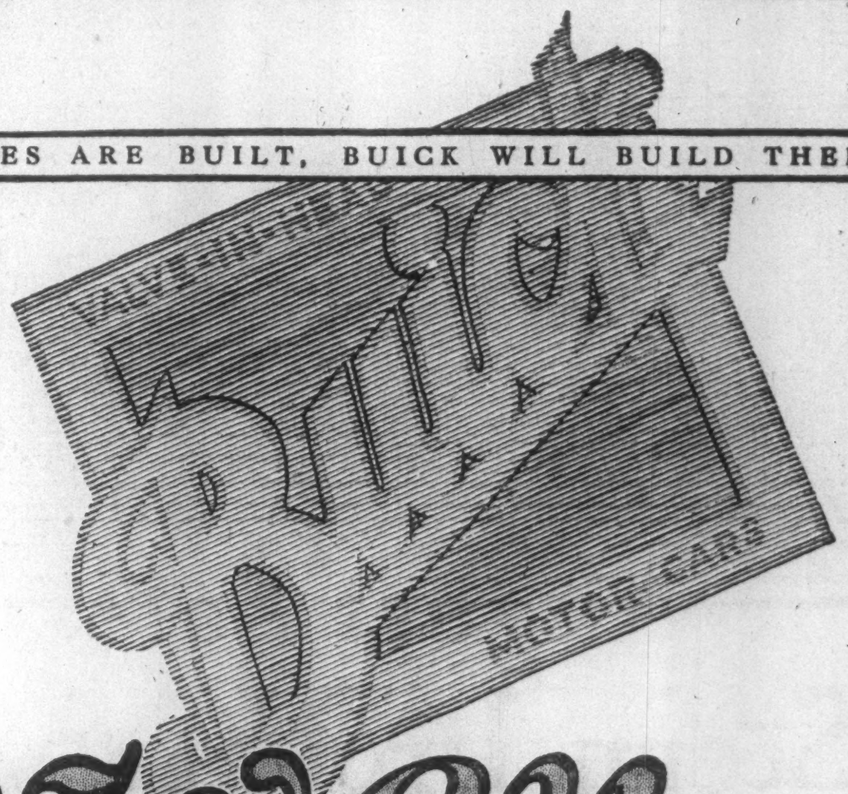


A quaint Chinese adaptation of the Morris Chair. Height of back 30 inches; width of seat 19 inches; extreme length, extended 69 inches. Deduct 33⅓ from the regular price of

$27.50

Mail and Telephone (Penn. 2600) Orders Promptly Filled

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



Lower Prices

Buick always leads in motor car values

Standard Six

2-passenger Roadster	$1125	5-passenger two-door Sedan	$1195
5-passenger Touring	1150	5-passenger four-door Sedan	1295
2-passenger Coupe	1195	4-passenger Coupe	1275

Master Six

2-passenger Roadster	$1250	7-passenger Sedan	$1995
5-passenger Touring	1295	5-passenger Brougham	1925
5-passenger two-door Sedan	1395	3-passenger Sport Roadster	1495
5-passenger four-door Sedan	1495	5-passenger Sport Touring	1525
4-passenger Coupe	1795	3-passenger Country Club	1765

All Prices F. O. B. Buick factories. Government tax to be added.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, *Flint, Michigan*

Division of General Motors Corporation

BROOKLYN BRANCH
Flatbush & 8th Avenue
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497 Broad Street

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Broadway at 58th Street
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BRONX
Bronx Buick Co., Inc.,
607 Bergen Avenue
2402 Grand Concourse
948 Southern Boulevard
439 East 149th Street

RICHMOND COUNTY
The Richmond County Buick Co., New Brighton, S. I.

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2399 Myrtle Ave.
Ridgewood, L. I.

Strang Buick Co.,
21-25—166th Street,
Jamaica, L. I.
101st Street at Jamaica Ave.,
Woodhaven, L. I.

QUEENS COUNTY—Cont.
Pleasant Garage,
Rockaway Beach, L. I.
Rockaway Buick Company,
Far Rockaway, L. I.
Taft Buick Corporation,
139 Broadway,
Flushing, L. I.
20th & Jackson Ave.,
Long Island City, L. I.
Bell Avenue,
Bayside, L. I.

SAFE IN NEW HOME, 25 CENTS A FORTUNE

Widow and Her Brood of 6 Happy With Only a Quarter to Last to August 23.

BACK AND FORTH ALL DAY

Barred by a Janitress Because of Her Children, She Finds the Law Is on Her Side.

Mrs. Mary Reppa, 30 years old, a widow, and her six children rested last night in their new four-room apartment at 63 Morris Street, Jersey City. They had only 25 cents for food, but the rent was paid, the police were gone, the janitress was quiet and the apartment was theirs.

Mrs. Reppa and her six children had made their home at 116 Linnet Street, Bayonne, with a relative until the latter moved early in the week to Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reppa went alone to Jersey City hunting rooms, found the apartment at $15 a month and left $2 with Mrs. Mary Slodowski, the janitress, as a deposit on the rent until she moved in.

Yesterday she put her son, John, 11 years old, on the van with the furniture and followed in a street car with Joseph, 10; Adelia, 8; Andrew, 6; Helen, 4, and Frank, 3.

Mrs. Slodowski threw up her hands in protest when she saw the six children. The landlord, she said, wouldn't stand for such a big family in four rooms, no—and presently the police came.

Mrs. Reppa and her six children were placed in a patrol wagon and taken back to Bayonne. The furniture van followed.

But at Bayonne, Assistant City Attorney Markey said the $2 deposit bound the contract for the flat in Jersey City. He called up the police there. Mrs. Reppa and her six children were placed again in the patrol wagon and returned to Jersey City. The furniture van followed.

Persuaded by the police Mrs. Slodowski admitted them. Neighbors and policemen helped move in the furniture, and when Mrs. Reppa paid the remainder of the rent and the van men she had only 25 cents left and expected no money until she received her widow's pension of $48 Aug. 23, but she sighed with relief. She and her six children had a home for a month at least.

Mrs. J. M. Ownbey Wins Divorce.

BOULDER, Col., Aug. 1 (AP).—Mrs. Pearl Ownbey, wife of Colonel J. M. Ownbey, a Colorado mining man, received an interlocutory decree of divorce today. She charged cruelty and non-support. The suit was not contested.

UPHOLDS ATTACHMENT IN TRADE FRAUD CASE

Judge Says Plaintiff Against H. S. Stevenson Will Be Able to Prove Allegation.

Supreme Court Justice Ingraham denied yesterday the application of Harry S. Stevenson, Treasurer of the Asbestos Products Corporation, to vacate an attachment brought against him personally on July 1 by the American Cities Company, Inc. He is charged with fraud in connection with trade acceptances of his company, in an affidavit by Walter B. Hilliard, President of the American Cities Company, Inc., on whose affidavit the attachment was made. The property attached was a safe deposit box in the Irving National Bank vaults and a letter of credit for $50,000 issued by the Capital National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company. The amount sued for is $189,000.

Hilliard sets forth in his affidavit that the corporation which Stevenson represents is a "corporate entity organized by him for the purpose of perpetrating frauds." He declares that Stevenson asked him last March to buy trade acceptances of the corporation at sixty days, the American Cities Company, Inc., to advance 80 per cent. of the face and retain the other 20 per cent. until maturity, and that this 20 per cent. be paid Stevenson when the acceptances were taken up in due course.

The affidavit relates that Stevenson represented his concern to be selling a waterproof material; that he had a large sales force scattered about the country; that the American Cities Company, Inc., took trade acceptances of $237,000, advancing $189,000 as 80 per cent. of the amount. The company sold some of this paper to banks, the affidavit states, rediscounted some, and put some up as collateral for loans. When it became due it all went to protest.

Hilliard says he found that Stevenson's salesmen obtained what they represented to be specimen signatures from small dealers over the country on forms which were filled in as trade acceptances and were marketed by Sevenson.

Stevenson denied fraud, but Justice Ingraham held that the plaintiff would be able to prove his case in trial. He denied the motion to vacate the attachment, but declared that it should be reduced by $21,591, which had been paid.

Cruiser to Bring Bancroft's Body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The body of Ambassador Bancroft, who died on Tuesday in Japan, will be sent home on the Japanese cruiser Tama, which is to sail soon for San Francisco. The funeral ship will be under command of Captain Demitsu of the Japanese navy.

AIDED POOR SIMPLY; HAS PLAIN FUNERAL

Mrs. Schneller Worked Alone in Charity—Friends Pay Unostentatious Tribute.

CAME HERE 44 YEARS AGO

Husband Planned Rites in Keeping With Her Individuality—Religion Plays Little Part.

Organized charity and religion had no place in the 64 years of active life of Mrs. Auguste Schneller, so when she died on Friday her husband, an interior decorator, decided that the funeral services should be in keeping with her individuality.

The services were held last night in the modest home at 67 Cooper Square where the couple lived for many years despite the decline of the neighborhood and their growing fortune. Only one minister was present and he played a perfunctory part in the ritual. Instead of the usual prayers, lifelong friends of the dead woman who had been connected with her practical charity work performed the services, which consisted of impromptu prayers and eulogies.

Mrs. Schneller was widely known for her charity—friends estimated that she gave away $100,000—and a large crowd attended the funeral services. The flowers entirely filled two rooms. There was a long string of automobiles outside the house.

Mrs. Schneller came to this country from Bavaria forty-four years ago and four years later married Mr. Schneller, then a struggling interior decorator. She aided him in his work and bore him six children, all of whom are dead. Then came better fortune. Her husband was sought for important work. His friends said that he did the interior decorating of the Federal Reserve Building here, the Fifth Avenue Hospital, the home of J. Ogden Armour in Chicago and the home of Elsie De Wolfe here. With the better fortune, Mrs. Schneller began to spread her charity.

She acted alone, except for the occasional assistance of some friends. Needy families were supplied with money, children were sent to schools on her funds. Many a Christmas turkey for an east side family was paid for by her.

Her one contribution to an organized charity was this year, when she gave $2,500 to the Odd Fellows to help erect an orphan asylum.

Frederick Kirshner of the Odd Fellows was among those who took part in the services, but he did not represent the organization. Theodore Osterhaus, a newspaper man, was another of her friends who was chosen for the task, and the Kreutzer Quartet Club, to which Mrs. Schneller had given sums for their work, sang.

Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery today.

HINDENBURG SMILED AT YANKEE GERMAN

American Delegation Found the President Full of Life and Agreeable—They Go to Visit League.

By LINCOLN EYRE.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—"President von Hindenburg radiates vitality. He is surprisingly active, smiles and jokes, and generally is entirely different from the stern militarist, broken by long years of strenuous service and inevitable old age, pictured to us during the recent Presidential campaign. I think he knows very well what he is about and is determined not to permit himself to be controlled by reactionary influences hostile to the present régime."

So Dr. Sherwood Eddy, leader of a group of 100 members of the American Seminar now touring Europe for study of economic, political and social conditions, described President von Hindenburg to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent following his visit to the Presidential residence yesterday. Dr. Eddy's reception by the German Chief of State was the climax of a week in which he and his companions have come into close contact with the German Government and leading German industrialists, politicians and educators. His delegation was the first American group to be received by Hindenburg since his election.

"The ex-War Lord's face was wreathed in smiles when one of our group, expressing our thanks in German with a strong Yankee twang, failed to find the verb to end his sentence," said Dr. Eddy. "In his short talk emphasizing his belief in international peace as only obtainable through development of intellectual accord among the nations, Hindenburg spoke with sincerity and conviction."

Dr. Eddy's impression about Germany's entry into the League of Nations, which he bases on talks with Chancellor Luther, Dr. Simons, President of the German Supreme Court; ex-Chancellor Michaelis and other eminent statesmen, is that it is strongly favored, and that America's remaining outside is largely responsible for Germany's present hesitancy.

The American delegation is leaving for Geneva tonight to see the League function at first hand. Dr. Eddy said he believes Germany is earnestly trying to carry out the Dawes plan and that the security compact will be negotiated and European peace permanently insured thereby.

COURT RETURNS RUM BOAT.

Says States Have No Positive Duty to Enforce Federal Law.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 1 (AP).—In granting the motion of Joshua Trueman Dodge and William E. Dodge, State pilots, and their mother, Mrs. Phoebe Dodge, to dismiss the Government's libel to condemn and forfeit the rum-running motorboat Ray of Block Island, Federal Judge Arthur L. Brown today held that the National Prohibition act does not impose a positive duty on State officers to enforce the Federal liquor law.

The Ray of Block Island, owned by the two Dodge brothers, and against whom their mother holds a $3,000 mortgage, was seized by the Providence police on the night of April 18.

The defendants opposed the condemnation of the boat on the ground that the police had unloaded the liquor before turning the boat over to Federal prohibition officers. They claimed that police officers cannot enforce the Federal Prohibition act because such authority was not granted to them by the act itself.

Judge Brown, in his opinion handed down today, said:

"While a statute of the United States may provide that action may be taken by State officers in aid of a Federal statute, it is doubtful if a Federal statute can impose upon a State officer a positive duty of that kind. At least we should be disinclined to construe a statute imposing a duty upon 'any officer of the law' to include other officers than those of the United States."

Under the State Prohibition act, Federal authorities say, seized automobiles, trucks or boats cannot be condemned and sold. In cases where unlawful transportation of liquor is involved the police departments of Rhode Island, with few exceptions, have turned over such seizures to the Government, and the rum-runners, in addition to receiving heavy fines upon conviction in the Federal courts, also have lost their liquor and conveyances.

M'QUILLAN ORDERED TO PAY WIFE ALIMONY

Justice Cropsey Sets $500 Per Month as Figure During Baseball Season.

Supreme Court Justice Cropsey directed Hugh McQuillan, pitcher for the New York Giants, in Brooklyn yesterday to pay Mrs. Nellie Tracy McQuillan temporary alimony of $500 a month during the baseball season from May to September, pending trial of her suit for separation. Applications for consul fees was denied. Justice Cropsey held that Mrs. McQuillan had sufficient funds to pay her attorneys, James F. Kelly and Maurice Jankiow of 50 Court Street, Brooklyn.

The amount fixed by the Court is that which Mrs. McQuillan alleges was agreed upon by her husband, but which she says has not been paid. Justice Cropsey said in his decision that the plaintiff is possessed of several bank accounts and has ample funds to pay her attorneys. Under these circumstances no counsel fee can properly be allowed. The parties have agreed to separate and have fixed the payments defendant is to make the plaintiff. They will be adopted as the alimony to be awarded, the sum of $250 on the first and fifteenth of August and September, and similar payments on the first and fifteenth days of May, June, July, August and September in each succeeding year."

Judge Refuses to Divorce Writer.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—Judge Holohan Plummer of Greenwich, writer for a trade magazine, yesterday foot the plea for a divorce from Charles S. Plummer, a New York magazine writer, before Judge F. Ells in the Superior Court at Bridgeport. Judge Ells said that even if their case had been uncontested he could not have awarded Mrs. Plummer a divorce decree on the ground of intolerable cruelty, and that the defendant's own testimony, his demeanor and appearance were all in his favor.

The August Sale at HATHAWAY'S

Values as Remarkable as These Few Examples Fill All Eight Floors

Secretary, 36 inches wide, with all exposed surfaces of Mahogany. Formerly $145.00 . . . . . $108.00

Impressive Dining Suite in Walnut combined with Oak, reflecting the dignity and charm of Elizabethan furniture. 10 pieces, formerly $650.00 . . . .$480.00

Gateleg Table in Curly Maple or Mahogany; top 42 by 34 inches, one drawer. Was $36.00 . . . . . $24.50

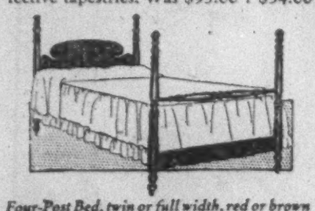
Hepplewhite Bedroom Suite of 6 pieces, in Crotch Mahogany, artistically inlaid with Satinwood. Was $760.00, $540.00

Custom-made Sofa with carved legs, all hair construction and down-filled cushions. Was $210.00 . . . . . $139.50

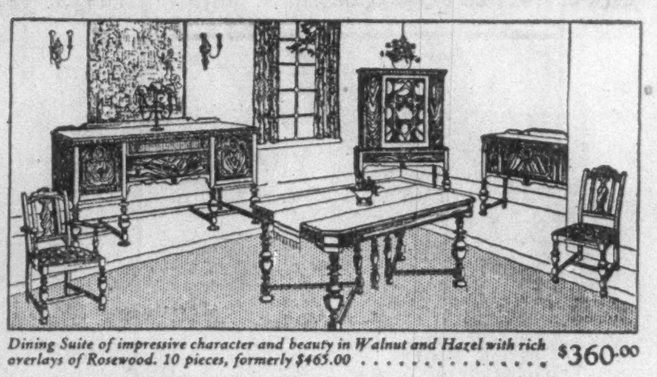
Mahogany three-door Bookcase, 66 inches wide, with adjustable shelves and finely traceried doors. Regular price $145.00 . . . . . $72.50

Walnut Bedroom Suite of striking individuality inlaid with Zebra and Satinwoods. The pieces are fitted with glass tops over richly figured brocade; 8 pieces, with twin beds. Was $1825.00, $1495.00

Arm Chair with Solid Mahogany arms and legs and covered in a variety of effective tapestries. Was $95.00 . $54.00



Four-Post Bed, twin or full width, red or brown Mahogany and Hazel; also Walnut and Hazel. Was $53.00 . . . $26.50



Dining Suite of impressive character and beauty in Walnut and Hazel with rich overlays of Rosewood. 10 pieces, formerly $465.00 . . . . . $360.00

Quantity, Variety, Values, But above all Character

TO describe so important an event in terms of volume, scope and savings alone is to omit the point of greatest interest—that the Furniture is Hathaway Furniture, with all the character, distinction and lasting worth associated with the name.

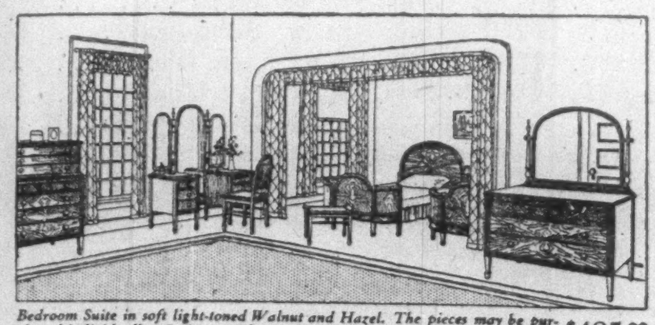
Of the Dining and Bedroom Groups, which occupy four of our eight floors, 67 different patterns are priced between $205.00 and $600.00.

Windsor Chairs of 78 styles, in Mahogany, Maple or Walnut, with seats of Rush or Wood, now range from $12.00 to $67.50.

Highboys—Mahogany, Mahogany and Maple, Maple or Walnut, with flat, arch or bonnet tops—now $85.00 to $298.00.

These instances are but to suggest the unlimited selection throughout the store.

The Store is open from 9 to 5 daily, Saturdays till 1 P. M.



Bedroom Suite in soft light-toned Walnut and Hazel. The pieces may be purchased individually. 8 pieces, with twin beds, formerly $590.00 . . . . . $485.00
With full-width bed (7 pieces), formerly $515.00, now $430.00

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
51 West 45th Street, New York

Furniture bought now will be held for later delivery if desired

WANNER

FURNITURE OF MADE TO ORDER QUALITY

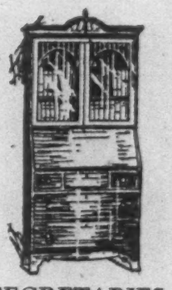
10% to 50% OFF

Midsummer SALE

EVERY suite and odd piece on our huge floors is sharply reduced! The finest handicraft of European and American artisans priced lower than ordinary furniture. A rare opportunity for those who are sensible enough to buy only really fine quality. Select now!

COXWELL ARM CHAIR

Down seat and back, covered in Mohair, Brocatelle or Tapestry. All custom made. Now $98

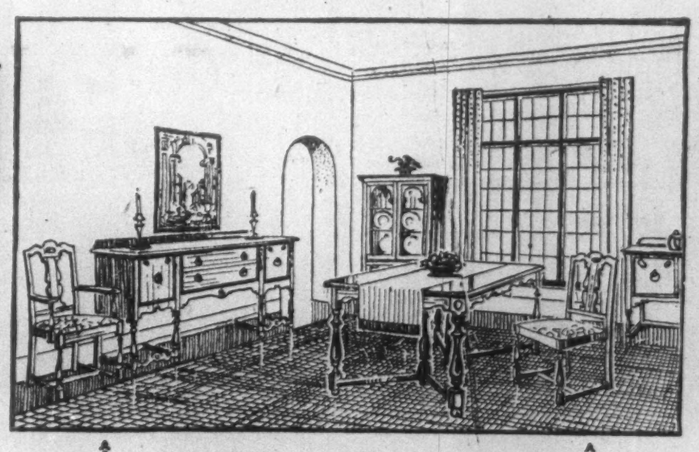


SECRETARIES

A splendid assorment, all greatly reduced. The one shown here is Brown Mahogany finish. Now $59

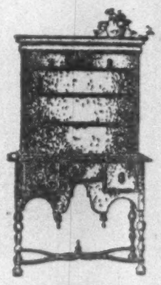
CHEST OF DRAWERS

Combining utility and attractiveness. Early American design. Comb. Mahogany. Now $59



Antique Comb. Dull Finish Walnut Arm Chair

Covered in genuine Velour and Tapestry. Now . . $35



TALL BOY

Queen Anne origin. Finely executed in figured Walnut Burls and with most exquisite proportions. Now . . . $149

10-PIECE COMB. WALNUT DINING ROOM SUITE

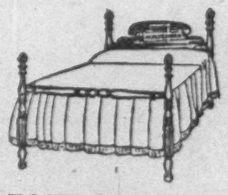
Consisting of 66-inch Buffet, China Cabinet, Table, Server, 5 Side and 1 Arm Chair. Covered in Tapestry. Now $199

Typical of the many values

3-PIECE LIVING ROOM SUITE. Tapestry or Velour Combination. Now $279

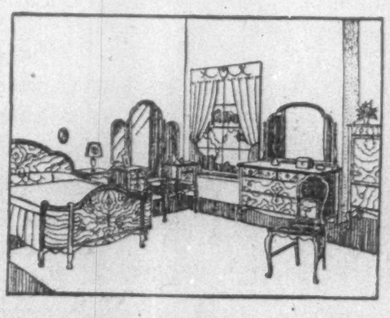
10-PIECE MASSIVE COMB. WALNUT AND MAPLE DINING ROOM SUITE. Italian Renaissance Period. Now . $759

9-PIECE COMB. WALNUT TWIN BED ROOM SUITE. Louis XVI motif. Now $759
With Full Size Bed $639



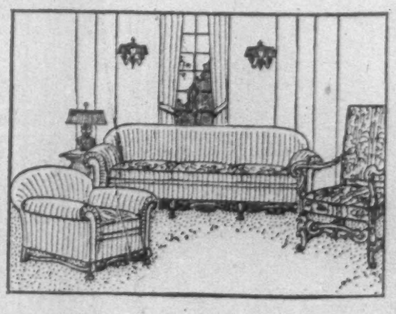
FOUR POST BED

Combination Brown Mahogany. Single and Full sizes. Complete with metal spring and cotton felt mattress. Now $69



Left—7-Piece Walnut Bed Room Suite, Queen Anne motif. All fronts of beautiful Burl Walnut. Dresser, Chifforobe, Full Size Bed, Vanity, Chair, Bench, Night Table. Now $400
With Twin Beds, $465

Right—3-Piece Solid Walnut Hand Carved Living Room Suite, Renaissance motif. Mohair and Linen Frieze. All hair filling. Reversible down cushions. Now $475



OUR BUDGET PLAN ALLOWS YOU TO PAY OUT OF INCOME IF YOU WISH

THONET-WANNER CO., INC.

33 East 47th St., *Just East of Madison Ave.*

Surrey
165 WEST 34th ST.
NEXT TO NEW MACY BLDG.

NEW FALL
FROCKS
$18.50
Specially Priced

The frock sketched is only one of the many new fall models. Of crepe satin, with touches of embroidery on sleeves and pockets. In pencil blue, cuckoo tan or black.

Misses' and Women's Sizes
Hats to match new fall frocks can be found in our Millinery Dept.

To Close Out
SUMMER FROCKS
Regardless of Cost

Maternity Apparel

Maternity Corsets

Over a million mothers have worn this maternity Corset, an exclusive creation designed by Lane Bryant. It is the most successful from the standpoint of health and comfort.

3.95 up

Maternity Dresses
Specially grouped for this week, of Crepe de Chine, Satin Canton, Satin. Extra special..... 12.95

Lane Bryant
26 W. 39th St., New York
15 Hanover Place, B'klyn

WORLD-WIDE REPLIES

July 25, 1925.

The New York Times:

We are greatly satisfied with the results received from our advertisement in the Sunday edition of The New York Times. Inquiries came not only from all parts of the United States but from as far as Chefoo, China.

L. GEISMAN
Rose-Welt Mills, Inc.
168 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City

25,000 HEAR OPERA GIVEN FREE BY CITY

"Aida" at Ebbets Field Said to Be First Such Public Performance Without Charge.

HYLAN BROADCASTS SPEECH

Applauded as He Marches With McCooey—Then WNYC Sends Music to Listeners.

A crowd estimated at 25,000 attended the first free municipal outdoor opera performance ever given in this city at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, last night. An elaborate production of "Aida" was staged with more than 400 in the cast.

The climax of the performance came in the grand triumphal scene at the close of Act II, in which elephants, camels and sixty horses marched. The procession wound around the outside of the stage, built after the fashion of the ancient Greek theatre, on a wooden runway. During this scene the great arena, which had been in darkness, was flooded with light from immense batteries, giving a most brilliant effect.

Crowds were beginning to arrive at Ebbets Field as early as 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the inauguration of the free open air opera season. Three hundred city policemen were assigned to the field, and the city provided free parking space.

Thousands of tickets had been distributed through the office of City Chamberlain Philip Berolsheimer, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Music, and by the five Park Commissioners. At 8 o'clock about 5,000 people, without tickets, were admitted to fill any seats that remained unoccupied.

Mayor Hylan entered the arena about this time. Just after the crowd was seated and the orchestra, under the leadership of Josiah Zuro, was beginning to tune up. He was accompanied by John H. McCooey, Brooklyn leader; Mr. Berolzheimer, Grover Whalen, Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, John F. Sinnott and Stephen McKeever, Vice President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

Mayor Makes Speech.

The party paraded around the field while the vast crowd applauded. When they reached the stage the Mayor stepped upon the conductor's stand and spoke into the microphone. His speech was broadcast through WNYC, the municipal station. So was the opera which followed.

The Mayor's address was not heard beyond the orchestra, even in the front row of the thousands of seats on the field. After thanking Mr. McCooey "and others" for cooperation in making the free opera season possible, the Mayor said there had been some criticism of the administration's policy of going out of its way to provide free public entertainment.

The critics of this policy, he continued, were those who said that if all the people were educated to the better things of life there would be left no "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

But their "real fear," he continued, was "that as enlightened people might get beyond control and be less amenable to the influences, political or otherwise, of those who profited by keeping the people in subjection."

After the address the Mayor occupied a special box in the lower tier just above the "dug-out." Here, later, both the Mayor and Mr. Berolzheimer expressed their satisfaction over the success of the performance, although the City Chamberlain said the music of the orchestra should be louder, owing to the street noises and the talking in the audience.

Cast Mostly American.

Most of the persons in the cast were Americans, although the opera was given in Italian. The orchestra, augmented with musicians of the Metropolitan Opera Company, consisted of 125 players.

The stage settings and the lighting system were very effective, and a clear sky and soaring moon added to the Egyptian atmosphere created by the huge pyramids and towering Egyptian columns in the background. During intermissions the lights were turned out on the stage and the arena was illuminated from powerful lights in the towers, which provided a curtain of light.

The stage, facing the home plate, was 50 feet deep and 128 feet wide. The proscenium arch was covered with live flowers. Backstage were seventy-five stage hands and electricians, and the dressing rooms were large tents, back of the stage proper. An avenue of trees and shrubbery hid the tents, and formed a lane for the men and and women in the chorus and the supernumeraries in their approach.

A competent cast of singers interpreted the familiar rôles. Their voices carried far, and the end of every scene was marked with great applause.

Frances Peralta appeared in the title rôle. The others in the cast were Gertrude Wieder, singing the part of Amneris; Helena Lanvin, who was the High Priestess; Charles Marshall, William Tucker, William Gustafson, Martin Horodes and August Werner.

Next Wednesday evening "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" will be presented.

MISSING MAN'S COAT FOUND

Julius J. Gair of Washington Believed a Suicide in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKTON, Md., Aug. 1.—Despondency, said to be due to a quarrel with a woman and to business losses apparently caused Julius J. Gair, aged 26, of Washington, D. C., brother of Henry Gair, lawyer, New York City, to take his life by leaping from the Pennsylvania railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, Joshua Clayton, State's Attorney of Cecil County, who is conducting an investigation, said today.

The man's coat was found yesterday at the draw of the bridge by a bridge tender. The man is believed to have got off a Philadelphia-New York train when it slowed down on the bridge.

In the man's coat pockets were notes addressed to Miss Jean Snyder, Washington, and to his mother, Mrs. Minnie Gair, of Woodburn, N. Y., and a "warning to boys," urging them to obey their parents. He had not obeyed his, he said, and regretted it as the cause of the ruin of his life.

The body has not been recovered.

RABBI TO KEEP FAMILY.

Mrs. Schwarz and Children Plan to Re-enter Country From Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A way has been found for the wife and five children of Rabbi Isaac Schwarz of Cohoes to enter this country. Barred from entry on their arrival in July, 1924, because the Palestine quota had been exhausted, they were later temporarily admitted on appeals supported by Representatives Corning and Parker, County and city officials and many citizens. The stay expires Aug. 14.

Meantime a new law has gone into effect permitting the admission of families of clergymen. But the Federal authorities ruled that the wife and children would have to return to Palestine and re-enter. Corporation Counsel Filley of Troy then entered into negotiations to permit the family to go to Canada and re-enter from there. He will go to Montreal Monday to complete the arrangements.

Primrose Silk Stores
FIFTH AVENUE AT 18TH STREET

End-of-Season Silk Clearance

Decisive reductions on the season's favorite weaves, from the piece or in remnants.

FINAL INVENTORY REDUCTIONS

On Our Entire Stock of the World's Finest

TRUNKS! AND LUGGAGE

An Annual Event Eagerly Looked Forward to by "Travelers Who Know"

119 Full-Size, Open-Top HARTMANN, OSHKOSH & MENDEL WARDROBE TRUNKS

In 3 SPECIAL GROUPS

62 Wardrobe Trunks are included in this group—trunks that are well built to withstand lots of hard usage. All are this year's models, with newest features and superbly finished. VALUES TO $55. **$29.50**

39 Trunks, of finer grade and designed for the fastidious traveler. Splendidly made, exquisitely finished, and has all those additional accessories which go so far toward making traveling comfortable! REGULARLY PRICED TO $70. **$37.50**

18 of the famous Panama Model Wardrobe Trunks, containing every trunk convenience and accessory. Extra sturdy in build, yet completely compact and as smart as you please! An excellent buy at our regular price of $90, and a wonderful bargain at the sale price of **$49.75**

43 LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES, of exceptional quality. Made of genuine cobra cowhide, silk linings, capacious pockets, choice fittings, shell or amber finished. Values to $33.00. **$18.75**

SOLE LEATHER KIT BAGS, for the man who travels. Harness stitched, straps all around. Russet or Walnut. Double handles. 20, 22 and 24 inches. Formerly to $36.50. **$19.50**

Unrivaled Values in Ladies' Featherweight Cases and Hat Boxes.

Gibraltar LUGGAGE CORP'N
541 Fifth Ave.
Bet. 44th and 45th Sts.
NEW YORK

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled While Stock Lasts.
Vanderbilt 1415

Shoe Sale
ALFRED A. KOHN IS SELLING OUT!

WOMEN'S
Thousands of pairs of our most costly models. All sizes—all leathers. Values up to $22. **6.95**

MEN'S Thousands of pairs of our finest grades. All leathers—all sizes. PLENTY OF 9's—10's—11's AND 12's. Values up to $15. **5.95**

WHOLE SEASON'S STOCK MUST GO WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS AT RIDDANCE PRICES!

[Leasehold Sold . . must move quickly . . . not one pair of shoes now in stock will be taken to new store! Come early and take your pick while we can fit you properly.]

(NEW LOCATION ANNOUNCED LATER)

ALFRED A. KOHN
505 Fifth Avenue *at* 42nd

Tone Richness
a Wurlitzer quality of distinction

ARTISTS of world-fame endorse the Wurlitzer for its marvelous tone quality, superb beauty and enduring finish. In the musical industry there is no more renowned name than

WURLITZER
120 West 42nd Street
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)

MACY'S
34th Street and Broadway, New York

FANCY GROCERIES

Sale of Macy's "Red Star" Sugar Cured Hams, lb. 37c, usually 42c lb.
They are selected from grain-fed pork, and perfectly cured. WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. Weights range from 8 to 14 lbs.

A Sale of "Hacienda" Brand Coffee
"Hacienda" Brand Coffee — A delicious, mild, satisfying Breakfast Coffee of absolute purity.
BEAN ONLY One Pound Carton, 39c
25-Pound Bag, $9.44

Sale of Macy's "Best Orange Pekoe Tea"
Usually $1.24 lb. Sale $1.09
Delightful in flavor and possessing a lovely fragrance

WALTER BAKER'S CARACAS SWEET CHOCOLATE—¼ cakes, 69
GIANT SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, "LA FORGE" BRAND—Qt. jars, dozen, $11.44; each, 98c.
Quick-Freezing Ice Cream Salt—70-lb. bushel bag, 89c.
Macy's Premium Chocolate—Our own make; ½-lb. cake, 18c
"La Forge" Jellies—10-oz. glass jars; including Red Currant, Grape, Quince, Crabapple, Raspberry and Strawberry; doz., $2.64; each, 23c
McCANN'S DROGHEDA IRISH OATMEAL—5-lb. can, 84c; 2-lb. can, 39c
CALIFORNIA BLACK MISSION FIGS—Extra fancy, lb., 29c.
EXTRA FANCY IMPORTED LENTILS—Fine quality; 1-lb. cart., 19c
Marceau Brand French Brussels Sprouts—Regular size jar, extra fine, doz., $5.14; each, 44c.
"LILY WHITE" BRAND MAYONNAISE—The perfect dressing; quart jar, 89c; pint jar, 47c; 8-oz. jars, doz., $3.14; each, 27c.
French Boneless Sardines in Pure Olive Oil—Marceau Brand—Our own importation; ¼ tin, doz., $6.14; each, 52c; ¼ size cans, doz., $4.79; each, 41c.

BRANETTE BISCUITS, *10½ oz. carton*, 29c
Nature's own laxative biscuit. Made of scientifically prepared bran and other choice materials that make it a well balanced food as well as a laxative that can be used with perfect safety to insure regularity. An ideal daily food for everybody. It is delicious, nutritious and healthful. Packed to sell for 35c.

SALE OF MACY'S QUICK LUNCH CHOCOLATE
Our celebrated "Red Star" Brand Quick Lunch Chocolate, packed in our own laboratory. Our usual price, 1-lb. can, 49c; this sale, 5-lb. can, $1.88; 1-lb. can, 39c; ½-lb. can, 21c.

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
For Hot Days
GRAPE-OLA Concentrate
At a Remarkably Low Price
Has four times the strength of ordinary Grape Juice. A concentrate of selected fruit which makes a delicious, refreshing, healthful Summer drink at remarkably low cost.
Pint Bottles: Each 29c · Dozen $3.39
Quart Bottles: Each 54c · Dozen $6.34

"Red Star" Brand Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Birch Beer
$1.64 per dozen 15½-oz. bottles

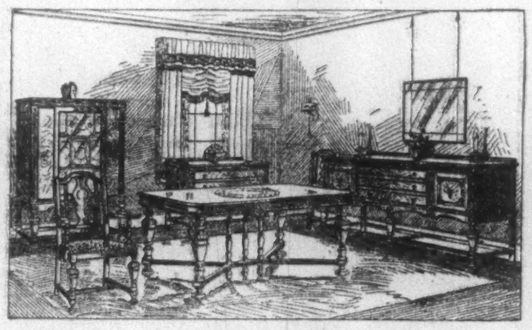
Prepared with pure ingredients and natural spring water. The flavor is distinctive and agreeable. Packed in one dozen handy containers.
APOLLINARIS—Sparkling and healthful.
Large bottles, case of 50, $18.48
Medium bottles case of 100, $20.24
Small bottles, case of 100, $17.48
SARATOGA VICHY WATER—The king of table waters.
Large bottles, case of 50, $8.64
Medium bottles, case of 100, $11.24
Small bottles, case of 100, $9.64
SILVER KING MINERAL WATER
Large bottles, 27c; dozen, $3.14
Medium bottles, 16c; dozen, $1.79
"PERRIER" SPARKLING FRENCH TABLE WATER.
Pt. bottles, dozen $2.64
Case of 50, $10.89

Mouquin's "Tree Ripe Orange" Juice
Makes delicious Orangeade by adding 4 parts water and 1 part of Tree Ripe Orange Juice. Pints, 37c. Quarts, 71c. Gallons.....$2.64

Sale of Blue Mottle Laundry Soap
"Lily White" Brand Blue Mottle Laundry Soap. A pure laundry soap of the highest quality. It plues the clothes as well as cleanses, and does not injure the finest fabrics. Packed in cases containing 100 large cakes.
Usually $5.74. This sale, for case of 100 cakes, $4.74

MACY'S—*Fifth Floor, Middle Building.*

Bloomingdale'S
59th to 60th STREET—LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVENUE



This 10-pc. Dining Room Suite is one of the outstanding Features of Our Greatest Midsummer Furniture Sales

$425.00

Every hostess wonders what impression her dining room is making on her guests.

The impression will be sure to be favorable if the room is furnished with the handsome Early English dining suite pictured above.

It is called "The Parnham," and comes from one of the oldest Grand Rapids factories, famous for its fine craftsmanship.

Note the substantial character of the design. The surfaces are of walnut richly finished, and the cabinet panelings of choice figured butt and burl walnut make lovely blends of brown. The shapely legs are fashioned from selected American gumwood. Further enrichment is achieved by the all wood cut mouldings.

* * *

The convenience of a charge account may be availed of by any man or woman of character and industry with a minimum of formality.

FURNITURE FLOOR OPEN MONDAY NIGHT TILL 9 O'CLOCK

CLOSED SATURDAYS DURING AUGUST

Established 1856
W. H. HALL
FURRIER
18 West 38th Street
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

August Sale of
FUR COATS
Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

Special Prices Representing a Saving of 20% to 35%. These Prices will NOT be Duplicated After This Sale.

For Convenience of Purchasers
Patrons may select their fur garments NOW and we will hold same until next fall free of Storage charge upon payment of a deposit.

	August Sale Price
Hudson Seal Coats	$250
Hudson Seal Coats	$295
Hudson Seal Coats	$375
Hudson Seal Coats	$495
Natural Muskrat Coats	$150
Silver Muskrat Coats	$195
Raccoon Coats	$195
Black Caracul Coats	$295
Baby Caracul Coats	$550
Persian Lamb Coats	$395
Broadtail Persian Coats	$550
Alaska Seal Coats	$550
Mole Coats	$295
Natural Squirrel Coats	$550
Beige Squirrel Coats	$475
Nutria Coats	$350
Silver Caracul Coats	$295
Cocoa Caracul Coats	$475
American Broadtail Coats	$295
Beaver Coats	$595
Leopard Coats	$475
Leopard Cat Coats	$295
Dark Mink Coats	$995
Extra Dark Mink Coats	$1650
Broadtail Coats	$1200

Hudson Seal Is Dyed Muskrat

For 69 years the name of HALL on Furs has afforded ABSOLUTE PROTECTION to Fur Buyers.
HALL'S FURS have always combined the three essential factors that enter into the buying of Furs—
DEPENDABILITY—STYLE—LOWEST PRICES

W. H. HALL, 18 West 38th St.
Telephone Fitz Roy 2707 Formerly 6th Ave. and 22d St.

EXTR'ORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

A late shipment of 125 of the Season's Smartest
DRESSES
For Sport, Street and Dinner
Values up to $150

$25

George Bernard Co
673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53
New York

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements received until midnight. Telephone LACawanna 1000.

LOST.

BAG, black, left in yellow taxi Sunday afternoon, July 19, containing wearing apparel, traveling articles and report cards; reward if returned to New York Foundling Home, 175 East 68th St.

BAG, blue, with roll of lace, lost Riverside Park, Wednesday, near 83d; reward. 320 West 83d St. 7 southwest.

BANK BOOK No. 935731 of the Union Dime Savings Bank is missing; any person having a claim is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days, or submit to having said passbook cancelled and a new one issued.

CASE, black leather, telegram, letters, papers, valuable only to owner, Chambers St. station Interboro; $10 reward. Tenbrook, Nevins 5966.

EYEGLASSES, July 30, 7 P. M., Broadway subway, between 59th and 86th, 86th St. crosstown bus, Broadway to Av. A. Circle 5000, extension 66.

GOLD 2-tooth bridge work lost, between 7th and 8th Avs. on 37th St.; liberal reward. Phone Penn. 9607.

HANDBAG—Brown, containing clothes, lost on Yonkers street car Thursday evening; reward for return to H. M. Cohen, 76 Caryl Av., Yonkers.

MARVEL ADDING MACHINE; liberal reward information leading to recovery. P 493 Times.

POCKETBOOK—Will party who took pocketbook from Times Square counter return same to cashier; no questions asked; reward; contains keys, commutation, papers valuable only to owner.

POCKETBOOK, black, trimmed in brown, on Wednesday night, contains valuable keys, Wanamaker credit slip, black change purse. Phone Mrs. Angus, Ingersoll 3687. Reward.

POCKETBOOK, rings, wrist watch, letters, Manhattan Beach, Saturday, 29; picked up by little girl; liberal reward. Wells, Prospect 7806.

POCKETBOOK, black silk, containing rings, wrist watch, letters, &c., little girl picked it up Manhattan Beach Saturday; liberal reward. Wells, 725 Park Place, Brooklyn.

POCKETBOOK, black, trimmed in brown, on Wednesday night; contains valuable keys, Wanamaker credit slip, black change purse. Phone Mrs. Angus, Ingersoll 3687. Reward.

POCKETBOOK, lost, ladies', brown, containing watch, money, pen. Nurse Hughes, Stuyvesant 2010.

SPECTACLES, Macy case, Christopher St. car, ferry; reward. Sturgeis, 390 4th Av.

SUITCASE lost at Harmon (N. Y.) railroad station Thursday evening; cheap case containing woman's clothing, and papers very important to owner who has no other copy, and requires a month's work; reward for return and no questions asked. Winner, 441 Lafayette St., New York City, or phone Croton 631.

SUITCASE—Small, black; Pennsylvania Station taxicab driveway, Monday morning. Reward, Schuyler 1052.

SUIT CASE, lady's, black, dropped from auto 1 downtown, New York. Please return to Sweeney, 25 Beaver St. Reward.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN, diamond centre, Thursday night, subway Rector to Columbus Circle, Al Jolson's Theatre, back to Hudson Terminal; cherished keepsake; reward. Burns, 102 Greenwich.

DIAMOND BARPIN lost either in Red or Yellow cab or in district between 45th and 48th, 5th and 6th Avs. Reward. Finder phone Endicott 6700, Room 706.

GOLD WATCH, open face, two photographs on inside of back cover, between 42d and 57th Sts., from Park to 5th Av., July 28; reward. Room 506, 130 East 57th St.

MESH PURSE, gold, square valued keepsake, in, near Vanderbilt Hotel, Friday. Smith address engraved inside. Finder keep contents, return purse, additional cash reward. Mrs. Smith Macres, Broadway View Apartments, 2,720 Broadway.

RING, platinum, containing one large diamond, surrounded by four small diamonds, in taxi or in street; liberal reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

SORORITY PIN, black, centre 14 pearls, 2 amethysts, Beta Gamma Sigmae, R. V. L. on back. Yonkers 6060.

STICK PIN, heirloom, large sapphire surrounded with diamonds, lost about July 26 between Elberon, N. J., and New York; liberal reward. Communicate with Mr. Simon, 901 Broadway. Telephone Ashland 6906.

WRIST WATCH—Lady's, Gruen, initials M. E. W., silver wrist band, between 59th and 5th Av. and 1359 Broadway; reward. Kirby, Block & Fisher, 130 West 31st.

WRIST WATCH, lady's, lost between 95th St. and Broadway subway; reward. Morningside 6294, Apartment 5K.

$150 REWARD for return of platinum bracelet, containing forty diamonds, lost July 30, between White Plains and 149th St., N. Y. City, A. R. Lee Co., Inc., 15 William St. Broad 2764.

$100 REWARD for return of blue pin containing 18 diamonds set in platinum, July 27, between 11th St. and Plaza Hotel on 5th Av., or in taxi. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

Wearing Apparel.

SABLE SCARF, 5th Av. between 44th and 49th, 11 P. M. Wednesday; reward. Mrs. Wright, 53 East 51st.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

DOG, shepherd, lost in Jersey July 23; tan and white; New York license 43E3; reward. Communicate H. Burke, Cresskill, N. J.

POLICE DOG, Belgian, lost Friday on East Fordham Road; liberal reward. 2,563 Davison Av., Bronx. Levy.

SPITZ, name "Beauty;" $5 reward. Benden, 398 Linwood St., Brooklyn. Applegate 5165.

TERRIER (hairy) from 237th St. and Hudson River Sunday; liberal reward. E. Douglas, Spuyten Duyvil, Bronx. Phone Kingsbridge 3612.

GIVE $10,000 TO YALE.

Parents of John M. Griffin, Killed in Auto Crash, Make Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Griffin of this city have established, it was announced today, a $10,000 scholarship endowment at Yale in memory of their son, John Merrilat Griffin, who was killed at New Haven June 1 in an automobile accident.

Griffin, who was a junior in Sheffield Scientific School, and Miss Helen Barnes, a Ziegfield Follies girl, to whom he was said to have been engaged to marry, were instantly killed when a machine, owned and driven by Griffin, collided with first one automobile and then another near Woodmont, Conn., turned over, tore through a fence and rolled into a ditch.

Griffin's machine was said to have been driven rapidly and the accident was attributed by his friends to the first of the machines with which he collided failing to turn sufficiently from the road. When the two bodies were extricated from the wreckage Miss Barnes was slinging tightly to Griffin.

HINDENBURG URGES ACCORD

Tells Americans International Understanding Promotes Peace.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 31.—President von Hindenburg stressed the need of international peace and intellectual accord between the United States and Germany in order to cement that peace, in a talk to delegates to the American seminar, headed by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, this afternoon. It was the first time that the President had received Americans who were not members of the diplomatic corps.

Herr von Hindenburg greeted the delegates heartily and then assumed his customary stern military pose. He expressed pleasure at meeting representatives of the organization who had the same goal as Germany, that of international peace through the promotion of international understanding.

The President again asserted that the best way to prevent wars is to have the peoples of the various nations get acquainted with one another.

HOLD UP AUTOIST IN STORM

Negroes Believed to Have Used Stolen Car, Found Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 1.—A car stolen from Asbury Park late last night was recovered early this morning after two negroes had used it for a hold-up here during a heavy rain.

According to reports to local police, John Bayer of Spring Lake was driving on Ocean Avenue accompanied by Miss Mildred Brant, also of Spring Lake. Bayer said he was obliged to stop because of the blinding rain. Two negroes drove up in another car. One asked him for a match, he said, and as he opened the door of his car, a pistol was placed against his ribs. He was relieved of $27. After cutting the wires of Bayer's car, the negroes drove off.

Bayer went to the local Coast Guard station and reported the hold-up. An alarm was sent out, giving the number of the negroes' car, which Bayer had obtained. In the meantime Asbury Park police had sent out notice that a car owned by Charles Larkey of Bradley Beach had been stolen from Asbury Park. The car was found early this morning in Neptune Township, where it had been abandoned.

STEAMER TO CIRCLE GLOBE.

Mount Clay Chartered for University Cruise in October.

The Mount Clay of the United American Lines, which is due to arrive Tuesday from Hamburg, has been chartered for the Floating University World Cruise, starting next October and returning June, 1926, it was announced yesterday. The announcement caused a little surprise in shipping circles, as about two weeks ago Jacob Strahl, President of the American-Palestine Line, had announced that his company was going to purchase the Mount Clay for the New York-Haifa service, and that the name of the steamship would be changed to Nathan Straus. Mr. Strahl sailed for Hamburg last Tuesday on the Resolute to confer with agents in Europe.

The Mount Clay is a twin-screw steel vessel built in Stettin in 1904 as the Prinz Eitel Friedrich for the North German Lloyd. It was renamed the De Kalb, after seizure by the United States in the war. The vessel has been used recently in the New York-Hamburg trade for carrying cabin and third class passengers and freight and has a speed of fourteen knots.

OLD KLONDIKER DIES.

Robert Menzi of Wheatland Stayed North After Winning Wealth.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—Robert Menzi, 52 years old, of Wheatland, N. Y., one of the first Americans to migrate to the Klondike during the "gold rush" of 1898, died in a mining camp near Fairbanks, Alaska, early yesterday, according to word received today by a brother in Wheatland.

Mr. Menzi, who left Rochester in 1898 after he was graduated from the University of Rochester, spent his life in the gold fields and was one of the best-known characters in the Far North. He returned to this country several times, but on each occasion he was impatient until he was back at his prospecting.

The fever for prospecting and love for the out-of-doors never left the former Wheatland man, and although he is said to have amassed a fortune he steadfastly refused to leave the country. Recent letters informed relatives that he was "feeling fine." Burial will be in Fairbanks, in accordance with an often-expressed wish.

EXCAVATE SWEDISH POMPEII

Workmen to Reveal Contents of Circular Site of Ancient City.

CALMAR, Sweden, Aug. 1 (AP)—Work has been commenced in excavating the Swedish Pompeii, an ancient circular city site from the early iron age, with nine gates and foundations for ninety-two houses. It is in the centre of the Island of Oeland. The work is under the supervision of Marten Stenberger, an archaeologist, and an appropriation for the expense has been made by the Swedish Tourist Association.

The existence of this old fortified retreat, Ismantorp, has been known for generations, but practically nothing has been done until this year to determine what the ruins conceal.

The circular outer wall, formed of magnificent limestone blocks, joined with admirable skill without the use of mortar, is about 1,200 feet long, 12 feet high and 18 feet thick. It is not likely, Professor Stenberger believes, that the wall was ever much higher than it is today.

RAIDER DIES FROM WOUND.

Up-State Deputy Sheriff Was Shot by Innkeeper Tuesday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—Deputy Sheriff Fred W. Kaesser, who was wounded when a volley of pistol shots was fired through a closed door during a raid on the Grimesville Inn, Lancaster, Tuesday, died in a hospital here today. The police said John Ziola, proprietor of the inn, would be charged with first degree murder.

Ziola said he mistook the raiding party for bandits and fired to protect his property. He has been held at the Erie County Jail since the shooting. Ziola's wife and son and two boarders, who were arrested in the raid, have been released.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Gackle, who also was wounded, has recovered.

Officers said they raided the inn as a result of information that the place was used as headquarters for a band of burglars and highwaymen.

COAL CO. RECEIVERS SUED.

Bondholders in West Virginia Allege Diversion of $100,000.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1 (AP).—Suit was filed in Circuit Court here today by bondholders of the Big Vein Pocahontas Coal Company of West Virginia against former receiver-directors of the company, alleging diversion of $100,000. That sum, the suit claims, should have been placed in a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds.

The suit was filed in the name of Frank A. Furst, Paul A. Seegar, Ella H. Hughes, Bessie M. Rice, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company and James Clark Murphy, holders of Class B bonds, dissolved last year. Defendants were named as Edward P. Keech Jr., Van Lear Black, Meryille H. Carter, James L. Seliman and Henry H. Heiner.

Harbor Dredgers' Task 75% Done.

The dredges Navesink, Raritan and Atlantic, employed in deepening and widening the harbor channels, which have been working uninterruptedly for eighteen months, have completed 75 per cent. of their task. United States Army engineers said yesterday that the Navesink and Raritan, since being pressed into service, have removed nearly 4,000,000 cubic yards of sand and other materials from the Anchorage Channel to the west of Ambrose Channel in the upper bay.

Sues Hair Waver for $10,000.

A suit for $10,000 for damages, because, she says, she was permanently injured and scarred while getting her hair permanently waved, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Margaret Hackett. The suit is brought against Viola Carpenter, who, according to the complaint, conducts the Vanitie Shop at 42 West Thirty-ninth Street.

EXCHANGE SUITS IN COURT.

But Missing Papers Start Seamen's Row Anew—One Held.

Shabbily dressed, Girolano Vianello, a seaman, told Magistrate McCrery in Tombs Court yesterday that James Anderson, who occupied a room with him at 57 Whitehall Street, had stolen his clothes. Anderson, wearing a stylish suit, hat, shoes and silk shirt, admitted the charge.

"Whose clothes are you wearing now?" the Magistrate asked Vianello.

"Anderson's," was the answer.

"Change!" said Magistrate McCrery.

Thus, in an anteroom, would have ended amicably their little adventure, but Vianello, now well dressed, said important papers were missing from his coat pocket, and Anderson, shabby and crestfallen, was held without bail to await action by the Grand Jury.

RISE IN COTTON CROP.

Exchange Puts This Year's at 14,698,000 Against 11,290,397 Last.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1 (AP).—The American commercial cotton crop for the 1924-25 season was announced today by H. G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, as 14,698,000 bales, compared with 11,290,397 bales the previous season.

World consumption of American cotton was announced as 14,247,000 bales, compared to 11,241,000 bales the previous season.

The world carryover was announced as 2,880,000 bales, compared to 2,319,000 bales a year ago.

Estates Appraised.

Kings.

CAHILL, THOMAS (Feb. 1). Gross assets $2,581, net $1,586. To Nellie Conroy, niece, executrix, 42 Gold Street, Norwich, N. Y. Real estate $400, cash $1,468, insurance $213, stocks and bonds $534.

CHAMBETTAZ, SUSAN Q. (June 15, 1924). Gross assets $187,273, net $162,347—cash $2,313, personal effects $1,568, mortgages and notes $152,421, shares (120) Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn $21,750. To Frederick Quidort, brother, $12,075, Edward L., Louis and William Quidort, nephews, each $7,697, Matilda Crowe, niece, and Violet Hanf, grandniece, each $7,697; Susan Q. Griffith and Inez Bergland, grandnieces, each $1,540; Mildred O. Hudson, Gladys S. Obitz and Josephine V. Obitz, grandnieces, each $4,548; Adrienne A. Belsinger, niece, $23,479; Josephine Morris, niece, $8,053; George Twuer, grandnephew, $6,626; Alliance Trust, grandnephew, $6,627; Keith H. Obitz, grandnephew, $4,549. Alfred A. Obitz, nephew, $18,579; George Quidort, nephew, $7,698; Clinton Quidort, grandnephew, $1,604; Victor Quidort, grandnephew, $1,626; Louise L. Quidort, $795; Gerald Quidort, great-grandnephew, $770; Florence Quidort, $770; Ada Martin, friend, $500; Julia L. Provost, friend, $0,000; Mary J. Bottini, cousin, $658. Executors, Adrienne A. Belsinger, 16 Park Avenue, Manhattan, and Frederick Quidort, 340 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

DELEZENNE, JULIA (May 22, 1920). Gross assets $2,000, net $618. To Max Whalen, friend, executrix, 780A Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

DOSCHER, CHARLES (March 6, 1922). Gross assets, $1,220,157; net, $1,003,247. Real estate, $367,824; cash, $12,801; notes and mortgages, $399,880; corporate bonds and stocks, $442,742; one-half interest in Charles Doscher's Sons, 2,224 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, $5,942. To Alice B. Doscher, widow, one-half of estate, $501,623, and life estate of $501,623, of value, as fixed for purpose of estimating transfer tax, of $849,657; to Caroline Candidus, sister, $6,822; Henry Doscher and John Doscher, brothers, $73,384. Executors, Alice B. Doscher, Huntington, N. Y.; Henry Doscher, 43 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan; John Doscher, 4 West Thirty-first Street, Manhattan.

HAENLEIN, CHRISTINA. Gross assets, $4,792; net, $4,016. To husband, William F. Haenlein, $2,437; minor children, $1,579.

HAENSSLER, AUGUST (Jan. 29, 1922). Gross assets, $46,439; net, $24,454—real estate, $14,900; cash, $2,333; personal effects $160; stock in Stewart Auto Company, $1,316. To Irene L. Haenssler, widow, $4,218; to daughters, Irene H. Stewart, Florence H. Goodfellow and Alice Haenssler, each $5,059; Alfred S. Haenssler, $5,059. Administrators, Irene H. Stewart, 400 Riverside Drive, Manhattan; Alice Haenssler, 121 Amity Street, Brooklyn; Louis Seitz, 101 Front Street, Manhattan.

HIBBARD, MARY L. CLARK (March 14). Gross assets, $18,580; net, $17,296—real estate, $10,500; cash, $6,574; stocks and bonds, $1,275. To Frank H. Clark, brother, $4,324; John B. Clark, brother, $4,324; Emma C. Knudson, sister, $4,324; Clarence S. Clark and Frank I. Clark and Richard Percy Clark, nephews, each $1,081; Donald Muchmore, grandnephew, $1,081.

HYDE, MARGARET A. (May 12, 1924). Gross assets, $17,383; net, $15,236—real estate, $2,475; cash, $1,929; personal effects, $320; stocks and bonds, $9,561; salary due and pension fund from Board of Education, $2,649. To John M. Hyde, husband, 823 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

MAHON, THOMAS (Nov. 6, 1924. Gross assets, $13,537; net, $11,619—cash, $1,536, rest real estate—to Mary Agnes Mahon, executrix, widow, 080 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

MENDRYCKI, STANISLAUS (April 1). Gross assets, $19,139; net, $17,628, to Veronica Mendrycki, widow and executrix, 42 Newell St., Brooklyn.

PAULL, EDWARD T. (Nov. 26, 1924). Gross assets, $34,299; net, $33,156—real estate, $3,250; cash, $2,448; mortgages and notes, $4,326; stocks and bonds, $645; interest in music publishing business at 243 West 424 St., Manhattan, $19,985. To Gertrude A. Paull, $15,711; Edna Paull Vinson, $3,195; Carolyn C. Frank, $4,250. Executrix, Carolyn C. Frank, 460 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

PAYNE, HIRA RICHARD (July 29, 1924). Gross assets, $113,779; net, $110,911—shares (1,200) Standard Oil Company of Indiana, $100,200; Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey (500 shares), $18,062; Liberty bonds, $22,465. To Kathleen Reid, friend, $5,000; to sons, Homer B. Payne and Ralph H. Payne, $50,455, and $50,455, respectively. Executor, Homer B. Payne, 925 Margate Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PEARSALL, LOUIS M. (March 21, 1924). Gross assets, $45,202; net, $42,497—real estate, $16,000; cash, $1,497; bonds and mortgages, $5,900; half interest in real estate of brother, Charles C. Pearsall, $12,484. All to Annie L. Hardy, sister, executrix, of 281 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

TOSCANO, GIUSEPPINA (Aug. 8, 1923). Gross assets, $6,544; net, $4,914—cash, $2,666. Equal shares of $982 each to Vincenzo Mariscano and five sisters. Executor, Vincenzo Mariscano, 450 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

Police Department.

Acting Commissioner Leach issued this order yesterday:

Policewomen Appointed.

PROBATIONARY POLICEWOMEN — Lucy C. Murphy, 12th Division; Wilhelmine Lawless, 12th Division; Mary I. A. O'Neill to 12th Division.

Pensioned.

ON THEIR OWN APPLICATIONS.

CAPTAIN—Frederick Unbekant, 68th Precinct at $2,000 per annum.

LIEUTENANT—George Schoeneich, 17th Precinct, at $1,650 per annum.

PATROLMAN—Thomas A. Carolan, 10-A Precinct, at $1,250 per annum.

Transfers and Assignments.

To take effect 8 A. M., Aug. 3:

PATROLMEN.

From precincts indicated to Traffic E—Vincent Mck. Sheehan, 7; Harry L. Graeve, 44; Charles F. Wolf, 51; Edward J. Kiernan, 64; Frederick J. Smith, 60, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; John Alafberg Jr., 63, assignment to motorcycle duty discontinued; James C. Grealis, 12; Grover C. Heiser, 46; Bernard J. Kearney, 54; Edward P. McHugh, Traffic B.

Temporary Assignments.

SURGEON—Charles J. Dillon, 2d Surgical District, in charge of 3d Surgical District in addition to his other duties, for 3 days, from Aug. 4, during absence of Surgeon on vacation.

PATROLMEN.

From commands indicated to 13th Division, to duty in office of the Property Clerk, Manhattan, for 15 days, from Aug. 1—Joseph Englert, 48; Edward M. Donlon, Traf. D; Walter Sharland, 13th Div.

Leaves With Pay.

SURGEON—Ernest V. Hubbard, 3d Surgical District, for 3 days, from Aug. 4, to be deducted from vacation.

Leaves Without Pay.

PATROLMEN — Henry Kwaitkowski, 5th Precinct, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 2; John F. McGuire, 8th Precinct, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Aug. 4; Walter R. Byrnes, 22d Precinct, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 3; Stephen Heisel, 23d Precinct, for 4 days, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 20.

Sick Leaves Granted.

PATROLMEN.

George F. Higgins, 40th Precinct, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 3; Adolph Drescher, 24th Precinct, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Suspended Without Pay.

PATROLMAN—William P. Chapple, 28th Precinct.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The disturbance that was over the Middle Atlantic States Friday has moved northward to Northern New England, and it has been attended by general rains within the last twenty-four hours in the lower lake region and the North Atlantic States. There have been local showers also in Florida, the West Gulf States, and the Southern Rocky Mountain and Southern plateau region. Elsewhere generally fair weather has prevailed. Pressure is high from Manitoba and Western Ontario southward to Mexico and the Gulf Coast, and it is relatively low and falling over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

The temperature has risen in the lake region, the great central valleys, the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region and it has fallen in Nevada and along the Northern Pacific Coast. The temperature is still below normal almost generally from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

The weather will be generally fair, without material change in temperature, in the States east of the Mississippi River during the next two days.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

In the following record of observations at United States Weather Bureau stations yesterday the temperatures given are the highest during the twelve hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. and the lowest during the preceding twelve hours from 8 P. M. to 8 A. M.; the barometer reading and condition of weather are those recorded at 8 P. M., and the rainfall is for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 P. M.

Station.	High.	Low.	Temperature.	Barom-eter.	Rain-fall.	Weather.
Abilene	76	62	36.12	..	..	Clear
Albany	80	62	29.84	.26		Clear
Atlanta	78	62	30.06	..	..	Clear
Atlantic City	80	66	29.94	..	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Baltimore	78	62	30.00	..	..	Clear
Bismarck	82	46	30.10	..	..	Clear
Boston	78	62	30.00	..	..	Clear
Buffalo	66	54	29.96	1.72		Clear
Charleston	92	76	30.00	..	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Chicago	68	58	30.06	..	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Cincinnati	78	56	30.06	..	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Cleveland	72	54	30.02	..	..	Clear
Denver	76	52	30.04	..	..	Clear
Detroit	72	52	30.04	..	.60	Clear
Galveston	84	74	30.10	..	.36	Pt. Cl'dy
Helena	91	54	29.84	..	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Indianapolis	74	56	30.06	..	.02	Cloudy
Jacksonville	86	76	30.02	..	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Kansas City	80	60	30.08	..	..	Clear
Los Angeles	80	64	29.92	..	..	Clear
Miami	86	78	30.08	.84		Pt. Cl'dy
Milwaukee	70	58	30.04	..	..	Clear
Minneapolis-St. Paul	80	58	30.04	..	..	Clear
New Orleans	86	72	30.08	.16		Clear
New York	84	64	29.91	.78		Clear
Oklahoma	84	58	30.10	..	..	Clear
Philadelphia	98	66	29.94	..	..	Clear
Pittsburgh	76	58	30.02	..	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	62	60	29.78	..	.12	Cloudy
Portland, Or.	74	52	29.96	..	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	92	64	29.84	..	..	Clear
San Antonio	82	72	30.08	..	..	Cloudy
San Diego	76	66	29.90	..	.01	Cloudy
San Francisco	64	50	29.90	..	..	Pt. Cl'dy
Seattle	66	56	30.04	..	..	Clear
St. Louis	76	58	30.04	..	..	Clear
Washington	98	62	30.00	..	..	Clear

Eastern New York, New England—Generally fair Sunday and Monday, little change in temperature.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Generally fair Sunday and Monday, little change in temperature.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS.

Official Temperature.

3 AM	65	12 P. M.	78
6 AM	65	1 P. M.	78
8 AM	65	2 P. M.	74
9 AM	65	3 P. M.	74
10 AM	67	4 P. M.	73
11 AM	70	5 P. M.	71
6 P. M.	73	6 P. M.	73
7 P. M.	73	7 P. M.	72
8 P. M.	74	8 P. M.	71
9 P. M.	74	9 P. M.	71
10 P. M.	73	10 P. M.	71
11 P. M.	71	11 P. M.	72

Average temperature yesterday, 70.
Average same date last year, 68.
Average same date for 46 years, 75.
High yesterday, 75, at 4 P. M. low, 64, at 5:10 A. M.

Barometer—8 A. M., 29.78; 8 P. M., 30.89.
Humidity—8 A. M., 94; 8 P. M., 62.
Wind—8 A. M., west, velocity 20 miles; 8 P. M., west, velocity 24 miles.
Weather—8 A. M., partly cloudy; 8 P. M., clear.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Forecast:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; little change in temperature.

Florida, Extreme Northwest Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; little change in temperature.

Illinois, Indiana, Lower and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; slowly rising temperature.

Missouri—Generally fair Sunday and probably Monday; rising temperature.

Iowa and Minnesota—Generally fair Sunday and probably Monday; slightly warmer.

North and South Dakota—Mostly fair Sunday and probably Monday; warmer Sunday.

Nebraska—Mostly fair Sunday and probably Monday; warmer Sunday and in southeast Monday.

Kansas—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, possibly scattered thunder showers in extreme west; warmer.

Montana—Mostly fair Sunday and Monday, except possibly scattered thunder showers in mountains; continued warm.

Wyoming—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, possibly scattered thundershowers in mountains; not much change in temperature.

Eastern Texas—Sunday and Monday fair in north, partly cloudy in south, warmer in interior.

Western Texas—Sunday and Monday partly cloudy.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
12:55—2,180 8 Av.; Anthony Raymond,	Not given
1:25—395 Cherry St.; not given	Trifling
3:10—180 St. and Bryant Av., the Bronx; trolley car of the Third Avenue Railroad	Trifling
8:15—Front of 210 E. 148 St., the Bronx (auto); not given	Trifling
9:00—Morris Rd. and Kingsbridge Rd.; trolley car of the West Farms-Van Courtlandt line	Trifling
9:15—257 W. 29 St.; not given	Trifling
9:30—Chrystie and Delancey Sts.; trolley car of the Third Avenue Railroad	Trifling
10:15—303 Washington St.; excelsior in street	No damage
10:50—225 St. and Harlem River; coal barge	Not given
11:45—44 W. 128 St.; Edward Meade	Trifling
11:50—109 W. 102 St.; Mrs. O'Brien	Not given
11:50—1,154 3 Av.; Ufited Glazr Store	Trifling
P. M.	
1:40—2,183 3 Av.; Samuel Winters	Not given
2:15—2,183 3 Av.; Metta Levenberg	Not given
2:30—77 Park Av.; Manhattan Leasing Company	Not given
2:35—118 E. 39 St.; not given	Not given
2:40—601 W. 47 St.; A. Gerber	Trifling
3:15—408 Manhattan Av.; not given	Not given
3:30—140 W. 144 St.; not given	No damage
4:00—1,644 Clay Av., Bronx; not given	Not given
5:45—Post and 10 Avs.; auto, Anthony Demicola	Trifling
8:00—Pier 35, North River; Flynn and Booth	Not given

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The War Department published the following orders:

Quartermaster Corps Reserve.

Dunstant, 1st Lt. E. F., to New York.
Beck, 2d Lt. H., ordered to active duty, and assigned to New York.

Infantry.

Woodburn, Capt. T. B., to N. Y. and sail about Aug. 11, for Hawaiian Dept.; orders amended to read sail about Dec. 4.
Stow, 1st Lt. H. E., 9th, to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Frissell, 2d Lt. D. P., orders issued previously revoked; will join organization assigned by the Commd. Gen., Hawaiian Dept.

Corps of Engineers.

Pick, Capt. L. A., to New Orleans.
Howley Jr., 1st Lt. B. H., to Auburn, Ala.
Trower, 1st Lt. W. P., to 3d Division.
Gullatt, 1st Lt. D., orders amended to read sail from San Francisco for Canal Zone.
Bauer, 2d Lt. M. M., to New York City; sail about Nov. 24 for Panama orders revoked.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Willett, Maj. M. B., to Washington.
Jones Jr., 2d Lt. C. A., to Madison, Wis.

Ordnance Department Reserve.

Thweatt, Capt. C., orders revoked.
Whitney, 1st Lt. C. E., relieved further assignment.

Cavalry.

Delanglon, Capt. F. C., to 6th, Ft. Oglethorpe.
Atkinson, Capt. J. J. (F. A.), to Columbus, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Montgomery, Capt. J. K., Specialist Reserve, ordered active duty, and to Washn.
Bush, Capt. G. P., Sig. Corps, to San Fran.
Currie, Capt. H. L., Fin. Dept. Res., ordered active duty, to Chicago.
Watson, 1st Lt. H. L., V. C., orders amended to read Captain.
Brackett, 2d Lt. W. D., Inf., resignation accepted.
Butterfield, Maj. T. E., C. A. C. Res., to home, inactive status.
Smith, 2d Lt. H. D., C. A. C. Res., orders amended to give him rank from July 30, 1924, instead of July 30, 1925.

Leaves.

Bartholf, Maj. J. C. P., Inf., ext. 4 days.
Skelton, Maj. R. M. C., ext. 1 mo.
Grant, Maj. D. N. W., M. C., 1 mo.
Elliott, 1st Lt. R. H., C. of E., 20 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Bureau of Navigation published these orders today, dated July 29:

COMMANDER.

Craft, R. P., to Washn., D. C.

LIEUTENANTS.

Banvard, N. F. X., resignation accepted.
Percifield, W. M., to 16th Nav. Dist.
Peterson, W. L., to Scouting Fit.
Barker, R. A., to U. S. S. Hannibal.
McMorries, E. D., to New York.
Pomeroy, E. S., to 16th Nav. Dist.
Boggs, V. V. M.; Corbin, L. R., to Philadelphia.
Easter, J. M., to Mare Is.
Hammersley, F. J.; Van Buren, H. S. resignations accepted.

LIEUTENANTS (J. G.).

Abercrombie, L. A., to U. S. S. Utah.
Davis, R. K., to Nav. Acad.
Dickins, J. H., to U. S. S. Eagle 47.
Dunbar, H. S., to U. S. S. Mayflower.
Ernest, G. E., to U. S. S. Tennessee.

ENSIGNS.

Kleam, G., resignation accepted.

These orders, published today, are dated July 30:

COMMANDERS.

Adams, R. R., to N. Y. and N. J. Dists., inspr. of powder, Atlantic Coast.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

Griffin, M., to Battle Fit.

LIEUTENANTS.

Dickey, F. C., to Battle Fit.
Harrell, R. H., to Scouting Fit.
McConnell, R. P.; McKellar, E. P., to Battle Fit.
Rockey, C. H., to Nav. Acad.
Northington, P. O., to Nav. Acad.
Ross, W. T., to San Diego.

LIEUTENANTS (J. G.).

Curtin, L. W., to Battle Fit.
Long, E. R. de; Ketcham, D., to Pensacola.
Miller, C. G., to U. S. S. Arkansas.
Parker, H. R., to Nav. Acad.

Wills for Probate.

Manhattan.

BARNES, MARY MAY. Estate, $60,000. To Elizabeth Heironimus, sister, $10,000; Baltimore, $2,000; Frank T. Yonley, brother, of Woodson, Ark., $2,000; residue to two nieces, Jean Veva Leach and Elizabeth Yonley Bryarly, of Redondo, Cal. The latter and Richard Bryarly of Winchester, Va., are executors.

DECKER, JOHN W. (July 24). Estate, more than $10,000. To Anna M. Decker, widow, all personal property and income from real estate for life. This passes to two children, Francis Keil Decker and Annette C. Decker, upon her death. The widow, who lives at 180 Riverside Drive, is named executrix.

GATES, MARY WOOD (July 14). Estate, more than $10,000. To William C. Wood, brother, household furnishings and other effects; Beulah Wood, niece, $25,000 in trust until 21; Arnold Wood Jr., nephew, Gilbert C. Wood Jr., nephew, and Louise Wood, niece, each $5,000; William C. Wood, Gilbert C. Wood and Arnold Wood, brothers, each equal shares of residue. They are executors.

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Letters of administration were granted by Surrogate James F. Norton on the estate of Emily Gallagher to Margaret Gallagher, 216 Bergen St., Jersey City, bond, $2,000, and on the estate of Margaret Belus to John Belus of 354 Forest St., Kearny, bond $2,000.

ESSEX COUNTY.

CURTIS, ELLA J., Montclair (July 4). To daughter, Winifred C. Smith, and son, Harry C., $500 each; residue equally among unmarried daughters, Franklin S. Smith, son-in-law, executor.

CORRIGAN, JOHN, Newark (July 14). To brothers, Bartley and James, $5 each; residue to brother, William T. F. Foyle, executor.

Queens.

ARNEMANN, JOHN H. (July 23). Estate, over $6,000, to widow, Kate W. Arnemann of 391 Amity Street, Flushing, executrix.

LUX, MINNA (June 30). Estate $13,000, to husband, Fritz Lux of 173 Twelfth Avenue, Long Island City; Frieda

MISS HILLES WEDS DR. GEO. S. REYNOLDS

Republican National Committeeman's Daughter Married in Remsenburg, L. I.

SARAH B. McALL A BRIDE

Wed to Ralph de S. Childs by Rev. Dr. Webster in Brick Presbyterian Church—Other Nuptials.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRONK, L. I., Aug. 1.—Miss Elizabeth Le Hilles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hilles of New York, was married to Dr. George Stodcard Reynolds at the Remsenburg Presbyterian Church this afternoon. The Rev. Philip Steinmetz Jr. performed the ceremony. Miss Katherine Reynolds, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor and Mrs. G. H. Molthan was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Burton, Miss Priscilla Whitley, a cousin of the bride; Miss Margaret Reid and Miss Jessica Williams.

Dr. Leslie T. Webster was Dr. Reynolds's best man. Among the ushers were Frederick W. and Charles D. Hilles, brothers of the bride; G. Henry Molthan, Dr. Robert S. Grinnell, Hubert Bennett and Paul Miller. Following the wedding ceremony there was a reception for 200 guests at Seatuck House, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Hilles here. Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass.

The bride's father is the Republican National Committeeman for New York.

Moore—Sutton.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—Miss Esther Sutton, daughter of the late Mrs. Sutton and James Adams Sutton, construction engineer, of New York, was married to J. Carson Moore, son of Mrs. George Moore of Baltimore, Md., in the Second Congregational Church here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Oliver Huckel, pastor of the church, officiated. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Russell Bonner of Brookridge Drive.

Mrs. Paul Russell Bonner was matron of honor. Percy Iverson of Baltimore acted as best man and Paul Russell Bonner Jr. was page. Only the immediate families and a few friends witnessed the ceremony. The couple will reside at the Washington Apartments in Baltimore following a honeymoon trip.

Childs—McAll.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Burwell McAll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ley McAll of 2,268 Sedgwick Avenue, to Ralph de Someri Childs, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Walter Childs of Kansas City and Cambridge, Mass., took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Sydney Webster, was followed by a reception in the State Apartments of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Because of illness in the bride's family only the relations and intimate friends were present. Among them were Paul Dudley Childs, Robert Weld, Mrs. Herman H. Heineken, Robert L. McAll, Dr. Richard T. Cox, Miss Sally Seaman, Miss Sally Knight Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Cady and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Corey.

Greenberg—Kennedy.

The marriage of Miss Ethel N. Kennedy of 120 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Dr. William Bradford Greenburg of Waterbury, Conn., took place at the home of the bride on Thursday, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Cadison of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church officiated. The bride, whose brother, John Arthur Kennedy, gave her in marriage, had as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Dorothy V. Kennedy. The best man was Raymond Van Dover of Waterbury, Conn.

Miller—Lawton.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 1.—Miss Dorothy Lawton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burton L. Lawton of Meriden, and Spencer H. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Burton Miller, also of Meriden, were married this morning in St. Stephen's Church at East Haddam. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Alcott.

Mrs. Curtiss Johnson, sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. Walter Pierce acted as best man and the ushers were Curtiss Johnson and Foster Johnson of Meriden, Nathaniel T. Lane Jr. of New York and Harold R. Woodruff of this city.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Summer home of the bride's parents in East Haddam, after which Mr. and Mrs. Miller left on their wedding trip. On their return they will reside in Meriden.

Miss Lawton is a graduate of Russell Sage College and Mr. Miller is a graduate of Yale.

WEDS GIRL HE RESCUED.

G. F. Williams Marries Miss Steuart After Lake Adventure.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—Just a year ago a young man risked his life to save a young girl from drowning in Tonawanda Lake, near Charlotte, N. C.

Today that same young man and same young woman pledged their marriage vows before the altar of St. Peter's Catholic Church in Charlotte.

She was Miss Margaret Ann Steuart of Baltimore and Mount Wilson, Md. The bridegroom was George F. Williams of Charlotte and New York City. Their romance was the result of a friendship that grew out of the rescue.

Miss Steuart and Mr. Williams were two of a party of swimmers that motored to a lake about thirty miles from Charlotte to find relief from the heat. Miss Steuart swam out beyond her depth. She began to sink and cried for help. Mr. Williams rescued her.

After the ceremony today the couple left for a wedding trip. They will live in Charlotte. Miss Steuart is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Steuart of Mount Wilson, Baltimore County, and Mr. Williams is the son of Mrs. Margaret Y. Williams and the late William E. Williams of New York.

Marine Aviator Dies of Injuries.

PITTSBURGH, July 30 (AP).—Burned when his airplane was destroyed by fire yesterday after crashing at Universal, near here, Lieutenant Thomas L. Cagel of Coushatta, La., a Marine Corps air pilot, died in a hospital early today. Cagel and Sergeant Hopwood Kildow, an observer, were en route from Akron, Ohio, to Quantico, Va., the Marine Corps base, when the accident occurred. The motor developed trouble and the plane crashed when Cagel tried to make a landing. The gas line parted and the pilot was caught in the flames. Kildow suffered only slight bruises.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Sir Charles Ross is arriving from England tomorrow on the Celtic and will be at the Ambassador.

Mrs. Barclay V. McCart of 446 Park Avenue is visiting Mrs. Edward Dodd at Nantucket.

Mrs. Samuel S. Howland arrived from Europe on the Berengaria and is stopping at the Hotel Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Alan Hudson and their son, C. Alan Hudson Jr., have motored from Sunnyside, their country place at Convent, N. J., and are at the Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Spencer Hornaday of 77 Park Avenue is spending a few weeks at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

Miss Margaret Perkins and Miss Beatrice Patterson of Southampton, L. I., are spending a few days at the Hotel Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley have come from Framewood, their place at Oyster Bay, and are at the Ambassador. Colonel and Mrs. Arthur O'Brien, who have been at the Ambassador, have returned to their home in Washington.

Mrs. Rufus K. Goodenow and Miss Isabel F. Goodenow have arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria from Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves Ely have come from their home in Morristown, N. J., and are at the Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Jones of Atlanta, Ga., are also there.

Count Alexander Skrzynski and other members of the Polish Commission returned to the Ambassador yesterday from Williamstown, Mass. They are sailing for Europe on the Berengaria on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hand of 124 West Fifty-eighth Street are at Nantucket, Mass. to remain until September.

Mrs. John B. Jackson of Philadelphia is at the St. Regis for a short stay. Mr. and Mrs. James Carstairs and their daughter, Miss Phyllis Carstairs, also of Philadelphia, are at the same hotel.

Major Arthur C. Evans, U. S. A., and Mrs. Evans of Albany are at the Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Hoyt of Pryor Lane, Larchmont, have opened their home at Marblehead Neck, where they will be for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Almy Cammann, who have been spending the Summer at Tuxedo Park, have gone to Onteora Park for August.

Miss Helen Audenried of Philadelphia is at the Plaza for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Talmage of Mendham N. J., are at the St. Regis, where Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, who came from Mount Kisco, are also staying.

Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay, who has been at the Plaza for several days, left yesterday for Newport.

Mrs. James McVickar returned to her apartment at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday, after a short visit in Philadelphia.

Washington.

Secretary Kellogg will be joined tomorrow by Mrs. Kellogg, who has been in their home in St. Paul for several weeks, the longest visit she has made there since the Secretary went to London as the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Attorney General Sargent will return tomorrow from a short motor trip to near-by resorts.

Secretary and Mrs. Hoover are expected to arrive in Washington Tuesday from California, where they have been for several months.

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier, will not open the embassy on his return to Washington the first of this week, but with the other members of the Belgian debt funding commission will live at Wardman Park Hotel.

The Columbian Minister and Señora de Olaya have returned to their cottage at Deal Beach, N. J., after spending a few days in Washington, where they leased the house at 2,340 Massachusetts Avenue from Mrs. Frederick H. Harris and will take possession of it on their return in the Autumn.

Dwight F. Davis, Acting Secretary of War, has gone to Dark Harbor, Me., to be with his children for a few days. Mrs. Davis, who has been in Europe since the late Winter, is expected to return the middle of this month.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, who has been with Mrs. Robinson and their children in their Summer home at Herkimer, N. Y., will return to Washington tomorrow.

MISS SARAH DEXTER ENGAGED TO WED

Boston Girl Betrothed to Howes Burton of Cedarhurst, a Harvard Senior—Other Troths.

Mr. and Mrs. William Endicott Dexter of Boston, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sarah Endicott Dexter, to Howes Burton of Cedarhurst, L. I. Miss Dexter made her début in Boston during the last Winter. Mr. Burton is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Howes Burton and is a senior at Harvard. No date has been set for the wedding.

Beveridge—Coffrain.

Mrs. Martha A. Beveridge of Mount Vernon has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eunice H. Beveridge, to Edward Van Buren Coffrain of this city. Mr. Coffrain, who is the son of Mrs. G. W. Van Auker of Los Angeles, is a descendant of President Martin Van Buren. He was graduated from the University of Detroit and is now engaged in the advertising business in this city. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

Bond—Seybolt.

Mrs. Charles A. McMullen of Upper Montclair, N. J., has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Jean Bond, to Crosby Jordan Seybolt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Seybolt of Oneonta, N. Y. Miss Bond attended the Montclair State Normal School and Mr. Seybolt is a graduate of Wesleyan University, where he was a member of Chi Psi fraternity.

Smith—Kipp.

Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Smith of Yonkers, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Avril Jeanne Smith, to John Gaston Kipp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren A. Kipp, also of Yonkers. The wedding will take place early in October.

JAZZ HYMNS DRAW FIRE.

Methodist Council Asks WMCA to Change Proposed Program.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—Broadcasting of hymn tunes in dance time was opposed by the Men's Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church in conference here today, with the unanimous adoption of a resolution requesting Station WMCA of New York City to change its program set for tomorrow night. The resolution said that to broadcast the hymns in dance time would be "regarded as an insult to the Christian people not only of New York State, but of the entire nation."

The resolution, introduced by Bishop Adna W. Leonard, was said to voice the protest of 190,000 Methodists, including 800 ministers, in the Buffalo area.

Will Sing at Bryan Memorial.

Miss Artemisia Bowen, singer and recitationist, professionally known as Mme. Artemisia, who made her operatic début in Italy, is to sing "The Holy City" at the memorial service for William Jennings Bryan, which will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at Tent Evangel.

COWBOY'S 'CHAPS' MODEL FOR POIRET

Idea Is Carried Out in Fur on Prune Broadcloth With Persian Leaf Pattern.

LOOSE SLEEVES BACK AGAIN

Rich Shades of Purple, Mauve, Fuchsia, Emerald and Absinthe Feature Fashion Display.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A Buffalo Bill costume created a sensation at the opening soirée of modes for the coming season given today by Paul Poiret in his atelier, just off the Champs Elysées. M. Poiret himself, in white linen smock and gray trousers, had assembled the most elaborate assortment of models he had ever presented or brought out.

All expectations of designers or originality were realized in the display of gowns and manteaux, particularly in those for afternoon and evening wear. In the model suggested by the riding outfit of a cowboy on the trail the gown or coat had a large piece of fur added to each side covering the body from hip to hem. The idea was picturesquely illustrated in rich prune-colored broadcloth brocaded in Persian leaf pattern with gold thread. A floating panel of brown squirrel formed a godet on each side of the skirt and was matched by collar and elbow-deep cuffs of fur.

Other conspicuous novelties were loose sleeves. One model, long and tight, opened wide, bell shape, over the hem. Another was cut close fitting to the wrist, where it wrinkled in mousquetaire fashion. A third was a striking revival of the old leg of mutton sleeve, wide at the top, ballooning to the elbows, and snug below that point.

The famous Poiret panier was shown in several new variations. The bustle of last season is replaced by a chou of drapery caught up over one hip by an enormous bow to one side or directly at the back of the gown. A large formal bow with sash ends is added to a chic dancing frock in taffetas.

Poiret makes a concession to the normal waist line in models which follow naturally the uncorseted figure. His skirts mark a line midway between knee and ankle.

Velvet broadcloth, brocades, taffetas, crêpe and fine silk cashmere are used in most costumes with lamé chiffon fringe embroidery and a guimpe for evening gowns.

Wraps are cloth, velvet, brocade, brocaded silk or fur, and one sumptuous evening wrap of black velvet is entirely covered with black and white ostrich.

Poiret will use rich shades of purple, mauve, blue violet, fuchsia, emerald, absinthe and tea green and in dance frocks delicate Dresden colors.

AMERICANS AT FESTIVAL.

Greatly Enjoy "Die Meistersinger" in Munich—Hotels Are Crowded.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MUNICH, Aug. 1.—Americans composing more than a third of the capacity audience at the opening performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the Wagner-Mozart festival at the Prince Regent Theatre today, laughed uproariously, catching the humor of the splendidly rendered scene of Sachs and Beckmesser in the second act. Clear skies and lovely mild weather contributed much to an ideal festival atmosphere.

The principal roles were well taken, especially by Paul Bender of the Metropolitan Opera, as Pogner; Wilhelm Rode, Sachs; Otto Wolf, von Stolzing; Josef Gefa, Beckmesser, and Elizabeth Schumann, Eva. The excellent ensemble was under Conductor Mans Knappertsbusch.

The Mozart performances start tomorrow with "The Magic Flute." The festival will last until Sept. 9. All the Munich hotels are crowded to capacity with festival exposition visitors. There is the greatest flood of Americans since before the war.

Guard Officers Transfer by Air.

The officers of the 102d Observation Squadron of the Twenty-seventh Division of the National Guard, who, with their commands, have been in training at Camp Pine, Great Bend, N. Y., arrived at Miller Field, Staten Island, about 9 o'clock last night. They came by air as passengers in nine De Haviland airplanes. The enlisted personnel of the squadron, about 200 men, will arrive this morning in motor trucks.

Rev. F. B. Leach to Go to Tampa.

The Rev. Dr. Archibald R. Mansfield, superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, announced yesterday that the Rev. F. Barnby Leach, who for the last five years has been his assistant, had accepted the superintendency of the Seamen's Church Institute, Tampa, Fla. Buff G. Maynard will succeed Mr. Leach at the local institute.

EAST HAMPTON HUNTERS FIND HIDDEN TREASURE

Searchers on Horseback and in Auto Get Clues From Fancifully Costumed Sentinels.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—East Hampton society rode out on a treasure hunt this afternoon, crossed sand dunes and farms and village streets in search of hidden gold, and finally found the treasure buried under the flagpole of the Maidstone Club, where the expedition started.

There were two hunts—one by motor and one on horseback. Miss Maude Bouvier, who was with the automobile searchers, was the discoverer of the $100 in gold buried near the clubhouse. Those on horseback, about fifty in all, started from the East Hampton beach and ended a long search by finding the treasure buried in the sand, not fifty feet from their starting point. Ambrose Heller found the second treasure, which, like the first, was a bag of $100 in gold pieces.

At intervals along the appointed roads clues on yellow paper were given out by sentinels dressed in fanciful costumes. Jack Devereaux, Harold Salembier and Mrs. W. C. Heppenheimer were all costumed as Captain Kidd. Mrs. Harold Nichols and her two children were dressed as a Princess and two little Princesses. Mrs. Wallace Chauncey was a forbidding figure as a one-eyed witch. John Drew, gorgeous in medieval Spanish raiment, represented Ponce de Leon. Others who gave out clues to the searchers included William Leslie, George Ethridge, Henry Lake, Frederick Lake and Edward Avery.

The $100 treasure for the winner of the motor hunt was given by Joseph Seamon, while the $100 in gold for those on horseback was provided by William H. Woodin. Mrs. George Ethridge, Chairman of the Hunt Committee, was assisted by Mrs. Hamilton King, Mrs. Paul Salembier, Mrs. William S. Bouvier, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Harry L. Hamlin, Mrs. Frances Newton, Mrs. Harold O. Barker, Mrs. Alfred Bell, Mrs. John V. Bouvier Jr., Mrs. Wallace Chauncey, Mrs. Phelan Beale, Mrs. Shepard Krech, Mrs. Walter Keck, Mrs. James McMann, Mrs. John L. Hutton, Mrs. John Cole, Mrs. Matthew C. Fleming, Mrs. Philip Ruxton, Mrs. Clarence Alcott and Mrs. Ancell H. Ball.

The posters and handbills for the hunt were designed by Hamilton King. One was auctioned off last night for the benefit of the club's entertainment fund.

A buffet luncheon for 200 guests preceded the hunt, while 300 gathered at the club late in the afternoon for tea.

Among those who took part in the festivities were Mrs. Charles Carscallen, Miss Jane K. Zevely, Miss Marguerite Taylor, Miss Frances Jones, Miss Margaret Wallace, Miss Judith Hamlin, Miss Jeanne Leonard, Mrs. Lewis M. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Noyes, Sherman Jenney, Craigh Leonard, Walter Merrill, John V. Bouvier 3d and Major S. Fullerton Weaver.

MURIEL M'CORMICK ASPIRES TO OPERA

Emulates Her Stepmother, Ganna Walska, in a Back Yard Studio at Lake Forrest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP).—In a backyard studio, 20 by 16 feet, in Lake Forest, Miss Muriel McCormick, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, is fostering operatic ambitions, emulating her stepmother, Ganna Walska, the Polish singer.

Miss McCormick is diligent in her studies, spending many hours in daily practice, and is progressing favorably, report her preceptors, who include operatic stars appearing here. Over the door of the studio, erected in the George A. McKinlock home in Lake Forest, Ill., where she is spending the Summer, is inscribed "Our Little Tower of Strength."

Miss McCormick is the daughter of Harold F. McCormick, harvester magnate, and Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick. At one time she took up dramatic art and at another operated a modiste shop in a partnership.

FOR AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

State Symphony to Play Submitted Works at Ten Rehearsals.

An invitation has been extended to American composers in all parts of the country to submit their symphonic compositions to be played at the ten special rehearsals which the State Symphony Orchestra will give at Carnegie Hall. The compositions will be played at these rehearsals in the order of their receipt by the orchestra. Dr. Eugene Noble, Director of the Juilliard Music Foundation, Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, Henry Souvaine, Leonard Liebling and Frank Patterson compose the Advisory Committee.

All compositions must be sent to the State Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, New York City, addressed to the Advisory Committee, Composers' Rehearsals. Composers will be notified on or before Oct. 1 the date on which the works will be performed. The ten rehearsals will be competitive, and at least one composition will be chosen for a place on one of the regular State Symphony programs next season.

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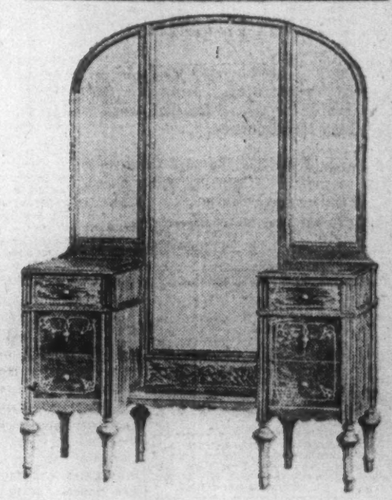
BEDROOM SUITES

$154



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and Wednesday—so that you may conveniently shop with your family at the most conveniently located store in the City. Tubes and Subways for Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers direct to Gimbels.

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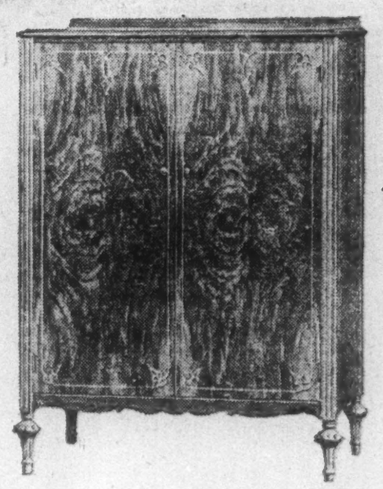

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Value

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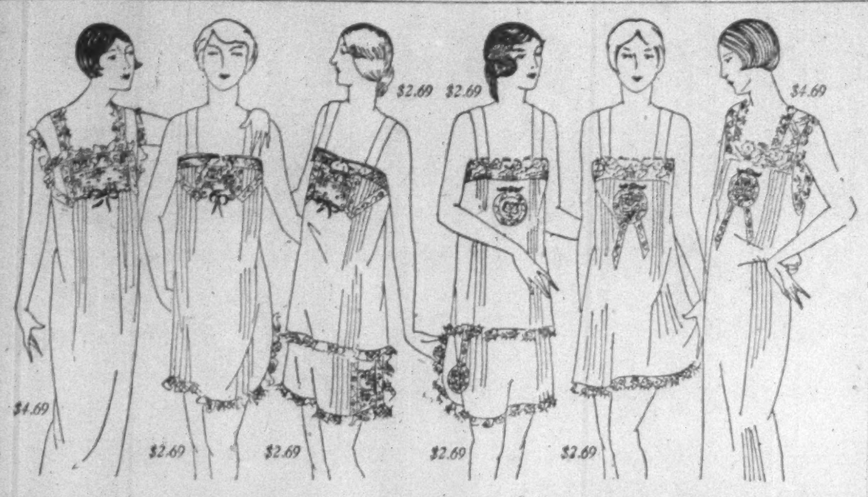

Extraordinary Sale! 1100 Pieces
SILK LINGERIE

Crepe de Chine in Dainty Colors—Lace Trimmed

$2.69 EACH

VEST CHEMISES
STEP-IN DRAWERS
ENVELOPE CHEMISES

For Every Vest Chemise there is a pair of matching French Step-in Drawers. $2.69 each. Unbelievably low priced for such crepe de chine, exquisitely lace trimmed.

For Every Envelope Chemise there is a lovely gown to match. Chemise, $2.69; Gown, $4.69. The Chemises have bodice tops, gathers at hips. Many are the new waist line style.

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GOWNS Matching the Envelope Chemises

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New Ideas in Styles
New Ideas in Trimmings
New Values in Silk Underwear.

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At Just **HALF** of Yesterday's Prices

None C. O. D. *No Approvals* *All Sales Final*

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1	Agnes Model for Women	$295	$147.50
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1	Yette Lancry Model for Women	$135	$67.50
1	Yette Lancry Model for Women	$125	$62.50
2	Yette Lancry Models for Women	$95	$47.50
25	Dresses for Women	$49.50	$24.75
20	Dresses for Women	$39.75	$19.88
30	Dresses for Women	$29.75	$14.87
75	Dresses for Women	$15.00	$7.50
34	Dresses for Misses	$39.75	$19.88
11	Dresses for Misses	$45.00	$22.50
10	Dresses for Misses	$49.50	$24.75
4	Dresses for Misses	$55.00	$27.50
8	Dresses for Misses	$59.50	$29.75
5	Dresses for Misses	$65.00	$32.50
3	Dresses for Misses	$69.50	$34.75
4	Dresses for Misses	$75.00	$37.50
	BLOUSES		
90	Blouse Ensembles	$5.95	$2.98
150	Cotton Crepe Tunics	$2.00	$1.00
200	Silk Blouses, Tunics	$5.00	$2.50
100	Silk Blouses, Tunics	$3.95	$1.98
	SUITS		
6	Costume Suits for Women and Misses	$98	$49.75
28	Ensemble Suits for Women and Misses	$48	$24.00
22	Costume Suits for Women and Misses	$36	$18.00
30	Knicker Suits for Women and Misses	$3.49	$1.75
15	Flannel Suits for Women and Misses	$10.95	$5.48
	SKIRTS		
150	Skirts for Women and Misses	$3.95	$1.95
100	Skirts for Women and Misses	$5.00	$2.50
62	Skirts for Women and Misses	$8.95	$4.50

No.	Description	Were	Are
	MISSES' COATS		
18	Sleeveless Coats	$9.75	$4.98
9	Capes	$49.75	$24.88
5	Coats	$39.75	$19.88
	WOMEN'S COATS		
20	Women's Coats	$89.50	$44.75
10	Women's Coats	$79.50	$39.75
16	Women's Coats	$69.50	$34.75
15	Women's Coats	$49.50	$24.75
12	Women's Coats	$39.50	$18.75
24	Women's Coats	$29.50	$14.75
3	Women's Coats	$135.00	$67.50
	KNIT SPORTSWEAR		
4	Imported Knit Suits	$35.00	$17.50
4	Imported Knit Suits	$25.00	$12.50
15	Imported Knit Suits	$10.00	$5.00
8	Imported Knit Dresses	$35.00	$17.50
2	Imported Knit Dresses	$25.00	$12.50
2	Imported Knit Dresses	$49.50	$24.75
9	Imported Knit Dresses	$20.00	$10.00
7	Imported Knit Dresses	$15.00	$7.50
4	Imported Knit Dresses	$18.75	$9.25
	GIRLS' APPAREL		
15	Girls Coats	$5.00	$2.50
20	Girls Coats	$19.75	$9.88
18	Girls Coats	$16.50	$7.95
10	Girls Coats	$24.75	$12.38
10	Junior Coats	$29.75	$14.88
20	Ensemble Suits for Girls	$10.00	$5.00
8	Ensemble Suits for Girls	$17.50	$8.75
15	Ensemble Suits for Girls	$12.95	$6.48
3	Ensemble Suits for Girls	$24.75	$12.38
400	Tub Dresses for Girls	$1.95	98c
225	Embroidered Peasant Dresses	$3.95	$1.98
25	Silk Dresses for Girls	$10.00	$5.00
30	Wool Jumper Dresses for Girls	$1.95	98c
16	Wool Jumper Dresses for Girls	$3.95	$1.98
150	Khaki Middy blouses	$1.95	98c
100	Girls' Sheer Dresses	$3.95	$1.98

All Sizes in the Lot—But Not in Every Style

GIMBELS APPAREL SALONS—*Third Floor*

The Great Annual August Sale of
SHEETS : BLANKETS : LINENS

An annual event—planned far in advance—to give you the best values obtainable. We have forced down last year's prices—they're lower this year by a good margin. We could tell you how we bought Utica sheets at a time when wholesale prices had dropped—we could tell you that we secured the best bedspread values we ever saw—we could tell you the whole story of months of concentrated effect. Instead of which—

These Prices Tell Their Own Story!

UTICA SHEETS : $1.39

THE UTICA STEAM COTTON MILLS, UTICA, N.Y. — 81x90 — UTICA — SHEET — QUALITY GUARANTEED

Bleached; Size Before Hemming. 81x90. Regularly $1.75

All sizes measured before hemming.

	Regular	Sale
Size 54 x 90	$1.30	$1.09
Size 63 x 90	$1.45	$1.19
Size 63 x 99	$1.60	$1.29
Size 72 x 90	$1.60	$1.29
Size 72 x 99	$1.75	$1.39
Size 72 x 108	$1.95	$1.59
Size 81 x 90	$1.75	$1.39
Size 81 x 99	$1.95	$1.59
Size 90 x 99	$2.10	$1.79
Size 90 x 108	$2.35	$1.99

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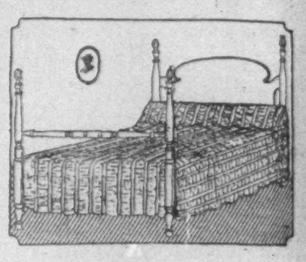
	Regular	Sale
Size 42 x 36	41c	32c
Size 45 x 36	43c	34c
Size 45 x 38½	46c	38c
Size 50 x 38½	53c	42c
Size 54 x 36	55c	45c

JACQUARD SPREADS

This is a value you've waited for! **$2.85**

Lovely stripes; high standard quality, neatly scalloped edges. Sizes for twin and double beds. Long enough to cover the top of pillows. In these colors:

Copen Blue—Old Rose
Orchid and Gold

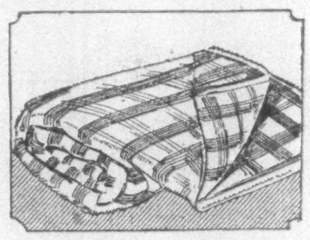


RAYON SPREADS: $4.85

Made of the lustrous and long wearing rayon. Neatly scalloped edges. Sizes for twin and double beds. Long enough to cover tops of pillows. In solid colors: Copen Blue, Old Rose, Orchid and Gold.

All Wool
BLANKETS : $5.75
(EACH)

New plain colored grounds with dainty hair line stripe. Highly mercerized sateen bindings to match. Size 66x80 inches. In Copen Blue, Old Rose, Coral, Camel color and Orchid.



All Wool
Plaid Blankets
$7.85
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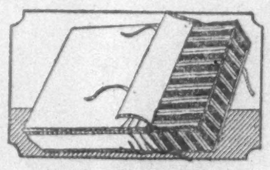
Large block designs. These blankets are made specially for Gimbels. In Copen Blue, Old Rose, Grey and Tan. Size 66 x 80 inches. Finished with wide sateen binding.



Unbleached MATTRESS COVERS
$1.39 $1.59

Standard quality, with reinforced seams. Box effects. Taped edge. The small and twin bed sizes at $1.39. Three-quarter and full size at $1.59.

Wool Filled
COMFORTS : $5.85

Top covering of daintily figured material with plain borders. Full size. Splendid value. In Blue, Rose, Orchid and Gold.

COMFORTS : $4.85

Filled with Fluffy Cotton

Covered with pretty figured mull; filling is of fluffy cotton, light and warm. In dainty Blue, Rose, Orchid and Gold. Full size. Buy for the extra covering or the guest room.

BLANKETS: $10.75
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All wool blankets made of high-grade stock; wide bindings. In Rose, Blue, Grey, and Tan. Size 70 x 80 inches.

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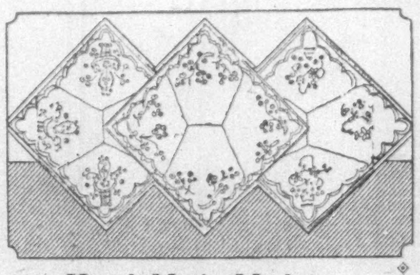
Including Real Madeira Linens at Low Prices



Hand Made Madeira
NAPKINS $4.25 Dozen

Tea and luncheon napkins. Hand scalloped with dainty hand-embroidered designs in butterfly, floral and basket patterns. On fine Irish linen. Size 12x12 inches. *$5.50 grade.*

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Lovely Madeira centerpieces in 6 elaborately hand-embroidered designs. On fine Irish linen. 36 inches in diameter - - - - - - **$2.75**

DINNER CLOTHS

Exquisitely hand-embroidered Madeira cloths on fine round thread Irish linen. 72 inches in diameter. *$21.00 grade* - - - - **$13.50**

HUCK TOWELS

Pure linen hemmed huck face towels. In pink, lavender or gold colored borders. Size 20x36. Each **59c**

DAMASK CLOTHS $2.38

Pure Irish linen satin damask table cloths; extra heavy, with an unusually soft glossy finish. In six pretty floral designs. Size 70x70 inches. *$3.50 grade.*

DAMASK NAPKINS $3.98 Doz.

Pure Irish linen double satin damask dinner napkins. In four pretty floral and striped designs. Size 22x22 inches. *$6.00 grade.*

DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS

Double satin damask with fine high luster. In four choice designs. Sizes to fit the new oblong tables.

Size 2x2 Yards. *$8.50 grade.* Sale Price - **$5.75**

Size 2x2½ Yards. *$10.75 grade.* Sale Price - **$7.25**

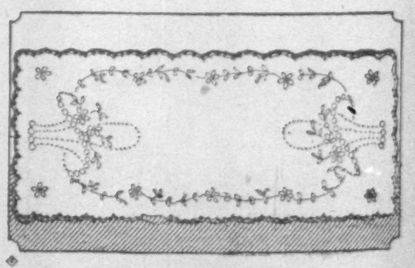
Size 2x3 Yards. *$12.75 grade.* Sale Price - **$8.75**

NAPKINS
To Match. Size 22x22 inches, Dozen **$7.25**
$10.75 grade

LINEN DINNER SETS

Pure linen satin damask hemstitched dinner sets. Special soft finish. Neatly boxed ready for use. Several choice designs, including the plain satin band pattern. Set consists of one cloth and six napkins, size 20x20 inches.

Size 66 x 66; set - **$6.75** | Size 66 x 86; set - **$8.25** | Size 66 x 104; set - **$9.75**



600 Madeira
SCARFS $2.00

Size 18x36 inches. *$3.50 grade*

Beautifully hand-embroidered in a number of lovely designs. Perfect matching sizes.

Size 18x45 - - - - - - $2.50
Size 18x54 - - - - - - $3.00

DINNER CLOTHS

Madeira Cloths in a choice of exquisitely embroidered designs on fine round thread Irish linen.

Size 54x 72, *$25 grade* - - - $15.00
Size 63x 90, *$35 grade* - - - $21.00
Size 78x108, *$50 grade* - - - $30.00

MADEIRA TOWELS

Made of fine Irish linen huck, hand scalloped and with dainty hand-embroidered ends. Size 15x23 inches - **$1.00**

Towels 75c

Pure Irish linen, grass bleached. Hemstitched; snow white. Size 20x36. *$1.25 grade.*

Towels 59c

Big, spongy Turkish towels; heavy, close underweave. Colored borders. Size 24x46.

Huck Towels

Pure linen huck face towels; hemstitched ends and corded borders. Size 17 x 32. $4.68 per doz. grade. **$3.00** Dozen

Toweling 18c yd.

Pure Irish linen toweling for hand, roller or dish towels. With red or blue border. *25c grade.*

Towels 34c

Pure Irish linen tea, glass, kitchen or pantry towels. Name kitchen or glass cloth woven in red or blue. *49c grade.*

GIMBELS LINEN SHOP—Second Floor

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers, Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

The New York Times.

E *** SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925.

DEMAND TO OPEN DEPEW PLACE GROWS

5,000 Sign Petition Urging Craig to Ratify City's Agreement With New York Central.

MILLER PLAN ENDORSED

Fifth Av. Association's Work in Behalf of Project Gets Widespread Approval.

ASK FOR EARLY ACTION

Business Leaders Agree That 'Bottle Neck' at Grand Central Terminal Should Be Remedied.

More than 5,000 signatures, including those of many leading business men, have been placed on a petition to Controller Charles L. Craig to certify the City of New York's agreement with the New York Central Railroad Company to open Depew Place, on the eastern side of the Grand Central Terminal, and thus open to its fullest capacity the city's widest thoroughfare—Park Avenue. The Fifth Avenue Association launched the movement to impress Controller Craig with the popular demand for the improvement which was initiated by Borough President Julius Miller of Manhattan.

The association, which has advocated the opening of Depew Place for five years, and which has supported Borough President Miller at every step, including the request to the Legislature to enact a necessary enabling law, has furnished copies of the petition to other associations for circularization. Among those organizations seeking to convince Controller Craig that he should no longer hold up the improvement are the Merchants' Association, Broadway Association and Citizens Union.

Practically every member of the Fifth Avenue Association has signed the petition, according to Captain William J. Pedrick, Vice President and General Manager of the organization. Captain Pedrick pointed out that the Board of Estimate had approved the contract negotiated with the New York Central by Borough President Miller and that the Mayor had signed the contract in May, 1924.

Miller Plan Indorsed.

The Fifth Avenue and allied associations have all indorsed the Miller plan for opening Depew Place, which is regarded as the worst traffic "bottle neck" in the city. It is their contention that "no similar relief of traffic is available in the centre of the city for anything like the cost of this improvement." The Fifth Avenue Association's announcement says:

"Already, among the members of the various organizations interested, it is estimated that five thousand petitions have been signed. Almost unanimously the members of the Fifth Avenue Association have responded. The Merchants' Association is receiving hundreds of petitions from its members. The Forty-second Street Property Owners and Merchants' Association reports its membership signed up almost to a man. The Central Mercantile Association has just requested a large number of additional petitions.

"Arrangements are being perfected by which members of other civic bodies throughout the city will also have an opportunity to indicate their desires in the matter. It is hoped that an overwhelming popular demand will convince the Controller that he should sign the agreements so that work may commence at once."

Captain Pedrick made public extracts from many of the city's business leaders approving the plan. Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson wrote:

"I consider this to be one of the most important improvements necessary in the entire city and it should be done immediately."

Samuel Kurzman praised the plan worked out by President Miller for relief of traffic at Depew Place and said:

"I do hope that Controller Craig will not delay this needed improvement much longer."

John S. Burke, Vice President of B. Altman & Co., after writing that traffic relief was of paramount importance and that no other improvement would "bring greater advantage to the business of this section," further said:

"I wish you every success in your effort to stimulate action by the Controller."

Ancell H. Ball, President of Best & Co., wrote: "The present traffic situation grows more menacing to business every day. Unless something is done to improve it, the entire city will suffer, and I hope that your efforts to secure action in this matter will be successful."

Franklin Simon wrote: "If the Controller will sign these agreements it will confer a distinct benefit upon the business community of this section."

Thomas A. Reynolds, Vice President of the National City Bank, said that "in my opinion, this improvement should be made and no unnecessary time should be lost in bringing it about."

Capacity of Avenue Reduced.

Captain Pedrick pointed out that a recent traffic count at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street showed that the daily north and south traffic on Park Avenue amounted to 27,000 vehicles. The capacity of the avenue is reduced to 18,000 vehicles daily by the "bottle neck" at the Grand Central Terminal. Captain Pedrick further said:

"Ever since our association made the application to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1920, we have

Continued on Page Two.

Conscience Stricken Robber, 3 Nights Sleepless, Gives Up

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—After three sleepless nights, during which he said his conscience would not let him rest, Harry Morrison of Scranton, Pa., walked into Police Headquarters here today and declared he had robbed the local lodgerooms of the Eagles, on South Michigan Avenue, and had buried the loot in the sand on the bathing beach.

He directed detectives to the spot and $584 in bills wrapped in paper and partly destroyed by the salt water was found just beneath the sand surface where thousands of bathers had walked during the three weeks the money was hidden there. Morrison was held for the Grand Jury.

BISHOP STILL IN JAIL, LAWYER WINS STAY

Legal Provision, Barring Service of Writ on a Jew on Saturday, Saves Gluck.

HIS ARREST DUE TOMORROW

Archbishop Platon Would Pardon Bishop Adam, Foe in Church Row, but Wants Gluck Jailed.

Maurice B. Gluck, attorney for Bishop Adam Philippovsky, who was sentenced with his client to thirty days in jail for contempt of court, received a brief respite yesterday because of legal provisions prohibiting the service of commitment papers on a Jew on Saturday. The Bishop was arrested and began serving his sentence in the Ludlow Street Jail on Friday.

Gluck took advantage of the added day of liberty to file in the County Clerk's office an appeal from Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy's contempt order which followed the Bishop's defiance of a previous order to turn over the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, at 15 East Ninety-seventh Street, to Archbishop Platon Rodzestvensky.

While both Archbishop Platon and his attorney, H. H. Shepard, of the firm of Battle, Vandiver, Levy & Vantine, have indicated their willingness to have Bishop Adam pardoned, should Judge Levy be willing to remit his sentence, they feel that the Bishop's refusal to vacate the cathedral was prompted largely by Gluck's advice and are bent on seeing that the warrant for his arrest, which is now in Mr. Shepard's possession, is executed.

Today being Sunday, the service of the warrant will have to be postponed again, but Gluck's arrest is expected the first thing Monday. Meanwhile he refuses to make any statement other than charging that his present trouble is due entirely to the newspapers.

There will be no services at the Russian Cathedral today. Archbishop Platon has given orders to have the church and rectory thoroughly renovated, and next Sunday he plans to reconsecrate the church and hold thanksgiving services. He asserts that Bishop Adam is not really a Bishop and that his presence in the cathedral in that capacity has desecrated the building.

At the request of the Archbishop the police guard which had been stationed in front of the cathedral for the past six weeks was dismissed yesterday. Extra patrolmen were stationed in the immediate vicinity of the church, however, to be ready for an emergency.

While Bishop Adam's supporters are not expected to make any attack on the rectory, the police believe that when services are held again in the church the Bishop's party will retaliate by interrupting them as Platon's constituents did while Bishop Adam was in power.

BACKS WORLD PEACE MOVE.

New York Council of Knights of Columbus to Ask Cooperation.

New York Council 124 of the Knights of Columbus has gone on record in support of widespread organization for the promotion of international peace. With that end in view the Council at its last meeting adopted the following resolution, which will be presented at the next meeting of the New York Chapter:

"Resolved, That the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus vote affirmatively, requesting that proper steps be taken as soon as possible to ask the New York delegates to the next national convention of our order to present for its consideration a resolution that the Knights of Columbus go on record as endorsing the past peace pronouncements of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States and as well the future directions of the hierarchy that may issue, tending to more widespread organization of international peace. Furthermore, that if such resolution be passed, the national body be also instructed to so inform the hierarchy at their next assembly in Washington, and also our beloved Pontiff, Pius XI."

The next General Council of the Knights of Columbus is to be held at Duluth.

FIREMEN'S FETE AT SHORE.

85 Companies Will Compete at Long Beach Wednesday.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 1.—More than eighty-five fire departments from nearly every town and village, will participate in the twentieth annual parade and tournament of the Nassau County Volunteer Firemen's Association here next Wednesday. Many business men, closing shop, will visit the events. This city, acting as host, will be decorated with flags and banners as a welcome to thousands of visitors, besides the fire companies.

The parade will start at 10 A. M. and will be reviewed by city, county and State officials. The tournament will get under way at 1 o'clock on Broadway.

Frees Men Imprisoned for Debt.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 1 (AP).—H. M. Casey, an East St. Louis grocer, held in the St. Clair County Jail here since April 3 under an old imprisonment-for-debt law, was released yesterday under a writ of habeas corpus. William L. Pussley, Casey's former customer, had paid $1 a day for the debtor's board in jail. Judge Crow ruled that "the statute authorizing imprisonment for debt is out of line with our present day civilization."

DRIVE FOR $2 BILL GETS NEW SUPPORT

Federal Efficiency Bureau Joins Treasury's Move to Economize in Paper Money.

HUGE BULK OF $1 NOTES

More Than 800 Tons Will Be Circulated This Year—Handling of It Entails Great Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—More than 800 tons of one-dollar bills will be put in circulation by the Government this year, as compared with 90 tons in 1900, according to a statement made today by the Federal Bureau of Efficiency, which has joined the Treasury in a campaign to popularize the two-dollar bill as well as other bills of higher denominations.

The bureau has been making a study of the facts as to the manner in which the paper currency issued by the Government is used and it finds that the public is wedded to the one-dollar bill. The popularity of the one-dollar bill is attributed in part to necessity and in part to habit.

"Automobiles, movies and higher prices have made it necessary to carry more pocket money than of old," says the bureau. "They may have started the run on one-dollar bills, but it is believed to have gone further than is necessary or economical. The public is believed to be using more one-dollar bills than is in its own interest.

"Men are getting the habit of carrying ten or fifteen ones in their pockets when they formerly carried fives and tens. This means that ten or fifteen bills are being subjected to wear where formerly two or three served. Banks and other change makers have drifted too far in giving out small denomination bills in change. This has meant a stupendous growth in the bulk of paper currency."

Economy in Paper and Time.

The bureau is interested in the movement to induce a wider use of bills of higher denomination instead of the one dollar certificates because it wants to see economy in the production of paper money. It also makes the argument that a great deal of time could be saved to the individual by a more general use of the two-dollar bill as a substitute for the one-dollar denomination. In this connection the bureau states:

"The development of so bulky a currency is uneconomical from the standpoint of its users. The individual loses time in having his change counted out to him in small bills. He loses time again in counting it out when he makes a purchase. The merchant has a great bulk of small bills that he must count at the end of the day's business, that he turns into the bank where they must again be counted.

"The bank has an added task in handling this bulky currency if, for example, it is a member of the Federal Reserve System and wants to send its extra currency to the Reserve Bank. Both banks have to count a bulky shipment. The Reserve Bank may want to send the used notes to Washington for redemption. It is forced to count innumerable small denomination bills.

"Every one of these processes is complicated in proportion to the excess of the denomination of the bills to be handled. The larger the denomination of the bills the easier and more economical the task.

"Obviously, it is easier to count a thousand dollars in tens than in ones. The greater the number of bills in that thousand dollars the greater is the chance of making mistakes. The business community suffers from a too great use of one-dollar bills.

Extra Work for Government.

"When these bills reach Washington they must be counted and recounted, sorted according to currency type, examined lest they be counterfeit, destroyed with proper formality. The smaller the denomination the greater the work in thus retiring any given thousand dollars.

"New money must be issued in the place of that destroyed. The life of a dollar bill is but seven months. It completes its cycle and is replaced in that time. If one ten-dollar bill can be made to take the place of ten ones, the expense of maintaining $10 in circulation is one-tenth as great. If fives can replace ones, there is a corresponding saving. If twos can be made to serve, the cost will be reduced to one-half.

"The two-dollar bill, the efficiency experts believe, is a useful denomination that has fallen into disuse for no sound reason, but merely because it is believed to be unlucky. In Canada the smallest piece of paper money in use is a ten-shilling bill, which is worth a little more than the two-dollar bill. A bill of similar value is found useful elsewhere. Why not in the United States?

ROYALTY AT LADY ASTOR'S.

London Wondered How She Would Seat Her Distinguished Guests.

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—A dinner party given by Lady Astor a few evenings ago and attended by two Queens, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke and Duchess of York and other notables, attracted much attention in English society circles, and there was much speculation among those interested in social form as to how the hostess arranged the seating at the table.

The affair was easily one of the most brilliant of the London season, the guests having been asked to the Astor town house in St. James Square to meet Sir Edward and Lady Gregg, who soon leave for several years' residence in Kenya Colony, Africa.

Among those who attended the dinner were Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who sat at Lord Astor's right, and Queen Marie of Rumania, who sat at his left. The Duke of York sat at Lady Astor's right, and the Archbishop of Canterbury at her left, with the Duchess of York next to the Archbishop.

Among the other guests were Lady Patricia Ramsay, the Earl of Balfour, Lord and Lady Cavan, Lord Hartington and Lord and Lady Salisbury. Those who came in for the dancing afterward included Princess Marie José of Belgium and her hostess, Baroness Moncheur, Lord and Lady Plymouth, the Duchess of Portland, Lord and Lady Seymour and Lord Gage.

State Acts to Prevent Boston Strike.

BOSTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration intervened today in the threatened strike of building trades workers in Boston, calling a conference of workers and employes for Monday morning.

French President Meets "Queen of Holland"; Finds This Is Name of Biggest Cut Diamond

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Doumergue received one of the greatest surprises of his long official career during a recent visit to the Decorative Arts Exposition.

One of his suite halted the Presidential party in front of one of the most elaborate pavilions and said: "Monsieur President, kindly step in here and I will introduce you to the Queen of Holland."

The President had not been officially advised regarding a contemplated visit by the ruler of the Netherlands. Neither was he aware that the Queen was in Paris incognito. He demurred at the unconventional manner in which his aid desired him to meet royalty from a friendly State, but the wide smiles of his entourage intrigued him and he finally entered the building.

"The Queen of Holland" proved to be the largest cut diamond in the world, weighing 136 carats and admirably cut without a flaw. Diamond experts explained to the President that it has a transparent light sky-blue color hitherto unknown in the realm of precious stones.

"It was found ten years ago in Cape Colony and belongs to an American firm on Fifth Avenue, New York," they told the President. "No one but an American could own such a treasure."

"How much is this little rock worth?" asked the President, taking the diamond in his hand.

"It is valued at between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 francs" (about $1,500,000 at the present rate of exchange), was the reply.

"A poor functionary like me would have to work twenty years to become the owner of this little bauble," M. Doumergue volunteered.

The President of the French Republic receives a salary of 1,000,000 francs yearly.

SAYS CITY IS STINGY TOWARD LIBRARY

Clement W. Coumbe, Educational Editor, Writes a Protest to Mayor Hylan.

BOOKS ON THE DECREASE

Appropriations for Purchase Radically Reduced—Trained Personnel Underpaid.

Protesting against what he calls "the penurious action of the Board of Estimate" in its failure to support adequately the New York Public Library and its branches, Clement W. Coumbe, an educational writer and editor, of 570 East 141st Street, has written a letter to Mayor Hylan in which he declares that conditions in this city are "pitiful."

Mr. Coumbe reminds the Mayor that appropriations by the city for the purchase of new books within recent years have been reduced to less than one-half the sum appropriated for 1920 and that New York pays its trained library employes much less than the teachers in its elementary school.

Under the head "Ugly Facts," Mr. Coumbe wrote to Mayor Hylan:

"The book-purchase appropriations of recent years tell the conditions: $127,000 in 1920, $100,000 in 1921, $60,000 in 1922, $61,000 in 1923, 1924 and 1925. This has caused the alarming diminution of 45,612 volumes in the last few years, instead of an increase for the growing number of readers. Just think of it! For fifty branch libraries $60,000, or $1,200 per library!

"And now the pitiful conditions set up by this penurious action of the Board of Estimate has cleaned out the ranks of library staffs from lack of a bare living wage. Fresh recruits are continuously called in to train to become librarians of more far-seeing, and therefore more liberal, institutions. Forty-six per cent. of these trained workers are paid from $82.67 to $102.42 per month—and no pension. No wonder the staffs' personnel changes so many times per year. The teachers in elementary schools get $125 to $239.58 per month."

"New York City stands disgraced among the larger cities of the United States. She stands in the list of appropriations (for libraries only) per capita near the bottom.

"If our circulating libraries had more books this city might have less gangs and hold-ups. But there are not enough books for us all. The Board of Estimate's apparent attempt to starve readers is succeeding."

STAFF TURNOVER IS HEAVY.

A Fifth of the Trained Librarians Resign Each Year.

The majority of the trained librarians who serve the public of New York City receive between $82.67 and $102.42 a month, according to a statement issued yesterday by Miss Harriet S. Wright, President of the Staff Association, composed of nearly a thousand employes of the New York Public Library.

Among the thirty-six leading cities of the United States, New York City stands thirty-third in its per capita appropriation for salaries, according to the statement, which continues:

"In consequence chiefly of the low pay twenty-one per cent. of the trained staff of the New York public library resign each year, entailing constant changes of personnel, with consequent detriment to the service.

"A comparative table of the per capita amount appropriated for public library purposes by thirty-six of the leading cities of the United States shows New York to be nearly at the bottom of the list, in thirty-third place, with Des Moines, Dayton (Ohio), Detroit and Kansas City spending more than twice as much per inhabitant, Boston, Indianapolis and Portland, Ore., three times and Bridgeport and Cleveland four times as much as New York."

258th Sails for Camp Eustis.

Six hundred and fifty officers and men of the 258th Field Artillery Regiment with headquarters at 29 West Kingsbridge Road left last evening on the Old Dominion Line boat George Washington for a two weeks' training period at Camp Eustis, Va. They will return Aug. 15.

VISITING TEACHERS SAIL AROUND CITY

Four Hundred From Many Lands Are 'Guests of Mayor Hylan' on a City Vessel.

LEARN OF MAYOR'S DEEDS

An Administration Lecturer Points Out the Public Service Activities Attributed to Him.

Teachers from twenty-seven States and from Japan, Persia, Syria, France, China, Germany and Norway were the guests of Mayor Hylan yesterday on a cruise on the S. S. Colonel Clayton around Manhattan Island. The Mayor was represented on the trip by Robert H. Hibbard, Secretary of the Department of Plant and Structures, who pointed out various "improvements wrought by this Administration."

The vessel belongs to the city and is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Plant and Structures.

The passengers included both lecturers and graduate students in Summer schools at Columbia, Fordham and New York University. They were selected by the votes of other students or were appointed by Presidents of student clubs. Upon boarding the vessel at West 131st Street each received a blue card to pin on lapel or dress. Each card had a blank space for the wearer's name and address, after which the following appeared:

"New York Shore-Skyline Trip. For 400 out of city educators at Columbia, Fordham and New York University on the Colonel Clayton, tendered by Mayor Hylan, Aug. 1, 1925, through the Institute for Public Service."

On the reverse, "Public Service activities" were outlined for the benefit of the excursionists as "ferries and bridges, recreation piers, Riverside Park, garbage dumps, scows and incinerators, skyscraper restrictions, zoning, playgrounds, fire and police boats, free baths, Municipal Building, WNYC radio station, Municipal Art Commission, Aquarium, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Navy Yard drydock (U. S.), tenement supervision, hospitals, welfare hospitals, penitentiaries and city markets."

Pointing out these numerous "activities" kept Mr. Hibbard very busy, as he had to repeat lectures several times in different parts of the ship in order to be certain that all had been informed. When the Colonel Clayton entered the Harlem River he said: "See those bridges? A former Administration allowed them to deteriorate. We put them in repair and dredged the channel."

The current under High Bridge was too swift for safe navigation, Mr. Hibbard told the visiting school teachers, but this was being attended to, he said.

The trip took four and a half hours. Ham sandwiches and pears were served. Dr. R. L. Cooley, Director of Part Time Education in Milwaukee, Wis., said at the conclusion that New York was a fine city but that it didn't have as good a system of part-time schools as Milwaukee. Other guests expressed gratitude to Mayor Hylan.

N. Y. U. FACULTY CHANGES.

Shift Made to Allow Summer School Professors to Take Vacations.

New York University announced yesterday the following changes in the Faculty of the special Summer school session conducted at the University Heights branch, which will take effect tomorrow. The changes are made to allow Summer school professors to have a part of the Summer for vacations.

Perley L. Thorne, Dean of the School of Pure Arts and Sciences, will be replaced by Professor H. H. Pride in the higher mathematics courses. Dean Thorne expects to leave for Maine with his family. Professor L. McLouth, head of the German Department, will take over the courses of Professor B. Storer, upon return from his vacation. Professor J. P. Simmons will take the place of Professor A. E. Hill in the general chemistry courses.

BEEBE SUMS UP HIS AMAZING ADVENTURE

THE EXPLORER recounts his vivid quest and details his discoveries in the recent trip of the Arcturus to the Sargasso Sea and the Humboldt Current. His experiences are described graphically in the last of his series of exclusive articles.

The New York Times Magazine Section

NEXT SUNDAY

BARNARD TO CHANGE ITS PLAN OF STUDY

Students Will Have Greater Freedom in Selection of Subjects.

FEW COURSES PRESCRIBED

Fundamental Subjects Only to Be Required, Dean Gildersleeve Explains.

A sweeping change of curriculum, designed to free the student so that she may exercise her own choice of subjects of study to a greater extent, is planned for Barnard College, according to the report submitted by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and made public yesterday.

Existing requirements, according to Dean Gildersleeve, are "a patchwork of accretions and amendments which have become unduly complex and have lost unity of purpose." The fundamental aim of the new curriculum she described as follows:

"The first of the principles that has been laid down for the proposed new curriculum is that no specific courses or subjects shall be prescribed, beyond those needed to give a student certain fundamental tools useful for successful work in any field. These tools are a command of written and spoken English, the ability to read at sight, with ease, at least one foreign language, a healthy body and a knowledge of hygiene.

"To give these, the following courses are to be prescribed, except for students who can demonstrate that they have no need of them: A freshman course in English composition, a freshman course in spoken English, primarily for remedying defects of the voice; lectures on personal hygiene for freshmen, and lectures on human biology for upper classmen. All students are also to be required to take, during their four years, appropriate physical exercise.

Must Take a Major Subject.

"The Faculty believes also that each student should be required to concentrate her work sufficiently to gain a fairly thorough knowledge of one subject. It purposes, therefore, to require every candidate for the degree to take a major subject of at least twenty-eight points, carefully planned and supervised by the department in charge. This major subject a student shall not be required to choose before the end of the sophomore year, though she may choose it earlier.

"For each student the department shall prescribe such of its courses as may be necessary to give her a sound knowledge of the fundamental material of the subject and a fairly broad view of it. It shall also recommend to her such courses in other departments as may be essential to a sound knowledge of the major.

"In order to avoid too much concentration and specialization, the Faculty feels that each student should be required to distribute her work sufficiently to gain some insight into the other main divisions of human thought. It plans to require, therefore, that each student should take at least fourteen points of work in each of the three following groups or fields: Languages, literature and other fine arts, mathematics and natural sciences, and social sciences.

"Feeling that a knowledge of at least one foreign language is an extremely valuable tool and source of training, the Faculty plans also to require every student before being registered as a senior to show that she is able to read at sight with ease either French, German, Greek or Latin.

"In special cases the student may be allowed to substitute Italian or Spanish. Feeling also that some knowledge of the scientific laboratory method is valuable, the Faculty plans to require that at least eight of the fourteen points in the field of mathematics and natural sciences must be taken in a laboratory science.

Requirements for Freshmen.

"Every freshman will normally, unless there is some good reason to the contrary, be required to take at least one course in each of the three groups. Upon the nature of these introductory courses the success of the new curriculum will largely depend.

"Whether the new requirements will work well or not will depend also, of course, upon the care and efficiency of the administration and particularly on the thoroughness with which the various departments guide and instruct their 'major students.'

"It will certainly enable us to adopt the courses in a more elastic way to the abilities and the requirements of each student. It should also make the freshman year a much more stimulating one than it has been in the past, giving glimpses into fields of thought not treated in the secondary schools.

"The desire for a change has arisen partly from a widespread feeling that it is no longer possible to prescribe for all students specific subjects and courses.

"Just as we decided some years ago that no one of the laboratory sciences could be said to be more valuable than the others for all of the students, and gave them a free choice among these sciences, so the Faculty have come to feel that in other fields also it is almost impossible to say that one given subject is, for all students, more valuable than another—to say, for example, as we do now, that economics is more valuable than government."

The total registration in Barnard last year, Miss Gildersleeve said, was 1,183, an increase of 70 over the previous year. Fifty students from Teachers College and 138 from other departments of Columbia University pursued courses at Barnard.

LOS ANGELES GUARDS WATER

Armed Men Are Sent to Hawalee Reservoir in Inyo County.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1 (AP).—An armed guard was sent today to the Hawalee Reservoir property in the Owens River Valley in Inyo County, where ranchers have been trying to induce Los Angeles to purchase land made arid by lack of water. The water in question is part of the Los Angeles municipal supply.

No official intimation has been given as to the situation which created the demand for guards.

Negotiations for the purchase by Los Angeles of a vast acreage in the Owens Valley, through which the city expected to end its controversy over water rights with the ranchers, have been under way several weeks.

Airplane Photograph Shows How Auto Accident Happened

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Airplane photography was utilized in an investigation of an automobile accident here yesterday, when a view of the roads surrounding a local factory was shown to Coroner Tucker to demonstrate the way in which John Riva, an employe of the factory, had been killed when struck by an automobile while pushing a wagon across a road from one part of the plant to another.

Representatives of the company presented the photograph to show how the motorist had speeded past the plant.

FIND RARE FISHES OFF MEXICAN COAST

Scientists Return From Western Islands With a Remarkable Collection.

BRING BIRDS AND PLANTS

California Academy of Sciences Benefits by Trip of a Naval Minesweeper.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP).—The U. S. S. Ortolan, a minesweeper detailed by Secretary Wilbur for temporary duty with the California Academy of Sciences, has returned here from a trip of several months to islands off the west coast of Mexico, whither it took a party of scientists. The expedition brought back many rare specimens of birds, plants, fishes, reptiles, fossils and insects for the museum of the academy.

The party, in charge of Dr. G. Dallas Hanna, curator of paleontology in the academy, sailed April 15, bound particularly for the little known Revillagigedo Islands, 400 miles west of the Mexican mainland.

"One of the most striking collections made," related Dr. Hanna, "was of fishes about the coral reefs of these islands. Here abound great numbers of gaudy and grotesque species showing close relationship to the fishes of Hawaii. These species are slow swimming and persistently live in shallow waters. The question for the ichthyologists to answer is, How did they get where they are? Vast abyssmal depths separate the Revillagigedo Islands from all other known land. Can it be that these volcanic peaks are the above-water remnants of a former continent or archipelago now lost beneath the waves?

"The deep canyons of Socorro Island are heavily forested and here we found a veritable botanists' paradise untouched by human hands. Strange trees, flowers, vines and shrubs were on every side. Among the trees was one which immediately attracted our attention because of the large number of parrots and other birds which were feeding on the fruit. Our Mexican companions informed us that they knew of no similar fruit in Mexico, and thus far it has not been learned even to what family it belongs. It is about the size, shape and color of a ripe olive, but there the similarity ceases, because the pulp is sweet and delicious. It was very useful to us on some of our long journeys overland, where all food and water had to be carried on our backs. A sufficient supply of seeds of this tree was brought back for experimental purposes.

"We found the region about the Revillagigedo Islands, inhabited by many whales, mothers and young, just as our fathers did in the early days of whaling. They called the place the Cow Pasture for that reason.

"A spring of fresh water was relocated on Socorro Island and marked in such a way that henceforth it can be readily found. This, the only fresh water within hundreds of miles, was first found by Colonel Grayson, a California pioneer who was wrecked on the island in 1869. While getting his scant supply of water ashore from his stranded vessel his Mexican boy noticed a small land bird drinking from a tide pool. Investigation showed a large spring of excellent water flowing out of a lava wall below high tide line, and the lives of his entire party were saved thereby. Although he described the location of the spring and printed it in 1872, many people who searched for it after that failed to find it."

TSUDA FUND NOW $200,000.

Another Benefit Planned for Rebuilding of College in Tokio.

The fund for the rebuilding of Tsuda College in Tokio, which was destroyed by earthquake two years ago, and for which a Japanese benefit party was given at Jackson Heights July 25, now amounts to almost $200,000, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the fund committee, announced yesterday. Mrs. Vanderlip said that plans were being completed for another benefit party to be held near the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences this month. She said that those who had purchased tickets for the Jackson Heights party and were prevented from attending because of the rain would be admitted to the next party on those tickets.

The Jackson Heights Committee will be invited to become the nucleus of a Long Island Committee to arrange a "Peace Spectacle" to be produced in New York City next May, Mrs. Vanderlip further announced. The spectacle was conceived by the International Law Foundation, she said. The story is virtually a dramatization of history and is being written by Henrik Van Loon.

A cast of 10,000 will be employed, representing every nation in the world. At the end of the pageant the representatives of all the modern nations will march through an "Arch of Justice" to an "Altar of Peace." The committee announced that the pageant will be given for the benefit of some of the most important charities and philanthropies in the country, and that subscriptions for boxes holding eight persons were being sold for the first performance at $1,000 each.

N. Y. U. Students Honored at Camp

Colonel Russell C. Langdon, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at New York University, announced yesterday that the special delegation of New York University students at the Plattsburg Citizens' Military Training Camp had received special honorable mention for proficiency.

MINE CRISIS FORCES NEW BRITISH POLICY

Prime Minister Tests Public Opinion to Find Backing for His Course.

MINERS GAIN SYMPATHY

Report of Court of Inquiry Gives Impetus to the Demand for a Minimum Wage.

OWNERS ARE NOW DIVIDED

Nationalization of Mines or Some Form of State Control May Grow Out of Controversy.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, Aug. 1.—Stanley Baldwin has been blamed by political friend and foe alike, and also to some extent by the "Man in the Street," for dilatoriness in dealing with the crisis which threatened a national disaster. It used to be said of Lloyd George when he was Premier that in similar emergencies he waited till the eleventh hour so that his intervention might have all the éclat of a dramatic exemplification of the power of personality. Very probably such detraction of the Welsh wizard's motives was no more justified than are criticisms passed upon the present Prime Minister's course of action or what has been denounced until the last few days as his inaction.

What Mr. Baldwin was waiting for was an opportunity of judging the effect of the appeals for industrial peace which he has been making throughout the country. He wished to see for himself on which side he could best count for support. Then he would be able to throw all his weight into the scales. He is head of a Conservative Government, elected by classes which in broad political alignment are in opposition to the masses arrayed under the standards of labor. By training and association he belongs to those classes, and if he believed their best interests were really in peril he would be found in the last ditch fighting for them. That, however, is not his view. He has more than a sneaking sympathy for the underdog. The great firm with which his family has been associated for three generations always has been in the forefront of every movement to better the lot of the workers.

Both Sides Presented.

It was the threat of a strike by the miners rather than a lockout by the coal owners which first came to public notice. The owners' case had been very effectively though speciously presented. The miners' case on the other hand had been damaged in public estimation by excessive vaporings of extremists and Suspicions that at the back of the mining unrest was a deliberate plan to force nationalization of the mines. Mr. Baldwin's first move was to appoint as mediator between owners and miners a man whose bluff straightforwardness would tend to bring clearly into the open the questions in dispute. Not the most diehard Tory could suspect Mr. Bridgeman, while Mr. Baldwin himself realized that not all his followers in Parliament, nor even all his colleagues in the Cabinet, were prepared to give him an entirely free hand.

Mr. Bridgeman served his purpose. The coal owners overstated their case and took up an attitude of intransigeance which did them no good in public opinion. Then Mr. Baldwin named a committee of inquiry, whose report carried the process of public education a stage further. The coal owners were badly advised enough to quarrel with that report on the ground that it was one-sided and incomplete and gave a distorted view. They advanced the curious contention that as the miners had not been represented before the Court of Inquiry the latter had apparently been "influenced by the absence of one party and by fear of appearing to report on the case of the other." This was tantamount to saying "we made out a good case, but the court gave a decision against us because it had not heard the other side."

As a matter of fact the findings of the Court of Inquiry opened the eyes of the public so wide to the real merits of the dispute that the Prime Minister judged the opportune moment for him to step in had arrived. He realized all along the community was the only tribunal whose verdict could sooner or later enforce acquiescence of both masters and men. At the time of writing this dispatch it is not certain that public opinion has yet had an opportunity to make its voice heard, and the crisis may come to a head, but in the long run there is little question it will have a predominant influence upon developments of the struggle, if struggle there is to be.

Minimum Wage Defended.

The first essential decision of the Court of Inquiry was that the workers were justified in claiming that any wage agreement which they could be asked to accept should provide for a minimum wage. That is the whole crux of the controversy. That the Court of Inquiry should have further criticized the owners' methods declaring there was "considerable room for improving efficiency of the coal industry" was in view of the barons adding insult to injury, but its justice can hardly be doubted, seeing that no less than three different commissions in recent years have made similar recommendations, which in the main have been disregarded by the owners. Among them are many men of liberal ideas and fair conception of how far Mrs. Partington and her broom can

sweep back the tide of the workers' insistence on a living wage, but among them too are not a few modern Canutes who would bid the advancing waves "thus far and no further."

In the councils of the Mine Owners' Association there have been bitter arguments. The Yorkshire owners were generally in favor of taking a more amenable attitude than was assumed by representatives from Durham and South Wales, but the die-hards had a majority. Thus we had owners clinging to their positions and the miners flatly refusing to abandon theirs. Mr. Baldwin's efforts have been directed to obtaining from the owners a reconsideration of their attitude, which at best appears provocative. On behalf of the community which he represents he set forth the consequences which would follow in the train of a lockout unless the owners withdrew the notices due to expire Friday midnight.

The country would be faced with a crisis as grave economically as was the great war itself, and nobody could predict its course or its end.

Nationalization of mines will undoubtedly be brought a stage nearer if a settlement be not reached, for while public opinion rejected that experiment four years ago the reports of the Sankey and other commissions, which have been since then appointed to study workings of the coal industry, contained suggestions which owners have refused to carry out, with the result that some form of reorganization under control of the State will become inevitable.

OLD WEAPONS TO BE SOLD.

Wide Collection of Arms Listed for Auction Next Thursday.

Cannon models, guns, pistols and other weapons, as well as books, are to be sold at auction on Thursday morning and afternoon at the Walpole Galleries, 12 West Forty-eighth Street.

A silver-mounted North India matchlock, an 1822 flintlock musket, an American air gun of 1840 and a twelve-inch Arabian blunderbuss are numbered among the guns. In the pistols are a "cigar case" revolver, a pair of handsome silver-mounted Balkan flintlocks, a Rappahannock Forge Continental pistol never fired and two presentation Colts.

A kris, borongs and daggers from India, Europe and the Philippines, a Chinese beheading sword, a wagnur, or leopard's claw, from India—the weapon of an infamous secret society's assassins—a "Kentucky digger" and a combined axe and dagger are among the odd weapons, and there also is a Nautch girl's belt and suit of armor listed for sale.

PUTNAM DEMOCRATS READY.

Webb and Anderson to Lead Fight on G. O. P. Control.

Special to The New York Times.

GARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—With Vanderbilt Webb of Garrison named for the Democratic nomination for Assemblyman and Peter Anderson, formerly of Yonkers but now of Mahopac, for County Judge and Surrogate in Putnam County, the Democrats plan to put up a hard fight to destroy Republican control of the county.

County Judge J. Bennett Southard, who has been on the bench twenty-four years, is the favorite for re-election according to impartial observers, who predict that Mr. Webb will give Mallory Stevens, Republican, of Patterson, N. Y., a hard fight for Assemblyman if he does not defeat him. The death of Assemblyman John R. Yale, the Republicans admit, has weakened their hold on Putnam's seat in the Assembly, because they had to find a new and inexperienced candidate to replace the late Dean of the Assembly.

CHIAPAS SECCESSION DENIED

Mexican Paper Said American Envoy to Guatemala Was to Aid.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—The newspaper El Sol publishes charges that the American Minister to Guatemala is implicated in an attempt to give independence to the State of Chiapas, basing its allegations on statements made by Congressman Augustin Arroyo. The Congressman says the Legislature of Chiapas, when proposing Luis Ramirez Corzo for Governor, was at the same time planning through the American Minister to Guatemala to secure the help of the United States to declare its independence from Mexico.

Congressman Arroyo states he has proofs to show that Pascual Cordoba of Chiapas started negotiations with the American Minister.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, Aaron Saenz, was quoted by El Sol as confirming the report, but the Minister today denied he made any comment.

FEATHER WIGS IN PARIS.

Chicken Plumage Is Dyed White, Black or Reddish Brown.

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP).—Feather wigs for evening wear are among the latest fashions for dressing the hair in Paris. The wigs are composed of light chicken feathers dyed in harmony either with the natural hair or in such tints as go better under artificial light than natural shades of hair, and correspond especially with the dresses worn. The feather, or bobbed wigs, are cut out and curled in the same manner as the wearer's hair. They can be set over the head in the evening, thus saving the bother of curling.

Mrs. Louise Ersch of Chicago, who has been making a study of this subject, remarks that a reddish blond wig under artificial light looks better than a light blond. Some shades of brown give a color effects at night, and they can best be replaced by black wigs. Some white bobbed wigs are especially beautiful and becoming to certain types for evening wear.

TO HONOR GENERAL MAISTRE

Memorial Planned for Leader Under Whom Americans Fought.

A committee has been formed to raise approximately 25,000 francs as a contribution to the monument to be erected in France to the memory of General Maistre, who commanded a group of armies on the western front in the World War. American members of the Legion of Honor are asked to participate with the French, British, Italian and Belgian members to honor the French General. Many American divisions were under General Maistre's command. The American committee consists of Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, Chairman; Colonel David A. Reed, Colonel A. Piatt Andrew, Colonel Robert L. Bacon, Major Walter F. Lineberger, Major Ogden Mills, Major Roy O. Woodruff, Colonel James A. Drain, Major Gen. George H. Harries, Colonel John G. Emery and Captain Charles S. Coulter.

Hindenburg's Brother Writes Drama

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—Bernhard von Hindenburg, the President's 66-year-old and only surviving brother, is commanding much attention in the newspapers on account of his recently published drama entitled "Galileo." Besides being lauded by the critics for its choice diction and romanticism, the drama is commended as especially timely, in view of the nation-wide discussion of the Scopes trial at Dayton, Tenn., as it pictures the conflict between science and the dogmas of the Church.

FEW CHANGES SEEN IN 1926 AUTO TYPES

New Buicks Same Outwardly, but Have Mechanical Innovations.

MANY MAKES LOWER PRICES

Cadillac Reduces Chassis Weight 263 Pounds—Generating and Starting Systems Separate.

With the appearance of the new Buick and Cadillac models last week, motor observers who have viewed various 1926 models during the last six weeks are agreed that no radical changes in automobile types will be seen in the cars prepared for sale during the next twelve months. This has been the prevailing tendency in the new models for several seasons.

While no change has been made in the radiator design, general exterior design and chassis length of the new Buicks, there are several improvements and additions which will be of interest to all Buick owners. The valve-in-head type of motor is retained, but its power has been increased to 75 horsepower for the larger six-cylinder type, known as the Master Six, and 60 horsepower for the lighter model, known as the Standard Six.

Perhaps the most important feature is the equipment of air cleaners, oil filters and gasoline strainers on all models. They are of great benefit in operating convenience and they are being adopted quite generally by most of the leading manufacturers. The gasoline strainer in the new Buick is placed beneath the vacuum tank and prevents dirt or water in the gasoline from entering the carburetor. Tests with the new oil filter have shown that at a speed of twenty miles an hour the oil supply is cleaned every five minutes. One of the advantages is that instead of changing the oil every 500 miles, as has been advised in cars without that appliance, it is possible to run 2,500 miles or more without oil changing.

The air cleaner is attached to the carburetor and operates on the centrifugal principle, throwing the dirt particles outward.

Another improvement is seen in the new headlights with controllable beams. The new headlights have two filaments instead of one, one being exactly in the centre and the other slightly above the centre. As a further aid to safety, the switch which controls the current to the two filaments is placed in the centre of the steering wheel, directly under the hand of the driver, this giving him constant control of his lights without taking his eyes from the road.

Other changes are smaller and heavier wheels, designed for the balloon type of tires, lugs on the rear axle to facilitate jacking the car, improved manifold system and stronger and heavier frames, transmission, drive shaft and rear axle to compensate for the increased engine power.

In the smaller or standard sixes there are six body models and ten models in the larger or master sixes. There is no coach model, but its equivalent is the two door sedan in both the master and standard sizes and each also has the regulation four door sedan. The wheelbase of the smaller six is 115 inches, and 128 inches for the larger size, which also has a 120-inch chassis.

With the appearance of the new Buicks, which were displayed for the first time yesterday in the showrooms of the New York branch, Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, lower prices were also announced, ranging from $90 to $300 less than the former prices.

The new Cadillac cars have been reduced in price on all models from $190 to $930. The eight-cylinder V type of engine is retained. Crankcase dilution and condensation, which admits gasoline and water into the oil, has been practically nullified. It is announced, by a unique crankcase ventilating system whereby the gases are expelled before they have an opportunity to condense. The electrical generating and starting systems are now separate units, the generator being placed at the engine front and the starter at the rear. In the numerous mechanical refinements the chassis weight has been reduced by 263 pounds, making the individual cars from 280 to 420 pounds lighter than former models.

In line with the numerous price reductions which have been announced this month the Willys-Overland factory reduced the price on the Overland de luxe sedan last week to $1,095, and new prices from $40 to $50 lower were announced for the Chevrolet coupé, coach and sedan, the latter now being $775, while the new coupé price is $675. Other reductions recently announced were on the new Oakland models, the Chrysler sixes, Rickenbacker and Auburn.

MASTODONS IN MEXICO.

Scientist Reports Skeletons Uncovered by Chihuahua Slides.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—Skeletons of mastodons and other prehistoric animals have been found near Bausauchili, in the Guerrero District of Chihuahua.

A coral formation in the rocks of this region indicates the existence of polypiferous life below the waters of a lake that is believed to have covered this area in the Mesozoic Age. It is supposed that thick vegetation growing on the shores of this lake provided food for the mastodons.

Heavy rains have caused landslides, exposing the bones, some of which have been dug out by farmers. Dr. Alfred Brondo discovered a tooth, a maxillar inferior, 30 centimeters long and 10 centimeters wide. Another tooth measured 20 centimeters long by 20 centimeters wide, and its curved form showed that it belonged to the Mastodon Americanus.

The Mexican Government, having received Dr. Brondo's report, is planning to send a party of scientists to make excavations in the Guerrero district.

BOTANICAL GARDEN FUND.

Institution Gets Principal of Ex-Chief Justice Daly's Bequest.

To be known as the Charles Patrick Daly and Marie Lydig Daly Fund, a bequest, the annual income from which will be about $1,000, has just become available to the New York Botanical Garden. By the will of ex-Chief Justice Charles Patrick Daly, probated Oct. 23, 1899, $20,000 was bequeathed to Henry R. Hoyt, with provisions for investing and reinvesting it. The income was to be paid to Justice Daly's sister-in-law, Rosalie Staples, and on her death the principal was to go to the New York Botanical Garden.

After the death of Mr. Hoyt the bequest was transferred to the Garden, in trust, the interest being paid by that institution to Mrs. Staples until her death this year, when the principal reverted to the Garden.

Its designation as the Charles Patrick Daly and Maria Lydig Daly Fund by the Board of Managers makes the gift "a memorial of Judge Daly and Mrs. Daly, two highly esteemed and valued advisers and benefactors of the Garden in its early years," said Dr. N. L. Britton.

BROADWAY BARBECUE IS MOVED INDOORS

Famous Players Abandon Celebration on Times Square Building Site for Fear of Accidents.

Almost up to midnight last night persons came to the old Putnam Building entrance on Broadway near Forty-third Street and were surprised when they found what is left of the building dark and no signs of the barbecue for which the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation had sent out invitations. Oxen and lambs were to have been roasted in the ruins of Westover Court and Broadway was to have had its first barbecue, in the present era at any rate, in celebrating the laying of the cornerstone of the twenty-nine-story Paramount Theatre Building which is being erected on the site.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, however, the officials of the film company called the outdoor barbecue off and hastily engaged most of the ground floor of the Hotel Astor as a substitute. They feared accidents, because the rain might have undermined what is left of the ballroom of Shanley's old place.

The Grand Ballroom of the Astor was crowded most of the evening. Shortly before 10 o'clock cooks paraded across the ballroom floor, carrying the barbecued sheep. Immediately thereafter the meal that was to have been served in the excavation of Westover Court was served in the Rose Room of the hotel.

DEFENDS GERMAN BANKING.

Berlin Financier Blames National Bank of Poland for Zloty's Fall.

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—Flatly denying charges that German activities were responsible for the slump recently in the new Polish monetary unit, the zloty, Franz Urbig, Director of the Disconto Gesellschaft, today intimated that the blame for its recent fluctuations must be sought in the financial policy pursued by the National Bank of Poland.

"As the issue of Polish currency," declared Herr Urbig, "only averages about $3 to $4 per capita, it is plain there cannot be sufficient amounts of the zloty available for speculative purposes, and any man attempting to run a bear movement under such circumstances would promptly lose everything."

The Berlin financier, in a statement to The Associated Press, referring to the fluctuating cost of Polish exchange during the past week, said:

"Poland, since April, 1924, has had gold currency, but no currency circulation. Prices in foreign currencies must, therefore be regulated, and this can only be achieved if the Polish National Bank is able to fully cover the running demand for foreign currency. This has been impossible and obviously resulted in weakening the zloty, a condition for which an inadvertency, on the part of the National Bank of Poland, must be blamed.

"Polish exchange is weak for purely economic reasons. Poland is requiring many foreign raw products and is obliged to sell coal and farm products in exchange.

"The drastic import limitations are so dangerous as to promptly evoke unemployment in the industrial regions of Lodz. Coal at this time is unsalable, but grain and flour are being imported instead of exported. It is intended as an agrarian reform and is a beautiful social idea, but is economically a fallacy, as small farms are not conducive to exportation."

ROUND UP 10,000 PHEASANTS

Wardens Will Release Them on New Jersey Hunting Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

FORKED RIVER, N. J., Aug. 1.—Game wardens from all counties in New Jersey have been assembled at the State game farm here this week for the annual round-up and trapping of young ringneck pheasants and their subsequent release on hunting grounds in all parts of the State. Fully 10,000 pheasants will be distributed now from the game farms here, at Rockport and High Point and other thousands will get their freedom later in the year. The flocks are the largest and healthiest produced in New Jersey since the Fish and Game Commission undertook artificial means of increasing the game-bird supply for the hunters.

The cost of the raising and releasing the big flocks is met from income from hunting and fishing licenses. In addition to the distribution of live birds 18,000 surplus pheasant eggs were distributed among farmer sportsmen this Spring for hatching under domestic hens. The pheasants thus hatched later revert to a wild state.

EXPECT TOURIST RATE RISE.

End of $155 European Trips Near, Agents Say.

Teachers and students planning to take the new $155 tourist third-class round trip to Europe may be disappointed if they delay, agents said yesterday, because the North Atlantic Passengers Conference was discussing last week an increase in the rate.

More than 40,000 have already made the trip in this classification, at small profit to the steamship lines. It is also said that this classification has caused a falling off in the second-class passenger lists. Steamship companies are said to be planning to increase the tourist third-class rates and make a slight reduction in the second-class fares.

The regular steerage passengers who pay the same fare as the tourist third-class are complaining that they are thrust in the forward part of the ship and are without jazz bands, deck chairs, palms, bedroom stewards and other conveniences furnished the tourist thru-class.

APPEALS WNYC DECISION.

Citizens Union Files Notice in City Broadcasting Fight.

The Citizens Union filed yesterday a notice of appeal from Supreme Court Justice Churchill's decision denying an injunction against WNYC, the city's radio broadcasting station. The notice was filed with the County Clerk by Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel for the Citizens Union and also attorney for Henry W. Fletcher, Vice President of the union, who brought the injunction proceedings to restrain Mayor Hylan from broadcasting "political propaganda."

In denying the injunction Justice Churchill said it was difficult to determine what might be proper information for dissemination and what propaganda, and held that such an injunction would be equivalent to censorship.

PLANE HURTS TWO WOMEN.

Craft Strikes Tree in Take-Off at Utica and Wrecks an Auto.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—When a National Guard airplane, piloted by Lieutenant Harold Waterworth of Miller Field, Staten Island, attempted to take off here this afternoon, the machine struck a tree, crashing into an automobile and seriously injuring two women occupants.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sollak of Johnstown received a fractured shoulder and possible internal injuries. Mrs. Lena Dormer of Little Falls received several lacerations. The husband and daughter of the latter, also in the car, escaped injury.

The pilot of the plane and passenger escaped injury.

LONDON'S SEASON NEARS THE CLOSE

Goodwood Course Classic and Yachting at Cowes Are Final Peaks of Social Activity.

WATERING PLACES POPULAR

The Popularity of the Duke of York Awakens Comment—Society Cool to the Newly Rich.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The "season" is fluttering to its close. Goodwood, a race course set like a jewel in the green of the rolling Sussex Downs, privately owned by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and "run" by him in an even more autocratic fashion than Lord Churchill, as the servant of a democratic monarch, is able to rival in his dispensation of vouchers for the royal enclosure at Ascot—("My dear? did you notice the perfectly awful people who got in this year!")—will attract the elite of society next week in the wake of the King; and then will come Cowes with its daily yachting and its nightly dancing. After that the social world will split up and wander far and wide in search of peace and quietude, combined with shooting and fishing and other health-giving relaxations.

Parenthetically it may be noted that an energetic campaign set afoot earlier on in the year to revive the vogue which German and Austrian watering places enjoyed before the war has not proved much of a success, the chief reason probably being that the rate of exchange for sterling, in Germany particularly, is not so attractive as it is in the case of French and Italian resorts.

Many Fetes; Some Not So Good.

Well, what of the London season? It's been a good one, in many respects the best since the war. A well-known "diner-out" who in the good old days had a record of having put his legs under other people's mahogany for sixty nights in succession was heard to say the other day that this year he had not fallen far short of his pre-war record. But alas and alack! the dinners were not as good as they used to be!

This week has seen two garden parties at Buckingham Palace—the most democratic functions ever known under a monarchical régime. At each of them there were over 6,000 guests, duchesses, doctors and divines, literary lions and theatrical lights (of the class which gets itself knighted or made Dames of the Order of the British Empire or goes into Parliament) social workers and educationalists, soldiers and sailors galore, a poet laureate and several minors of that persuasion, city men and members of Parliament—not excluding labor members, with one of whom, a miner, the King conversed at length while a handy photographer snapshotted the meeting. Altogether a truly representative gathering of London light and leading. Their Majesties' garden parties "caught on" after the war, and are as notable an indication of the sociological trend of the times as could be observed anywhere.

Duke of York Socially Active.

While the Prince of Wales is in South Africa his younger brother, the Duke of York, and his dainty little Scotch wife are doing public duty with a wholehearted zest which, in the sacramental phrase, endears them to all with whom they come in contact. Nothing comes amiss to them—visits to hospitals, workshops, factories, school treats, flower shows, laying of foundation stones. There is variety enough in their program of public engagements almost to make one forget its inevitable monotony. How they manage to keep it up is a source of wonderment, for neither the Duke nor the Duchess is physically robust. Whenever they can get away for a quiet week-end in the country they do so. Gossips, of course, have all sorts of explanations to give as to the reasons why the King's second son and his wife, who is only the daughter of an earl and not of the blood royal, should be so much in the public eye.

One of these so-called "explanations" is that there is a deliberate, carefully worked out plan to popularize the Duke of York, in view of the possibility that his elder brother may never marry or, in the event of his doing so, may not be blessed with an heir, in which case the possible children of the Yorks would be in the line of succession to the throne. Apart altogether from the circumstance that the King and Queen have as yet no grandchildren save those born to Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, it is reasonable to disregard the tittle-tattle of the day and believe that the real reason for the Duke of York's public activities is that his father believes that every member of the royal family should perform the duties incumbent upon him. His Majesty himself has never failed in that respect, and his second son has with filial dutifulness taken his father's place on many occasions this season simply because the King's medical advisers had urged upon him the necessity of economizing his physical resources.

"New Rich" Flocks by Itself.

In general society there have been few distinctive happenings this season. The day of great political entertainments, such as Mrs. Humphry Ward delighted to describe, has gone by, although Lady Londonderry and the Duchess of Sutherland have sought to revive their glories. However, in these days when a duke—the late Duke of Rutland—leaves property valued at close upon a million sterling but is nevertheless regarded as one of the "new poor" because of the drain upon his estate by death duties and the upkeep of establishments upon which many other people depend, it is the "new rich" who are better able to expend their ready cash in social entertainment. Generally speaking, this latter class has not yet made any serious impression upon London life. It is much in evidence, of course, but it has so far been "flocking by itself." Its sons and daughters have not yet married into the old aristocracy—they will, of course, in time!—but at present it is not looked upon with any too kindly eyes. There are exceptions to this general rule, but on the whole there remains a clear line of demarkation between the "old families" who are poor and the new ones who are rich. A middle rôle is being played by what may be termed the "smart" section of society. They are to some extent bridging the gulf and bringing together the younger people.

Two Morsels of Gossip.

Society in general has had two "spicy" morsels of title-tattle this week. In both instances there has been a mysterious personage, research of whose identity has been almost as much a puzzle as was that of the "Mr. X" of the Denistoun case in its earlier phases. The agents are of very different character. The late Lord Curzon, whose first wife was née Leiter of Chicago, once (incorrectly) called in the American press "Vicereine" of India, left a literary testament in which he recorded with startling frankness his opinion of "a certain high personage" under whose leadership he had held political office. Curzon did not want these views of his published at the present time, but he made other testamentary dispositions which would have necessitated his "literary testament" being made available for public inspection had the whole will been admitted for probate. His executors were in a quandary, but the opinion of another "high political authority" was sought and he ruled that under no circumstances must publicity be given to the criticisms which Lord Curzon had left on record. Gossip says that the particular politician respecting whom Curzon made "with precision and frankness startling revelations" is no other than Mr. Lloyd George, and that the other politician who ruled against allowing those "startling revelations" to become accessible to the public is Lord Balfour. But gossip is often wrong!

In the other case which has provided London with title-tattle there is a curious similarity with the circumstances which linked the name of a great soldier with the Denistoun case. An Australian-born woman, formerly the wife of a Marquess and at present the wife of an ex-M. P., is at present figuring in the divorce courts. She has stated in the witness box that she confessed to her second husband, before their marriage, to a liaison with a politician of great repute, now dead. This man's name has not been mentioned in court, but it has been stated that he died since the divorce proceedings were started, and as the number of leading politicians who have passed away recently is not a large one there has been no difficulty for the gossips to identify the personage in question. As it is not proved that the lady's story is based upon anything but a vivid imagination, it would be a slur upon the memory of a man now dead and gone to attribute even to the "gossip of the town" the responsibility for his identification.

Industrial Crisis Worries London.

In more serious matters London has been chiefly concerned with the possibility of a great industrial crisis arising out of a contest between the miners and the owners of the mines. Both sides are at the moment "jockeying for position." It is a pastime fraught with danger, but there is a general expectation that the difficulty will be settled before the first of August. Some youthful hotheads on the sides of both capital and labor have been talking of a "fight to a finish," and "barricades in Berkeley Square" and other hair-raising eventualities; but the sentiment of the community is strongly in favor of a common-sense solution such as the report of the Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Government, will probably show the way to.

F. W. Bridgeman, head of the Admiralty, was deliberately selected by the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, for the purpose of acting as the Government's representative in the mining dispute because he is a typical representative of that type of somewhat slow and stolid but common-sense Englishman whose views, in the Premier's opinion, are bound to prevail in the long run in this country. Mr. Bridgeman is sometimes scoffed at as "stupid" and Baldwin's choice of him for a difficult task has been derided. The Prime Minister, however, did not want a more or less tricky politician; he wanted a man who would keep clearly in view the best interests of the country, and who would be ready, in case of need, to say either to the miners or the owners, or to both: "Look here, you've got to settle this matter somehow, for it will be bad for both of you if you don't, for it will leave the country in such a devil of a mess that you'll be damned high and low, both of you, by everybody else, that is, the whole country."

By the time this letter is in print it will be seen whether or not a settlement has been reached, but at the time of writing it is believed that one will be attained, and that probably by the owners receiling from an unnecessarily provocative position.

REICHSTAG SUFFERS NERVES

Strain of Tax and Tariff Problems Heightens Dog-Days Weariness.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Tax, tariff and the dog days have combined to produce a state of nerves in the Reichstag which constantly threatens to turn that supposedly staid assembly into a fistic arena.

Despite the warning conveyed by last night's brawl in which the Communists were the aggressors, President Loebe of the Reichstag was obliged to suspend the sitting three times tonight to restore order among the overheated Deputies.

The debate on the Government tax proposals and agrarian and industrial protective tariff winds its weary way for the most part in the Chamber deserted save by a dozen or so conscientious lawmakers. Only when some hot-headed orator breaks out into epiphets insulting to his antagonists is the Reichstag able to produce a quorum and simultaneously a pitched battle.

President Loebe, however, is an excellent referee and prevents his unruly fellows from clinching too often.

In desperate efforts to put through bills under discussion and get away for a much needed vacation, the Deputies now plan to sit from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. It is reported eight or nine Deputies succumb daily on account of the fourteen to sixteen hours of continuous work, but the Advisory Committee insists on cleaning up all business before the Reichstag closes for its Summer recess.

CHILE EAGER FOR PRINCE.

Preparing Elaborate Program for His Visit in September.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 5 (AP).—Preparations are under way here for an elaborate program of entertainment for the Prince of Wales during his brief visit to Chile in September.

Arriving in Santiago from the Argentine frontier, the royal visitor will find the city virtually en fête and with British and Chilean emblems on display everywhere. Some of the streets will be specially illuminated for the occasion. He will be called upon to review the Chilean fleet at Valparaiso, the military here and also the Chilean Boy Scout organizations. There will be a gala day at the races for the "Prince of Wales" Trophy.

The British heir will have an opportunity to play a game or two of polo in Valparaiso, and later will witness a display of Chilean horsemanship at a native rodeo. Another feature of his visit, according to present plans, will be the presentation of a collection of Aucanian jewels of pre-colonial days.

Two grand balls will be given in his honor, one by the Government and another by the British residents in the republic. On the night of the Prince's arrival 115 huge bonfires, representing as many years of Chilean national life, will burn along the foothills of the Andes within easy visibility of Santiago.

HONOR JOHN ERICSSON.

Society to Erect Statue to Inventor in Washington Next Year.

The memory of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor of Civil War fame, was honored Friday at the annual dinner of the John Ericsson Society at the Engineers Club, 32 West Fortieth Street. Among the speakers were Lieut. Commander John H. Barnard, U. S. N.; C. C. Hulth of the General Electric Company; J. Skogmark, one of the inventors of smokeless powder, and Charles K. Johansen, editor of the Swedish North Star.

Mr. Johansen announced that a statue of Ericsson would be erected on May 1 next year in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C. A radiogram of congratulations was read from the Mayor of Filipstad, Sweden, Ericsson's birthplace. Frank Mossberg, Past President of the society, was toastmaster.

TEACHER FOUND DEAD SITTING IN CISTERN

Threatening Letters Found Near Body of Woman at Mattoon, Ill.—No Water in Lungs.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 1 (AP).—Miss Cora Stallman, 48, a native of Cincinnati and for twelve years a teacher in the public schools there, was found dead in a cistern on the farm of her sister, Mrs. Anna Seaman, near here, today.

Several anonymous threatening letters, found in the cistern beside the body, were almost undecipherable, because of soaking in the water.

The body was seated at the bottom of the cistern near the house. The head was slightly under the surface of the water, which was about three feet deep. There was a slight scratch on the forehead, but no other marks of violence on the body. There was no water in the lungs.

Mrs. Seaman returned today after a week's absence on a Mississippi River trip. Her husband, T. S. Seaman, said he last saw Miss Stallman at 11 o'clock Friday night. She then went upstairs to her bedroom. He slept on the ground floor sleeping porch. When he called her for breakfast there was no reply and her absence was discovered. He immediately called neighbors to assist in the search.

The Coroner said an inquest would be held Monday. The body will be sent to Cincinnati tomorrow.

BOY FINDS $559 IN STREET.

Tells the Police, Then Goes on to Buy an Ice Cream Cone.

James Tonne, 15 years old, of 262 Fairmont Avenue, Jersey City, found $559.80 scattered in the street last night when he was on his way to buy an ice cream cone. Much of it was in small bills, and for a time the boy, too astonished to move, just stood and looked at the scattered wealth.

When he did move it was not to touch the money. He ran to Bergen and Fairmont Avenues, where he found Police Lieutenant John Sinnott. Sinnott and Tonne picked up the money and also found a torn envelope containing two checks. On the envelope was the name "Fred Bryan." The checks were made payable to "Carl Mellberg." One was for $32.60, and drawn on the Bloomfield National Bank of Bloomfield, N. J. The other was for $48.90 on the Hillside Park Bank of Hillside, N. J.

After helping Tonne pick up the money Lieutenant Sinnott went with him to the Bergen Avenue station, where the boy turned it in. Then he went back and got his ice cream cone.

CAPITAL MISSES COOLIDGE.

President's Absence Means Departure of Other Colorful Figures.

A Washington Summer with the President absent does not reveal Washington at its best, according to Frank S. Hight, managing director of the New Willard, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria last week. As the President is away, Mr. Hight added, the Cabinet officers have scattered, diplomatic officials have either gone to the north shore to be as near as possible to the Summer seat of Government, or else departed for Europe.

"Then," he continued, "as the source of administrative news has changed, many of the principal correspondents are away, so that not only is a considerable portion of our prominent population away from Washington, but the usual incentive for many people to visit the capital is absent. The President being away makes a vast difference in the business of the city.

"As a matter of fact this would be a most delightful time for tourists to visit Washington, as there is no dearth of hotel accommodations."

OLD HELD HOUSE BURNS.

Fire at Historic Indian Harbor Building Causes $100,000 Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 1.—Fire almost completely destroyed the interior of the three-story wooden structure known as the Held House Apartments, containing thirty-six rooms, at Indian Harbor late this afternoon, causing a loss of about $100,000.

There were six families living in the building, including Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow 3d, Mr. Snow's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott P. Brush; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Murphy, the former an artist and the latter a musician; Mr. and Mrs. Gatardo Teucheni and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Choules. Mr. and Mrs. Choules are in the Adirondack Mountains and the Snow and Brush families were also away at the time.

The fire started from an unknown cause in the east wing. The tenants lost the greater part of their furniture and other belongings.

The building was formerly owned by the late Henry Held and was erected in 1776, being one of the oldest landmarks in town. For thirty-five years it was conducted as a fashionable Summer boarding house. The present owner is Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon.

WILL CLIMB AFRICAN PEAK.

Beloit College Expedition to Enter Unknown Area.

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 1 (AP).—An ascent of Mount Llaman in Africa, 12,000 feet in height and a climb never before accomplished by man, will be an objective of the Logan Sahara expedition of Beloit College, under the leadership of Alonzo W. Pond, research worker for the college.

The first aim of the expedition is exploration, an announcement today stated. Nothing is known of what the members of the expedition will find in its trip to the regions of interior Africa seldom if ever visited by white men. In its probable contributions to geography the expedition will rank with polar expeditions.

All known prehistoric sites en route will be investigated and search made for new ones. Much of the country to be traveled is considered very rich in prehistoric deposits. In the western part of the desert the expedition will enter a region of caves and rock shelters which Mr. Pond says possess "carvings and paintings far richer than any so far known in any part of the world, in all probability."

The expedition will sail from New York on Aug. 12. The starting point on the continent will be Tebessa.

NEW CABINET IN PORTUGAL.

Pereira Forms Body of Democratic Rightists and Independents.

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 1 (AP).—Dr. Domingos Pereira, who was requested by President Gomes several days ago to form a Cabinet to take the place of the one headed by Antonio da Silva, which resigned last week, has succeeded in selecting a Cabinet, and it assumed office tonight. It is composed chiefly of Democratic Rightists and independents.

Dr. Pereira, who has been President of the Chamber of Deputies, will hold the post of Minister of the Interior. The other members of the Cabinet are as follows:

Minister of Justice—AUGUSTO MONTEIRO.
Finance—TORRES GARCIA.
War—General VEIRA DA ROCHA.
Marine—PEREIRA DA SILVA.
Commerce—NUNO SIMOES.
Foreign Affairs—VUSCO BORGES.
Colonies—PEREIRA LEITE.
Instruction—Dr. JOAO CAMOEZAS.
Agriculture—GASPAR LEMOS.
Labor—COSTA CABRAL.

DEMAND TO OPEN DEPEW PLACE GROWS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

stressed the importance with the City Administration and with the various organizations throughout the city of doing everything possible to bring about this relief, because it is our judgment that there is not a project pending before the city today that is more important than this improvement.

"Borough President Miller realized not alone the importance but the seriousness of the situation, and to him is due the credit in a large measure for finally being successful in arriving at a point where the city and the New York Central could agree; and it is too bad that Controller Craig, who is charged with a purely ministerial duty, in our judgment, should delay the putting into effect by the Borough President of the work in connection with this improvement.

"It is our sincere hope that this petition, which represents the financial, commercial and industrial appeal of the City of New York, will have its effect upon the Controller in signing these agreements, so that the work may proceed before the end of this year."

A New Interest Plan

Money deposited on or Before Aug. 4 Will draw interest From Aug. 1 IF LEFT UNTIL THE END OF THE QUARTER DEC. 1, 1925

Money deposited on or before the third business day of ANY MONTH will draw interest from the first of THAT MONTH if left until the end of the quarter.

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Touring	525	Coach	695
Coupster	595	Sedan	775

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MIXED COURTS KEEP CHINA IRRITATED

Native Leaders Object to Domination of the Tribunals by Foreign Powers.

INSIST UPON "RENDITION"

Courts' Restoration to Their Original Status Is an Issue of Growing Intensity.

By THOMAS F. MILLARD.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, July 7.—In any attempt to readjust the position of foreigners in China to conform better with up-to-date ideas of the Chinese the question of rendition of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement of Shanghai has a conspicuous place. This now is a burning issue and until it is composed it must remain a cause of intense aggravation.

As institutions these "mixed courts" (they exist in similar form now in all the foreign residential concessions in China) grew out of the admission of Chinese to live in the areas set apart for foreigners. They were not contemplated in the original treaties, for those treaties were founded on the theory that the foreigners would be segregated and in their concessions they would govern themselves by their own laws and customs. In the early days of these settlements the comparatively few Chinese who were employed by foreigners and who therefore lived inside the concessions were amenable solely to Chinese authority and law. If any transgressed they were turned over to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with and foreigners did not concern themselves further about the matter.

But as time passed and the concessions began their remarkable growth, and Chinese inside the settlements came to outnumber enormously the foreign residents here, the problem of how to mete justice to them intruded. Here (as perhaps was inevitable) again collided the Oriental and Occidental conceptions of justice. And here again the irresistible urge of the white man to impose wherever he goes his concepts of government was manifested.

Extraterritoriality is based on recognition that ancient Oriental laws and customs are unsuitable for application to Westerners; but when the Chinese Imperial Government, to relieve itself of the embarrassment of trying to govern the foreign traders and missionaries who pushed themselves into China, consented to permit them to remain under the laws and authority of their own Governments it had no thought of permitting Western laws and authority to extend over the Chinese. It seems true also that in the beginning the foreigners and the foreign Governments had no thought or purpose to do that.

Servants Preferred Western Justice.

The thing came about naturally and gradually. Proximity with the Chinese cities soon informed the foreigners of the character and methods of Chinese justice and punishments, and from shuddering at the thought of white people being subjected to such processes it followed that the foreigners became equally averse to having their Chinese servants, employes and converts endure those practices.

No effort, however, was made (except moral suasion and missionary work) to interfere with processes of Chinese justice outside of the concessions. But it was not long before the foreigners felt it to be intolerable that Chinese who lived in their extraterritorial jurisdiction should be turned over to be dealt with by Chinese law. There was nothing, or anyhow little, of political calculation in that feeling; it merely was the logical expression of Western humanitarian repugnance at what the West considers cruel and barbaric punishments, and at what we regard as inequity and wrong in the administration of civil law.

There again was found the paradox of Chinese preference for the imported customs and ideas coupled with instinctive dislike of the people who brought them to China. Chinese then not only were willing but were anxious to get away when possible from their own laws and courts and under the gentler justice of the foreigners. As in India and other Oriental countries, Chinese soon came to have great respect for the "white man's justice." It was not a hardship for them to submit to it; usually it was preferred to that of their own officials. Therefore, when in due course the foreigners set about to devise a method of dealing with Chinese living in the concessions, there was no opposition from those Chinese. But even at that time the Peking Government perceived what was involved in surrendering its nationals in China to foreign jurisdiction, and always obstructed the process.

Prior to the Taiping rebellion (which caused the first great influx of Chinese refugees) the concessions had gone along dealing with their Chinese residents as best they could. H. B. Morse, in Volume II of "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire," remarked:

"The necessary police control was exercised by the Treaty Power Consuls, sitting as Police Magistrates, and there is no record of any Chinese magistrate exercising or being allowed to exercise the judicial function within the limits of the settlements. Civil suits were commonly settled by guild action or friendly arbitration; but when mixed suits came before a court it was before a Consular court.

Solution Found in Mixed Court.

"One such case occurred at Hankow as late as May, 1864, where the Oriental Banking Corporation brought suit before the British Consul against Yen Choong and Wye Kee for enforcement of a contract. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, the Chinese defendants being ordered to pay Tls. 68,282, which was paid. This method was one which could not continue, and yet the nascent Republic of Shanghai was reluctant to admit the Chinese mandarin within its limits. The solution was found in the creation in 1864 of a 'Mixed Court,' over which was placed a deputy of the Shanghai magistrate."

During the Taiping rebellion the authority of the Peking Government was shaken severely, and in the region of the Yangtse delta for some years it practically ceased. At that time the practice was as later described by Sir Harry Packes, the British Consul at Shanghai, in a dispatch to the British Minister at Peking:

"Prior to the institution of this court [the Mixed Court] in May las tall offenders arrested by the municipal police within the foreign settlements (exclusive of the French quarter), frequently to the number of twenty a day, were brought before H. M.'s Consul or the Consul General of the United S ates and committed by them to the chief and nearest Chinese magistrate inside the city. Through the want of witnesses and the difficulty of preparing in Chinese, in such a number of cases, written information sufficient for their prosecution, the proceedings were often of a nominal character, and it was reported that in many cases the offenders were released after a short detention, and returned to the settlements to steal and offend as before."

And in a dispatch to his minister at Peking in June, 1866, after the organization of the Mixed Court, the British Vice Consul at Shanghai remarked:

"This system was manifestly unsatisfactory. In the great majority of cases the city magistrate had merely the charge to work on; and unless the prisoner confessed, or could be compelled by cross-examination to give evidence against himself, a conviction was practically impossible. A large number of offenders therefore escaped with the discomfort of a few days' incarceration, while every now and then an innocent man was subjected to a more lengthy imprisonment than was justified by necessity, pending examination.

Chinese Ousted by Degrees.

"As the powers of the municipality increased and the action of the foreign police became more extended, the Chinese police were by degrees driven out of the settlement and the Chinese supervision over the native population was gradually withdrawn. Thus a large number of cases, which had hitherto been dealt with by the Chinese city authorities directly, came under the notice of foreigners, and were sent in through the consuls to be disposed of as above detailed. A vast amount of injustice unavoidably resulted, as the following very common case will show.

"A rascally Chinese, having a dispute with another Chinese, would take advantage of his knowledge of English on the intereference of the police, and, although in fault himself, give his less educated opponent in charge and get him sent into the city, the plausible story invented by the prosecutor accompanying the prisoner, clothed with the authority of the consul transmitting it, and the unfortunate defendant would, after lingering some days in confinement, be exposed to a rigorous examination on a charge of which he was innocent, as, although no prosecutor appeared, the mandarin, in courtesy to the foreign authorities, felt compelled to investigate the case and if the facts seemed doubtful, lean rather against the prisoner.

"To in some measure remedy this evil, all cases after a time were investigated by the vice consul or interpreter of the British consulate, and such only sent into the city as seemed to be based on some foundation; but this investigation, necessarily superficial, while it protected some innocent persons, led to the escape of many who were guilty, and the great objection in European cases remained that the trial took place beyond the presence of the prosecutors and without the attendance of witnesses. Justice was therefore still far from being secured, and with the usual prejudice which exists in the minds of Europeans against the mandarins, the unavoidable escape of criminals was put down to the corruption of the judge rather than to the failure of the prosecution."

The American Consul Intervened.

In June, 1863, Mr. Seward, then American Counsul in Shanghai, secured an agreement with the Imperial Intendant, Hwang, with a view of checking the menacing growth of criminality among the Chinese in the settlements and restricting the authority of the mandarins in municipal affairs of the settlements. Article III of that agreement follows:

"The right of jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities over their subjects resident within the settlement is acknowledged to be in defeasible, but no arrests may be made except on warrants stamped by the municipal authority."

In those quoted dispatches and articles when the word "city" is used it means the old Chinese city (now called Nantai), and to this time old residents of Shanghai and the local press always use the term city as differentiation of foreign and Chinese jurisdictions. For a Chinese to be "sent into the city" means the foreign police turning an arrested person over to be dealt with by the Chinese authorities.

As first established the Mixed Court carefully sought to preserve the theory that although Chinese living inside the foreign concessions might be arrested by the foreign police and tried in a court inside the settlements, they must be tried according to the law and juridical practice of China. But it was intolerable to the foreigners that under their noses and their police control be (to put it euphemistically) dissimilar punishments and proceedings of Chinese justice should be applied without restraint; and therefore it was provided that although the sitting Chinese magistrate was supposed to try and decide cases in the Mixed Court, he was obliged to consult a foreign consular official, called an "assessor," who occupies the bench with the magistrate.

At first the foreign assessors were supposed to have a say only in cases where foreign interests were involved, but after a time the assessors almost always were present to watch proceedings in cases where only Chinese were involved and to "advise" the magistrate against adjudications which would run contrary to the foreign sense of justice. In time, by a gradual and steady assertion of that privilege, the assessors came to have practically co-ordinate authority with the Chinese magistrates in the Mixed Court. Outwardly the theory that Chinese in the concessions remained under the exclusive control and jurisdiction of the Chinese Government was observed, but it long has been only a diplomatic fiction not borne out by the facts.

How Juridical Control Operates.

The methods of juridical control of foreigners in the settlement must be dealt with separately, but it is needed at this point to indicate their relation to the Mixed Court. If a Chinese commits an offense against the police regulations in the settlement he goes to the Mixed Court for trial. If a foreigner brings a civil suit against a Chinese the case goes to the Mixed Court, but if a Chinese brings a civil suit against a foreigner the case goes to the court, or in the absence of a regular court of that nation here, to the consular jurisdiction of the foreigner. For example, if an American sues a Chinese the case goes to the Mixed Court, but if a Chinese sues an American the case goes to the United States Court for China.

In a sense this little republic of the International Settlement of Shanghai has been built upon the difficulties which it has been compelled to surmount. Whenever faced with a situation or with menacing conditions that demanded immediate remedy, some practical way of handling them always has been devised. This merely is the expression here on the edge of the yellow man's Asia of the white man's respect and love for order and justice and his genius for organization and government.

Although for many years the process of bringing the Mixed Court more and more within actual foreign control went on, it was not until the revolution in 1911 that it was taken over completely. In that year the long-decaying Manchu Government collapsed; and for a considerable period there was no recognized Chinese authority in the vicinity of Shanghai. It became necessary to carry on the Mixed Court independent of China, and that was done. The foreign assessors assumed the position of the superior magistrates of the court, and the Chinese Magistrate, while retaining his nominal place, actually was subordinated. The status then created is in effect today.

Here one again must mention the transition of Chinese psychology regarding the extraterritorial position of foreigners in China. At first Chinese did not object to being under the police regulation of foreigners; and after they learned its character they came to prefer the "white man's justice" to that of their own Government. That still broadly is true; but as Chinese have observed and studied Western jurisprudence and learned its advantages over their own system in modern times, they also have come to resent its application to them by foreigners.

Again it is the conflict of Chinese appreciation of Western civilization and material progress with the nationalistic aspirations of the New China. Young China intends to adopt or adapt, as Japan did, what it wants from the West; but it will not have Western institutions and rule forced upon any part of China.

Insistent Demand for "Rendition."

Therefore for some years there has been an insistent demand for what is termed "rendition" of the Mixed Court of Shanghai; that is, to have the court restored to what originally was granted and intended by the Chinese Government. This question was stated by the Chinese delegation at the Paris conference in 1919 as follows:

"The concessions and settlement are busy commercial centres in China which have played an important part in the development of her foreign trade and which have contributed in no small measure to the prosperity of the Chinese people. But they have at the same time brought into existence certain practices and claims on the part of the foreign authorities of the concessions for power and jurisdiction which at once have impaired the sovereignty of China and hampered her work of administration.

"For one thing, China has been denied her right of plenary jurisdiction over her own citizens residing within the concessions. For example, Chinese residents therein cannot be arrested by Chinese authorities except with the approval of the consul of the State in whose favor the concession has been granted, or, if in the International Settlement of Shanghai, of the senior consul; and if the particular Chinese is in some way connected with a foreign firm or family, then the consent of the consul of the State to which such firm or family belongs must also be obtained.

"If in the international settlement at Shanghai a Chinese commits a crime against another Chinese, or is sued by another Chinese, he, even though the case involves no foreigners or foreign interests, must be tried by a mixed court, wherein a foreign assessor not only watches the proceedings, but virtually tries and decides the case. If Chinese fugitives from justice take shelter in the concession they cannot be reached by the Chinese authorities except when the warrants are approved by the foreign authorities of the concessions."

China's appeal was ignored at Paris, and although at Washington the principle was recognized that the entire extraterritorial status in China is inconsistent with China's complete sovereignty and is transitory, nothing as yet has been done to meet the wishes of Chinese in this matter. No matter what may be the historical reasons for the existing foreign position, and though it may be true that Chinese who have had contact with foreign administrations in the concessions did prefer and probably still prefer them to their native Government, it remains a fact that in this and in many other matters the Chinese viewpoint has changed, and nationalistic pride and consciousness now outweigh personal and material considerations.

It is difficult, in fact it is impossible, to refute the technical and legal correctness of China's position. In regard to the humanities and equities involved there is place for different viewpoints, and whether the most merit resides in the foreign or the Chinese positions depends on which side of the shield one is looking at.

TRAVELERS TO MEET HERE.

Salesmen's Association to Hold Convention Sept. 1 to 3.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 delegates, representing the 912,000 traveling salesmen of the country, will meet in this city when the National Council of the Traveling Salesmen's Association holds a three-day convention on Sept. 1, 2 and 3. The headquarters of the convention will be the Hotel Pennsylvania. Among the groups represented will be the following:

Associated Lighting Equipment Salesmen, Associated Chicago Salesmen, Associated Millinery Men of America, Boot and Shoe Travelers' Association, Carpet and Upholstery Club of Chicago, Chicago Corset Salesmen's Club, Cincinnati Traveling Men's Association, Cleveland Garment Salesmen's Association, Eastern and Middle West Travelers' Association, Empire State Corset Club, Far Western Travelers' Association, Garment Salesmen's Association, Hardware Boosters' Association, Jewelry, Leather and Fancy Goods Salesmen's Association.

Also the National Board of Tobacco Salesmen, National Piano Travelers' Association, New England Corset Club, Ohio Corset Salesmen's Club, Pennsylvania Corset Club, Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry, Southern Travelers' Association, Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association, Tennessee Travelers' Association, Textile Travelers of America, Upholstery Association of America, Wall Paper Travelers' Association, Wholesale Granite Salesmen's Association. Also the National Association of Men's Apparel Clubs.

It is expected that A. H. Loeb of the Association of Men's Apparel Clubs, who has been President of the association for the past four years, will be asked to serve again.

POPE RECEIVES PILGRIMS.

Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio Visitors Accompanied by Bishops.

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP.).—The Pope gave private audiences today to the Right Rev. John A. Floersh, Bishop of Louisville, Ky.; the Right Rev. James A. Griffin, Bishop of Springfield, Ill., and the Right Rev. Samuel Alphonsus Stritch, Bishop of Toledo, Ohio. These bishops then presented about 240 pilgrims from their dioceses. Each pilgrim received a medal commemorating the present Holy Year, as well as the Apostolic benediction, which included the visiting bishops, clergy and pilgrims, and the families of the latter.

The Pope delivered a short address, which was translated from Latin by Bishop Stritch. He said the large number of American pilgrims to Rome this year showed the piety and loyalty of Catholics in the United States.

The resignation of the Right Rev. J. J. Monaghan from the See of Wilmington, Del., has been accepted by Pope Pius, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Edmond J. Fitzmaurice has been named to succeed him.

Bishop Monaghan has been appointed to the titular See of Lidda. His resignation came after a long episcopate, he having been consecrated bishop of Wilmington in 1897.

Mgr. Fitzmaurice is now rector of St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia.

WILL ROGERS WON'T RUN.

Declines to Enter Race for Governor of Arkansas.

ROGERS, Ark., Aug. 1 (AP.).—Will Rogers has declined to become a candidate for Governor of Arkansas. He was invited to enter the race by the Rogers Kiwanis Club, which received the following reply:

"Thanks for your offer to govern Arkansas. That's one State I could not govern. I got the best part of Arkansas here now, but I have never been able to govern her, but I do thank Arkansas, especially Rogers, for furnishing me a governor for eighteen years. Rogers is the Claramore of Arkansas, and that's the last word in towns. Regards to the town jester, Tom Morgan. Good luck."

Mrs. Rogers is a native of this city, while Will Rogers's home town is Claramore, Okla.

SMITH ISSUE IN VIRGINIA.

Harry F. Byrd Denies Favoring New York Governor for Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—Governor Smith of New York has been mentioned in certain Virginia papers in connection with the nomination for the Presidency three years hence. It was intimated that he would be favored by Harry Flood Byrd of Winchester, who opposed the nomination of William G. McAdoo at the New York convention.

Mr. Byrd, who is a candidate for Governor of Virginia, and is opposed by G. Walter Mapp of Accomac, leader of the prohibition forces in this State, denied tonight that he would favor Governor Smith for the Presidency. The report was declared at the Byrd campaign headquarters propaganda to help Mr. Mapp in the Democratic primary next Tuesday.

Byrd forces are claiming that he will be nominated by 40,000 majority, while Mapp supporters assert that their candidate will win by an overwhelming vote.

BIGGER BRITISH NAVY A PEACE GUARANTEE

Protects States on the Baltic From Menace of Russian Maritime Aggression, Says Writer.

GERMANY WITH THE REST

Japan, Definitely Aligned With America and Britain, Viewed as Far Western Empire.

By FREDERICK CUNLIFFE-OWEN, C. B. E.

Great Britain's solution of her recent Cabinet crisis on the subject of her naval estimates, largely due, it is said, to the personal intervention and influence of her sailor King, may be described without any exaggeration as epoch making. It is calculated to influence the entire course of the political and economic future of the world and also to a great extent that of the United States. Indeed, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer and members of the Baldwin Administration were so firmly united in their determination to refuse to further burden the sorely tried British taxpayers, with the near $500,000,000 demanded by the Admiralty for the construction of a large number of 10,000-ton armed cruisers and 1,500-ton destroyers, it seemed for a time that they were destined to carry the day.

Their supporters in and out of Parliament, and especially in the press, were loud and insistent in their inquiries as to the identity of the foe against whom these heavy and costly armaments were aimed, pointing out that naval construction on this scale was hardly in keeping with the spirit, if not with the letter, of the agreement concluded at the Disarmament Conference at Washington. It was urged that there was nothing in the naval programs of any of the great maritime powers represented there to render necessary such extravagance by the British Admiralty at a time when the very strictest economy by the Government is imperative in order to enable the National Treasury to pay its way, and to meet its obligations without still further adding to the well-nigh intolerable burden of taxation under which the people of the United Kingdom are now staggering.

Under ordinary circumstances the retort by Winston Spencer Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of his supporters in the Cabinet from the determined attitude which they had taken up, and their consent to a program calling for the immediate construction, this year, of four new 10,000-ton cruisers at a cost of $10,000,000 each and of three equally expensive cruisers in each of the next three or four years and of a certain number of large destroyers, representing a total cost of $300,000,000, would be of a nature to excite concern, not to say alarm, in foreign capitals, especially at the present time, when the entire world is clamoring and even praying for peace at any price. But quite the reverse is the case, and the news of Great Britain's resolve to build new warships on a large scale has been received abroad with a feeling of profound relief, which is known to have been shared by the Administration at Washington.

Further Cause of Peace.

And the curious feature about the success of Premier Baldwin, Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain and of the Admiralty in carrying through these naval estimates by an overwhelming vote in the House of Commons—a vote endorsed and defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—is that it was obtained without any public or official admission as to the real object of the vote. Indeed, Spencer Churchill and the other Ministers remained deaf to the gibes of former Premier Lloyd George, even when he went so far as to taunt the Chancellor of the Exchequer with what he said was his "surrender of the public purse to footpad Admirals, bent on holding up the Government and Parliament."

But the House of Commons showed by its vote that it had full confidence in the Cabinet's demand for new ships and that it realized that if the Administration hesitated about admitting the true object of the vote it was because it would have been not only untimely but even embarrassing to make any official admission of the true reasons, which Lloyd George, in accordance with his custom, would have made the subject of his usual attacks upon the policies of England in his syndicate articles and cable dispatches written for the foreign press.

Any admission by the Government of the true cause of its new naval program would have given him the peg on which he was anxious to assail the Cabinet and to bring about its overthrow, even at the cost of wrecking the international negotiations which are in progress for the maintenance of the peace of the world. Yet the reasons are fairly well known, which accounts for the overwhelming vote in favor of the naval estimates in Parliament and for the feeling of relief with which the vote has been received everywhere abroad save at Moscow.

The fact of the matter is that the success of the so-called European "security pact," to which Austen Chamberlain has devoted almost all his efforts since he assumed office and which will have the result of reducing to a minimum the peril of another war between France and Germany, and which, based on political and especially upon economic reasons, has looked so promising, has been dependent to a great extent as to whether Berlin would definitely throw in her lot with the Western powers of the great international concert or yield to the tempting offers of every kind held out to her by the Soviet dictatorate of Russia for the realization of the latter's project for a Pan-Asiatic-Muscovite war—military and economic—upon the Central and Western powers of Europe and those of the New World with the avowed object of subjecting them to the principles of international Communism of the Muscovite brand.

Japan not long ago was confronted by the necessity of making her choice between these two alternatives. And although there were many considerations of race, traditions, beliefs and long-established customs that weighed in the balance of her participating, and even accepting the leadership of any Pan-Asiatic-Muscovite war upon the great Western powers of Europe and of America, yet with the consent of her people she has thrown in her lot definitely with the Western powers, is marching hand in hand with Great Britain and the United States in their policies with regard to China as opposed to those so actively and insidiously initiated, fomented and financed by Loris Karakhan, who represented the Soviet junta as Ambassador at Peking.

It can safely be said that despite the repeal four years ago of the former Anglo-Japanese treaty of defensive and offensive alliance which caused the great island empire of the Pacific to side with the Entente and to so safely police the British and also the American coasts and trade routes of the Pacific Ocean throughout the great war, the relations between Great Britain and Japan have never been so intimate and so cordial as they are at the present time.

Japan as Far Western Empire.

It has often been alleged by the hostile critics of Dai Nippon that her Western civilization was a mere veneer. But when called upon by the authorities at Moscow to make her choice she has shown that our Western civilization, with all its shortcomings, has established a firm hold upon her wonderfully enlightened and progressive people, and that she has today taken a place in the very front ranks as one of our great Western powers in the concert of nations. Until now she has been regarded as an Oriental empire, that is to say looking at her from Moscow. But henceforth, looking at her from London, from Paris and from Washington, she may be said to stand in the position of a great Far Western empire and as a powerful ally of the Western powers in the coming struggle for the defense of Western civilization.

Now Germany, despite the violations of many of the international laws of modern warfare, of which under the direction of her Hohenzollern autocrat and his military camerilla, she rendered herself guilty during the recent great world conflagration, has always ranked among the foremost of the nations of Western civilization and has largely contributed to the gradual evolution of its construction throughout the centuries that have passed since it was first cradled at Athens in the days of ancient Greece. It was therefore only in keeping with Teutonic traditions, some of them of a very glorious character, that when called upon to choose, she should, like Japan, have chosen to throw in her lot with the great Western powers rather than with the Muscovite Pan-Asiatic combination which aims at the destruction of our modern civilization, with all that it implies.

She was influenced in adopting this course by her most enlightened and progressive citizens and above all by the great industrial and economic interests which since the downfall of the monarchy have dominated the trend of her destinies. She has come to the conclusion that after all her place is within the concert of the great Western powers, instead of beyond its pale and aligned with its enemies. If some of her people hesitated for a time, it is because they realized that, deprived as they are today of their formerly so proud navy, their entire seaboard on the Baltic is at the present moment without adequate protection, and extremely vulnerable to any naval attack on the part of Bolshevist Russia.

Menaces Baltic Sea States.

That is a peril which also gravely menaces Sweden, Finland, Poland, Denmark and the other now sovereign States bordering on the Baltic Sea. They are all of them virtually defenseless against any naval aggression by Bolshevist Russia, especially since Sweden, Norway and Denmark have been compelled by the socialist elements of their respective national legislatures to reduce their naval and military armaments to a minimum. There is at the present moment no navy of the nations bordering on the Baltic, nor any possible combination of naval forces among them, in any way adequate for their protection of maritime attacks by Russia. They must all of them, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Esthonia, look elsewhere for that protection of their shores and of their sea-borne trade, much of which is with the United States.

The latter, distant 3,000 miles or more from the Baltic, cannot be expected to undertake the duty of policing the great inland sea and its shores, and of keeping it safe and open to the commerce of the world. That can only be done by a maritime power less remote, namely, Great Britain. And this is why the issue of the Cabinet crisis in England last week between those who objected to any naval expenditure and those who believed in the imperative necessity of keeping the naval strength of Great Britain up to date and unimpaired has been followed with such absorbing interest at Berlin, Copenhagen, at Stockholm, at Christiania, at Warsaw, at Helsingfors and also at Washington.

Quite recently a British battleship squadron has been playing an extended visit to Copenhagen, where it was received with much popular enthusiasm, the welcome accorded by the population to the British tars being particularly cordial, while King Christian, who holds the rank of Admiral in the English Navy, went out of his way with the Princes and Princesses of his house to shower hospitality upon his naval visitors. Scarcely had the smoke of the funnels of the English warships disappeared from the horizon when a Russian squadron cast anchor off Langeland at the south entrance to the Belt and within barely a stone's throw distance from the Danish shore. The Russian naval force consisted of the two battleships Marat and Parishkain Kommuna, each armed with twelve 30-centimeter guns, and six fast and large destroyers of 1,400 tons each and a speed of thirty-three knots. All were oil burners and were accompanied by a couple of tank ships.

Russia's Naval Demonstration.

The object of this totally unheralded appearance of the Russian fleet off the Danish coast and at the entrance of the Baltic was evidently to show that if the protecting arm of England reached up into the Baltic, Russia must also be regarded as a powerful factor in what may be described as Baltic affairs. This naval demonstration by Russia off the Danish coast and at the entrance of the Baltic seems to have created a profound impression in Germany. And the Hamburg Correspondent, the most influential organ of that great German commercial seaport, remarks, "Should Soviet Russia reconstruct the still existing naval material, it will become possessed of a war fleet which may play an important part. The destruction of German sea power must be borne in mind and the fleets of Sweden and Denmark have no prospect under their respective Socialist and pacifist Governments of retaining even their present strength. The Russian fleet is therefore the most important factor in Baltic sea power today."

During the past Winter the crews of the existing Baltic Fleet of Russia were sent for training aboard ice breakers and were subsequently landed for further training at schools on shore in preparation for the naval manoeuvres which have just taken place. And it may be remembered that according to the Soviet press the Moscow Government has, in addition to the former Imperial warcraft, now in process of reconstruction at Kronstadt, no fewer than six more new cruisers, twelve destroyers and eight submarines in the course of completion, while ready to cooperate with the Muscovite navy in the Baltic is an air force of at least 500 airplanes, probably more. It is, therefore, apparent that without the decision of England last week to maintain her naval station strength unimpaired, Germany and all the other sovereign nations, whose shores are washed by the waters of the Baltic, would be at the mercy of Soviet Russia. They must all look primarily to Great Britain for the defense of their coasts and of their trade, some of the most valuable of which is with the United States.

That Moscow has become fully alive to the determination of Great Britain to fulfill her responsibilities in this connection, and to prevent the Baltic from degenerating into a mere closed Bolshevist lake, and to keep it open and safe to the trade of the entire world, as provided by many ancient treaties and confirmed by the Congress of Versailles, is shown by the very curt and arrogant demand of the Soviet Government which has reached the Esthonian Government at Reval, for information as to the rumor that this tiny republic, whose population, all told, does not exceed 1,500,000 had leased a couple of its islands to England for use as coaling stations for the warships which she maintains for police and defensive purposes in the Baltic.

In view of the fact that Esthonia is a sovereign State, she has a perfect right to lease her islands to any foreign nation she may see fit. She has not done so yet. But the fact that the Soviet junta should have approached her about the matter is a pretty clear indication that England's new warships, for which she is paying so heavily, will be needed for the future protection and policing of the Baltic.

Pacific Radio Concerns Consolidate.

MANILA, Aug. 1 (AP.).—Consolidation of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines and the Far Eastern Radio, Inc., has been agreed to here by the principal stockholders of the two concerns. William H. G. Bullard, retired naval officer, becomes President and General Manager of the new company, which will be known as the Radio Corporation of the Philippines.

CHINESE FRIENDSHIP COOLS, SAYS BISHOP

Roots, Returning After 30 Years, Declares We Are Charged With Imperialism.

SEES NATIONALISM STIRRING

Russia's Influence Is the Most Vital, He Asserts, Because She Treated China Fairly.

"It probably will surprise most Americans to be informed that there is a cooling of the old-time friendship between China and the United States," the Right Rev. Logan H. Roots, Bishop of Hankow, China, said in a statement issued yesterday at the National Council of the Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue. Bishop Roots, who has served thirty years in the Orient, has just arrived to attend the triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church in October at New Orleans.

"America has lost, in the eyes of the Chinese, the position which she held three years ago as the most favored of the nations," said Bishop Roots. "That position was due to our friendly diplomacy, our having no political axe to grind, our freedom from any complicity in the opium trade and especially to our returning the Boxer indemnity. We are now charged with imperialism, with capitalism and with selfish unfriendliness to China, which is now charged against all the foreign powers except Russia."

When asked the reason for this change Bishop Roots said:

"I think the fundamental reason is the development of national self-consciousness and the demand for freedom and self-determination. The influence of Russia, through deliberate Russian propaganda, and also through the inevitable contagion of new ideas, has been at work. The new Government in Russia treated China from the start with extraordinary generosity. The Soviet Government renounced all conquests made by the Government of the Czar in China, Manchuria or anywhere else, and restored to China without any compensation the mining, forest and all other concessions which China had made through force to Russia and Russians. Russia also renounced all privileges enjoyed by Russian leaders in China, and consented that no person, even a Russian missionary or priest, should be exempt from the jurisdiction of a local Chinese court.

Russia's Vital Influence.

"Another vital element in the influence of Russia is that in the main it has depended on the vitality of ideas and not upon force or threats of force, although the class war has been deliberately advocated in appeals to the laboring classes. A final reason for Russian influence is to be found in its advocacy of the materialistic philosophy of Karl Marx as the sufficient foundation of the popular ideas of both science and democracy. The Russian slogan, 'Religion is the narcotic of the people,' has been translated into telling Chinese form, 'Religion is the opium of the people.' Those Chinese who accept this philosophy and this watchword cannot but distrust America, which has with fair consistency stood in Chinese eyes for an idealistic philosophy and for practical faith in religion as the foundation of all that is good."

As to the aid which the United States can render in the situation, Bishop Roots said:

"We can show the kind of sympathy which will help good relations by assisting China in every way we can to deal with banditry, militarism and the opium question. We can give adequate power to our diplomatic and consular officials to deal with undesirable American citizens who make their way to China. A more fundamental service will be rendered to China—and, indeed, to ourselves—by meeting imperfect social and economic theories with better theories."

Bishop Roots advocated recognition in the most generous way possible of the national aspirations of the Chinese people. He was even inclined to favor the yielding of extraterritorial rights in the very near future, though he observed that this is a question to be determined in the way proposed by the Washington conference.

THREE NEW SANITARY LAWS

Diggers of Shellfish Must Get Permits From Health Board.

Three amendments to the Sanitary Code relating to the food industry have been adopted recently by the Board of Health, Health Commissioner Dr. Frank J. Monaghan announced yesterday.

One requires that all diggers of shellfish in the waters which lie within the City of New York are required to get permits from the Health Department. Another standardizes almond paste and kernel paste. The Commissioner said this action was taken because it was learned that unscrupulous manufacturers were substituting cheaper articles and selling their products as being almond or kernel paste. The third amendment regulates and governs the manufacture of carbonated beverages within the city. It requires that these beverages contain at least 6 per cent. of sugar and regulates other ingredients.

Grieving Mother Is Poison Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Irene Phillips, 30 years old, died in the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, yesterday afternoon from the effects of poison taken at her home here, it was announced today. The suicide, according to the attending physician, was attributed by her husband, Leroy Phillips, to the death of her baby two weeks ago. He said his wife had acted queerly since then and had threatened to take her life.

CANADA HAS BIGGEST PRODUCTION OF LEAD

Output of 175,485,499 Pounds Nearly All Taken by Heavy Export Demand.

GAIN DUE TO HIGH PRICES

Rising Values Make Possible the Reopening of High Cost Mines at a Profit.

Canadian mines had the greatest output of lead in their history last year, when they produced 175,485,499 pounds, worth $14,221,345 as compared with a previous high record in the preceding year of 111,234,486 pounds, valued at $7,985,522, or an increase of 57.7 per cent. in quantity and 78.2 per cent. in value, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase was brought 46 to 49 cents per dozen, or high prices, which caused many British Columbia mines to augment their output and induced others which had been dormant on account of the cost of separating the lead from the zinc to reopen and operate at a profit.

The British Columbia mines alone produced 168,467,628 pounds, worth $13,652,617. The reopening of old mines in the Kootenay district and increased production of the Sullivan mine also helped. Ontario contributed 5,055,368 pounds, valued at $409,687, while the zinc-lead properties of Quebec yielded 1,058,983 pounds, worth $85,826, an increase of a half-million pounds over the previous year. The Mayo district in the Yukon produced the balance, 903,520 pounds.

The remarkable increase in output was paralleled by larger exports of lead and its products. At the end of the fiscal year, March 31, the foreign shipments were valued at $10,368,130 as against $3,961,209 and $2,366,467 during the two previous years. The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer, taking $6,186,146 of the total. Shipments to the United States amounted to $1,079,265, and the remainder went to Belgium, China, France, Japan, New Zealand and other countries.

The increased price was due mainly to London competition for Mexican lead, the average for the year on the Montreal market being 8.104 cents, compared with 7.179 cents in 1923. The opening of more mines this year will depend upon whether the London demand keeps prices up.

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Knox suits of imported tweeds and homespuns in tan, gray, brown and blues. In patterns of checks, plaids and stripes. Formerly $65 to $95
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Knox coats in chatines, tweeds, homespuns and bengaline. Formerly $65 to $95
now priced at $49.50
Other coats of fine serviceable quality and exclusive styles. Formerly $110 to $135
now priced at $89.50

BLOUSES—
Of silk, linen and washable flannels. Formerly $10 to $15
now priced at $5 *and* $8

SPORT HOSE—
Sport hosiery in an interesting variety. *now priced one-half*

SCARFS—
Decorative and attractive patterns. Formerly $8 to $18
now priced at $4

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Fashioned in colors and patterns for women's sports wear. Formerly $2.50 to $3.00
now priced at $1.75

SKIRTS—
All imported fabrics in homespuns and tweeds. Formerly $18
now priced at $10
Silk hand pleated skirts, latest models. Formerly $18 and $21
now priced at $15

SWEATERS—
Summer models of latest design and material. Formerly $15 to $28
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BRYAN AS A POLITICIAN.

It was a proper feeling which led lifelong opponents of Mr. BRYAN to stay their hand when he suddenly died. Not withdrawing anything that they had said of him in the past, they were willing and glad to point to his notable career, to admit the hold which he had won upon the affections of a great multitude of Americans, to dwell upon his good qualities in private life and to regret his tragic end. They were ready to grant the sincerity, and could not deny the power, of his moving religious appeals. These came again to millions of God-fearing people in the last speech which he prepared, and which went into many homes and churches as if it were a sacred message from the dead. Yet the expression of all these humane and, as we like to think, characteristically American sentiments about Mr. BRYAN is not inconsistent with pausing, after a decent interval, to estimate the effect of his career as a public man.

It cannot be denied that he burst upon his country and the world with an extraordinary political achievement. Few now realize the appalling task which he undertook when, as an unknown young man, he was nominated for the Presidency in 1896. His party had been torn and trampled into apparently hopeless defeat. The elections of the two previous years had shown with seeming conclusiveness that the Democrats had not a chance on earth of winning the Presidential campaign. But into it Mr. BRYAN flung himself with an initiative and energy which were amazing and very nearly successful. He not only rallied the broken forces of his party but augmented them. His vote was a million or more larger than had ever been cast before for a Democratic candidate. And he struck terror to the hearts of the Republican managers who had entered the canvass supremely confident. The silver issue was mainly the cause of Mr. BRYAN'S defeat. But it was not at all the cause of the enthusiastic following which he won. Probably not one in a thousand of them understood or cared about silver coinage. Upon that question Mr. BRYAN himself placed less emphasis as he went on, while he wreaked himself more and more upon class passions, the alleged oppression of the poor, the wrongs done to labor by capital, and thus stirred and roused great masses in the belief that here at last was their champion and the righter of their wrongs, so that they came close to giving him the Presidency. Saying nothing of his economic fallacies, of the impossibility of his carrying out the pledges which he made, that campaign of his was memorable, and stamped him with a genius for public life, even if that genius was mistaken or perverted.

That remarkable political display Mr. BRYAN was never able to repeat. His grand climacteric came at the age of 36. After that he always fumbled and felt his way with an air of opportunist futility. Even the causes which he espoused had to be carried to realization by other hands. More and more the impression that he never could be President, never ought to be President, deepened in the public mind. He was long unwilling to submit to this popular verdict. With fresh audacity and unconquered mien he continued to struggle against that opinion of his fellow-countrymen which had definitely gone against him. But he could not recover what he had forever lost.

Without tracing the successive steps of his subsequent career as a politician, one may ask what were the main reasons for his steadily declining repute. Many might be plausibly offered. One of them was his great love of mediocrity. He preferred to surround himself with inferior men. People used to laugh at the unknowns whom he now and then brought forward as fit for high office, even the Presidency itself. They thought this was only Mr. BRYAN'S way of showing how he towered over all rival possibilities. But it is probable that he was following a deep instinct of his. He seemed really to think that one man was as well qualified as another to do public work. This was a part of his theory of democracy. Common men were in a majority, and he always sought to align himself with it, ignorant or prejudiced though it might be. Nor had he any manifest scruples about the sort of men with whom he associated in politics, provided they were useful to him. He shrank with horror from such a Democrat as AUGUST BELMONT, but was ready to throw his arms about such a Democrat as RICHARD CROKER. And the "deserving Democrats" whom he, as Secretary of State, picked out for offices at his disposal—to the demoralization of part of the diplomatic service—were ghastly examples of the sort he delighted to honor.

This, in sum, was the great weakness of Mr. BRYAN as a politician. His leadership was that of following the biggest crowd. He did not seek to instruct ordinary citizens or to lift them out of their preconceived ideas. He simply inquired what those ideas were, made them his own and proclaimed them incessantly as the true evangel of democracy. That kind of political leadership is sure to break down, as it did in Mr. BRYAN'S case, and cannot long remain to affect the ideals or influence the action of a nation. Democracy really loves to be led from above. Mr. BRYAN sought to lead it from below. Of any public man who does that it is safe to say that his name is writ in water.

IN DARKEST AFRICA.

The picture given by Professor EDWARD ROSS in his report to the League of Nations on the employment of native labor in Portuguese Africa is gruesome. His findings have been summarized in the ugly word "slavery." Legally speaking, this is inaccurate. The Portuguese Government has indignantly denied that slavery has existed in its African possessions since the abolition of the monarchy. In place of it, however, is what has euphemistically been called "forced labor" for terms varying from a few months to a year or more. According to Professor ROSS, men and women are regularly seized and obliged to work for the Government or for planters. Nominally they are paid. Actually most of them receive nothing—not even enough food—and are prevented from cultivating their own lands, or using what few facilities they may possess to earn sufficient money to pay the taxes and buy the few necessaries of life. If this be not slavery, it is at least a form of peonage that is as bad or worse.

Professor ROSS'S report is full of specific incidents of oppression. His method of procedure was to ignore the Portuguese officials and go direct into the hinterland, there, with interpreters, to question laborers on the roads and plantations and get their stories. Conditions were by no means uniformly bad; but he found enough cases of slavery in fact, if not in form, to lead him to charge that the system generally employed gave the natives no time to look after their own affairs, that most of the pay which was supposed to be paid them for their forced labor never reached them, that the natives had no method of airing their grievances and were oppressed even by the native police, and that conditions in general were so bad in Portuguese colonies that the natives were emigrating to Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

This report was not drawn up at the instigation of the League, but has been submitted to the League's Committee on Slavery. Owing to the machinery of procedure, this document could not be accepted and considered by the committee unless and until it was vouched for by our Government. The League's inquiry at Washington about the standing of Professor ROSS did not reach there in time to receive an answer early enough to permit the document to be immediately considered. It has since been accepted, however, and will now be transmitted to the Portuguese Government; and after that body has taken note of it, it will be discussed by the League body. This will take time, and as a result no action upon it can be expected for another year.

Despite the necessary delay, the League has done valuable work in focusing the light of public opinion upon conditions such as these. If the labor situation is as bad in Portuguese Africa as has been represented, there is little doubt that it will be rectified long before the League takes formal action, if for no other reason than that Portugal would never be willing to have the case proved against her by League officials. The indictment before the world would be too severe. Much better give the nations no chance to uphold the charges. The spotlight of publicity must have its effect even in darkest Africa.

ASSAYING THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

Buying on the instalment plan may be virtue or vice, according to the point of view; but that it has become of national importance no one disputes. In another section of today's TIMES the remarkable growth of this method of financing sales is described in detail. First applied in the case of pianos and furniture half a century ago, the unprecedented expansion of the automobile industry has stimulated instalment financing in a wide variety of fields—even to jewelry, clothing and house painting. Today it is estimated that the total instalment debts outstanding amount to three billion dollars.

Critics of the partial-payment plan say that the average man or woman is subjected to a pressure to buy that puts too great a strain on prudence, foresight and economy. They cite cases of workingmen of moderate means who sign away more than their wages in accumulated future payments. Goods cost from 10 to 25 per cent. more, on the average, when bought on the instalment plan, they say. When a man saves to make a future cash purchase, they point out, his savings bring him interest; but when he saves to pay the next instalment he is paying out interest on his savings.

Supporters of the instalment plan reply that most people "who get run over "by the instalment plan would get run "over anyway"; that the trouble is not with the plan but with the people. If it were not for the partial-payment system, they say, men and women of moderate means could never enjoy the perfectly legitimate use of articles too expensive for them to purchase with a single payment. If it is wise conduct and sound economics to buy a house on a mortgage, they ask, why not a piano or an automobile on the same general principle? They point to the enormous increase in the purchasing power of the American people which instalments have released and to the benefits that flow from the resulting increased production.

Both sides are right and both are wrong. The legitimacy of instalment buying depends on circumstances: the nature of the article sold and the economic resources of the purchaser. Careful students lay down useful commodity tests: necessity, durability, high value and low cost of upkeep. To buy a piano on the instalment plan is obviously far more economically sound than to buy a suit of clothes by the same method. The individual, of course, must be his own judge of ability to finance an instalment purchase—and be wary in proportion as the temptation to buy is subtle and compelling. Those concerned with automobile instalment finance maintain that the small number of their uncollectable accounts proves both the soundness of this method and the wisdom of the people who buy their cars. The General Motors Acceptance Corporation reports only one-tenth of 1 per cent. of their accounts overdue sixty days or more. Concrete evidence such as this should weigh heavily against alarmists about the dangers of instalments in general.

GOLD RESUMPTION AND ITS CRITICS.

The Bank of England's statement of last Thursday gave an interesting picture of the progress of the gold resumption experiment. Since England returned at the end of April to free convertibility of its paper money into gold at the old-time parity, the Bank has given out large amounts of gold for export. But much more has come in from foreign countries, chiefly the European Continent; the Bank's actual stock of gold has increased £8,500,000 through these foreign transactions, and now stands at much the highest figure in its history. Along with this returning soundness of the British paper currency, the banking position has become stronger than at any time since the earlier stages of the war. The ratio of cash reserve to outstanding deposits, which was 11½ per cent. last January and 7¼ in 1920, now stands at 31⅝ per cent.; the highest since the middle of 1916 and not far below the traditional 40 per cent. level of pre-war days.

That this return to a sound currency and stable banking will eventually have the salutary results that flowed from our own specie resumption of 1879 there can be little reasonable doubt. But, as was the case in the early stages of our own resumption, hard times in trade have not been instantly reversed, and that fact has been enthusiastically seized on (as it was in 1879) by the advocates of depreciated money.

Naturally, one economic authority who cannot be satisfied by the achievement of the British Government and the Bank of England is Mr. MAYNARD KEYNES. He and the gold standard have had unpleasant mutual relations ever since the war, and the fact that KEYNES has had the worst of the controversy would not induce friendly feelings at this time. In 1922 he had settled the whole question of European currency reform; all of the depreciated currencies were to be "devalued" in terms of gold, beginning with the British pound sterling. The conversion value of the paper pound was to be $4.41, as against the pre-war parity of $4.86⅝. Little attention was paid by any one to that proposal, and the market value of the pound advanced even in that year above $4.60.

This forced a change of attitude on Mr. KEYNES, and in 1924, perceiving that maintenance of gold parity in the United States was encouraging European efforts to restore their own gold standard, he attacked the American position as one of "gold inflation," whose consequences in the way of wildly rising prices in the United States had thus far been averted only by a conspiracy of our Federal Reserve Board to keep money rates abnormally high and "sterilize" the country's gold reserve—whatever that might mean. But a few months later, recognizing the increasing abundance of credit, the New York Reserve Bank reduced its rate from 4½ to 3 per cent., the lowest in its history, and still the "price inflation" did not come. Even the wheat market, where all existing circumstances seemed to favor a continued rise, broke 25 per cent. or more from the $2 per bushel price fixed by the speculators last January.

KEYNES'S theories of 1924 seemed therefore to have fared as badly as his theories of 1922, and in 1925 Great Britain actually resumed gold payments. KEYNES had, of course, opposed the resumption plan, but only feebly. Now, however, encouraged by the unfavorable business situation in Great Britain, he has produced a brand-new theory, covering both the British and the American position and taking heart from the British trade depression. It appears that the British resumption experiment had staked its fortunes on rapidly rising prices in the United States, and that the gamble had failed when American prices did not rise, with deplorable results to British business. But why had not American prices risen? Was it the unscrupulous Federal Reserve Board, as in 1924? Not at all.

The Bank of England itself is now the villain of the piece; that Bank's own policy has been "to steady prices in the "United States rather than to raise "them," and "to relieve New York of "the pressure of cheap money and additional gold which would tend otherwise to force their prices upward." KEYNES now proposes that the Bank should reduce its discount rate, cease bidding for foreign capital, let sterling exchange decline, and encourage a new outflow of gold from London to New York. The Bank of England will, of course, do nothing of the kind; indeed, one might easily enough imagine the jeers of Mr. KEYNES if his advice were to be taken, as he watched the emptying of the institution's gold reserve, and his remarks on the inevitable failure of an attempted return to the gold standard.

It is refreshing to turn from these confused and half-baked criticisms to the plain common sense with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the recent Lord Mayor's dinner, answered the charge (subtly supported even by LLOYD GEORGE) that trade depression might be alleviated by abandoning the gold standard experiment. Mr. CHURCHILL considers this "topsy-turvy talk." He finds it a novel idea that a nation should aim at a depreciated exchange, "that "England should seek to stimulate exports by so arranging things that in "foreign trade we would have to take "less for what we sold or pay more for "what we bought." His simple conception of the case is that depreciated or collapsed exchange is "a great misfortune" to any country; that it involves "diminution of real wages and a loss of profits," which appears to him to explain why at the moment all European countries "show themselves determined "to maintain their exchanges by hook "or crook."

If the American statesmen and politicians of the '60s could read this debate, they would find it strangely familiar. The complaints and criticisms launched at the gold standard in the London debate are an invariable incident in the slow and difficult retracing of the ground lost by a lapse into depreciated currency. In the longer future, the arguments of KEYNES will have the same archaic sound to the British people of the day as Americans recognize nowadays in the old Greenback Party's platforms.

SIMPLE-SIMON PSYCHOLOGY.

The reason why THOMAS JEFFERSON founded the Democratic Party was that, as a boy, "a slight and pallid youth," he "recoiled in horror" from his father, "a gruff giant with a tremendous temper," thus developing "an abnormal anti-authority complex." The reason why ALEXANDER HAMILTON founded "the authority-loving, reality-conquering" Federalist Party was that he "knew little of the normal family life," and so had an "unusual affection for his father." At least, these elucidations are "as accurate as" the usual derivation of Democracy from the folk-moot and of Federalism from the English monarchical tradition. All this is on the authority of Professor HARRY ELMER BARNES, who dedicates his volume, "The New History," to "the Columbia School of Historians." New psychology being the mainstay of the new history, we are told that HAMILTON was a typical "extrovert" and JEFFERSON a typical "introvert."

The trouble in all this is a certain random ease with facts. RANDALL'S "Life of Jefferson," to which Professor BARNES refers, says nothing of "a tremendous temper" or "recoiling in horror" from it. PETER JEFFERSON was indeed a giant in stature and in strength, but THOMAS also was uncommonly tall and, moreover, was so trained to outdoor sports by his companionable father as to have strength "beyond that of ordinary men." PETER was intellectually sympathetic with his son, was a devoted reader of the very best literature, and won the son's lifelong gratitude by providing liberally for his education. Though "massively molded," he "had a genter, softer side." RANDALL concludes: "THOMAS "JEFFERSON always possessed a particular veneration for the memory of his "father." It is thus that the new history supersedes mere documentation.

Thus interpreted, the new psychology belongs to the *simplists* or Simple-Simon order of thought. Undoubtedly HAMILTON had many traits of the extrovert, "a dynamic and constructive character, "searching out and conquering, rather "than retiring from reality." But men are sometimes complex, especially men of genius. It is no less clear that he had an indwelling and truly philosophic mind. The solidity of the structure he built shows that; but no more strikingly than that brief contemporary portrait of the boy captain of artillery, already deeply planning a strong union of States:

> I noticed a youth, a mere stripling, small, slender, almost delicate in frame, marching beside a piece of artillery with a cocked hat pulled down over his eyes, apparently lost in thought, with his hand resting on the cannon and every now and then patting it as he mused, as if it were a favorite horse or a pet plaything.

The mind of JEFFERSON was even less simple—unless it had the simplicity not of an introvert but of an extrovert. True, he was shy, sensitive, rancorous; but his famed "philosophy" proceeded not so much from the power of consecutive thought, in which he was notably lacking, as from an instinct for popular ideas and sounding phrases. His windows outward upon contemporary currents of feeling were innumerable, giving him a vision of political realities—to which HAMILTON was obtuse—phenomenally clear and responsive. Though not really an inventor, his handy-man contraptions were innumerable, from the serpentine brick wall to the nautical waistcoat and the geometrical wheelbarrow. As he played the violin by ear, so he was mainly an extrovert in philosophy, in architecture and indeed in statesmanship.

It may be said for the new psychology that it has given us a clearer understanding of functions of the subconscious mind hitherto only vaguely surmised. Especially it has given us an abundant vocabulary of description—and vituperation. But it suffers the disability of having been mainly derived from the study of ailing and shaky minds, and of having been too often exploited by such. If applicable at all to historic characters of the first order, it can only be in the hands of students attentive to data and mindful of the complexity of genius.

THE GREAT MISUNDERSTOOD.

Sir MARTIN CONWAY, that ancient of the roads and peaks of the world, utters a sad word about a more antique and more enduring traveler, the donkey. If he is correct, we wish to go to England no more. Even the costermonger, one of the most curious products of the long result of time, has dissociated himself from his best comrade. Then he has no right to survive the beautiful, the faithful, the intelligent animal that was his board of transportation. We shall see him no more, his legs curiously wreathed in straw, as if he were a mere "peasant," illuminating Hampton Court with his historical knowledge and his peculiar views of art. And the costermonger has been misrepresented. He may have beaten his wife often, but to his familiar he was kinder than the last and worst race of mankind, the "highbrows," has imagined. The conduct of some tinkers we shall not attempt to defend; but the costermonger and his best friend understood one another.

The world has persistently misunderstood one of the most useful, much-enduring and melodious animals that decorate it. Even the donkey adapted to the purposes of children is gone or going, according to Sir MARTIN. If he be right, let Bournemouth and Brighton perish! That the gypsies have cast out their old friend is no new knowledge. The gypsies are "frauds." For them, limousines. Even twenty years or so ago we remember an old pursuer in many countries of the lore of those degenerates telling us that the American King of the Gypsies "was worth $100,000." Sir MARTIN evades the real question by asking, in effect, if the donkey was "Victorian." He inquires rhetorically: "Was it not "a donkey who drew Queen VICTORIA'S "bath chair around the walks at "Windsor?"

We will not say that Sir MARTIN means ironically to suggest the intellectual superiority to which the donkey's mistreatment has entitled him. He is the everlasting rebel, the born independent. He has professed by his actions "asinism." That seems funny to people who get on their knees before "nationalism." On his native heath the ass was one of the bravest, most high-spirited, most athletic and high-bred of animals. Domesticated, cruelly treated, despised by the ignorant, he retains much of the old fire, subdued to the necessities of his position. Years that transcend memory have belabored his patient back and side. Still, he doesn't yield. He isn't "obstinate" by nature. He loves freedom. He resents obscurely the cudgeling of a thousand generations of human asses.

What does the ass think? Who is the ass, he or his driver? Fools take it upon themselves to be lyric about the horse. The donkey is fully his equal in intelligence. His will is stronger. His beauty is as great. We say of somebody we disagree with, "He is a great ass." The donkeys must say of their own disagreeable specimens, "He is a great man."

Fortunately, if these able fellows are decreasing in England, they are strong elsewhere. We know them in Egypt, where they outdate the horse. Italy, Syria, Malta, Turkey, Spain preserve the fine old race. Palestine is full of what were known a few years ago as "ALLENBY'S white mice." Of the donkey in literature acres might be written. STEVENSON'S Modestine is not among the good portraits. It is full of his characteristic literary and theatrical touch. But even that Presbyterian "thespian" admits that Modestine "loved to "eat out of my hand. She was patient, "elegant in form, the color of an ideal "mouse, and inimitably small. Her "faults were those of her race and sex; "her virtues were her own."

And then he gets ready to sell her. But STEVENSON couldn't be honest. A better man has shown us a better ass. Hear JAMES STEPHENS in "The Demi-Gods" speaking of an ass, the worthy companion and co-mate of angels:

> Mary had unharnessed the ass and bade him, with an affectionate kiss, to eat his full. The donkey stood for a moment with his ears and tail hanging down; then he lifted both his ears and his tail, slung up his ragged head, bared his solid teeth, and brayed furiously for two minutes. That accomplished, he trotted briskly a few paces, bent to the grass, and began to eat so eagerly that one would think eating was more of a novelty to him than it could be to an ass of his years. "The sound of that beast's voice does get on my nerves," said Patsy. "He has a powerful voice, sure enough."

Every man thinks himself a good singer; why not every ass? Once more we go to STEPHENS, just to donkeys and to angels. He shows us Mary MacCann's donkey, the equal, if not more than equal, of angels on the spree:

> He was thinking, and thought always makes an ass look sad, but what he was thinking about not even Mary knew; his eye was hazy with cogitation, and he looked as wise and as kindly as the eldest of the three angels; indeed, although he had never been groomed, he looked handsome also, for he had the shape of a good donkey; his muzzle and his paws were white, the rest of his body was black and his eyes were brown. That was the appearance of the donkey. The angels arose and, much as the ass did, they shook themselves.

O more than Golden Ass! O comrade of angels! Let us shake ourselves also and shake off an idiotic prejudice against one of the most ancient of sages and of rebels.

BY-PRODUCTS

The outstanding figure at the Dayton trial was the high-school boy who was cross-examined on the witness stand and remembered what his teacher had taught him.

China's backwardness is attested by the fact that an international conference must be called before Chinese tariff rates can be increased. In the United States it is done by half a dozen men getting together in a committee room.

Black on White.

A birdseye view of the enormous losses that will befall the public and of the corresponding gains to the Wall Street crowd if the latter has its way and Mr. Hylan fails to win a renomination and re-election is hereby submitted:

On Jan. 1, 1918, when Mr. Hylan assumed office amid the rejoicing of the populace and the pitiful moans of the financial interests, the population of China was:	387,453,231
On Dec. 31 next the population of China, exclusive of Inner and Outer Mongolia, and not counting missionaries in transit, will be:	412,543,786
Adding the two items, as any one with a command of elementary arithmetic is in a position to do, we get	799,997,017
Owing to Mr. Hylan's unceasing efforts against the machinations of the Interborough and the B. M. T., the distance from the earth to the sun has been rigorously maintained and may be conservatively given, in miles, as	152,000,000
During the same period the cubic capacity of the average subway car, measured in persons averaging 150 pounds in weight, has been nearly doubled and may now be estimated at	850
Subtracting the second item from the first, since there is nothing to prevent us from doing so, we get	151,999,630
During Mr. Hylan's first term in office Mr. Harding's popular majority over Governor Cox was, roughly	9,000,000
After four years of the best municipal administration the City of New York has enjoyed since the year 1920, this popular majority was reduced, in the case of Mr. Coolidge, to, roughly	7,000,000
Total of all items preceding, approximately	1,100,000,000
Multiplying by 3, which is a convenient number, we get, as measuring the difference between the re-election and defeat of Mr. Hylan, the enormous sum of	3,300,000,000

Friends of the Bible.

Employing reason against Congressman Blanton of Texas may be considered as a luxury. Otherwise, the following considerations might be submitted to the attention of the gentleman from Texas, who is now out to secure Congressional legislation to penalize any teacher in the District of Columbia who shall be guilty of "disrespect for the Bible." Disrespect for anything is perfectly compatible with love and acceptance of that thing. We take liberties with what we regard as our own. The doctors are always reminding us how little we respect our own bodily health in the normal daily life. Very few men respect their native tongue as foreigners or the foreign-born respect it; the English language is a noble heritage which nearly everybody born to it treats in the usual way we treat noble heritages. Very few Americans sufficiently respect the national anthem to the extent of learning more than the first line of the first stanza, or the national flag to the extent of displaying it correctly. Children nowadays have stopped respecting their parents, though it is pretty generally admitted that children nowadays are as fond of their parents as they ever have been. Mr. Blanton might see that the Bible has become so much a part of the national life that people do not hesitate to take liberties with it.

> In the course of my life I have made solemn compacts with more than a score of my friends to the effect that whoever died first would come back and communicate with the other, if that were possible. Several of my friends have died, but no communication has followed.—Houdini.

But this merely shows that distaste for writing letters persists after death.

Bargains in the Milky Way.

To Mr. Watson of South Africa obviously belongs an honored place in the ranks of the collectors, the connoisseurs and the cognoscenti. Being a telegrapher by profession, it may be assumed that he is not financially equipped for the purpose of collecting Chinese porcelain, medieval armor, authentic Chippendale, the finer Japanese prints, the rarer stamps, to say nothing of luxuries like $10,000 chows or $150,000 Derby winners. The form of bibelot in which Mr. Watson specializes is stars, and preferably of the first or second magnitude.

Many a multi-millionaire amateur will envy the South African telegraph operator the extraordinary bargains he has picked up. In the year 1918, as he was walking home early one morning from his work, he looked up into the skies and discovered Nova Aquilae, credited in the dispatches with being the brightest new star of the last three centuries. In the morning of May 25 last, under similar circumstances, he added to his collection Nova Pictoris. Like many a collector in narrower spheres who has gambled on an artist before his fame has burst on the world, Mr. Watson was fortunate enough to pick up Nova Pictoris some time before it attained its maximum brightness. Starting as an obscure star of the fourteenth or fifteenth magnitude, a neglected orb presumably starving away somewhere in a stellar attic, a source of tribulation to its family and of contempt to its neighbors in the firmament, Nova Pictoris increased no less than 400,000-fold in brightness and shone, at its maximum, as a star of the first magnitude. Considering how very little was Mr. Watson's original investment, the accrued gain has obviously been enormous.

In only one respect does he differ from most of his fellow-amateurs. Instead of jealously guarding his treasures for his sole enjoyment or that of a few selected friends, he lost no time in presenting Nova Aquilae and Nova Pictoris to the world. Had he followed the usual precedent, he would have bequeathed them to the public in his will.

A King in Trouble.

Old King Coal is plainly not a merry old soul. At the present moment his tantrums are occupying the attention of the English-speaking community on both sides of the Atlantic. In the case of our own threatened coal deadlocks and strikes there is the partially comforting thought that negotiations are going on in Atlantic City, which is a pleasant place in Summer and thus conducive to prolonged deadlocks. With the approach of Labor Day and cooler weather, we may expect to see the representatives of operators and miners clambering out of their impasses, leaping over their deadlocks, toning down their ultimatums and coming to some form of agreement after attaining their main purpose, which is, presumably, to spoil Mr. Coolidge's holiday. The custom is now to speak of coal, the earliest and most basic of industries, as a sick industry. Old King Coal does not call for his fiddlers three. Every little while he sends out an S O S for three arbitrators to keep things going somehow. He lives from hand to mouth.

Concerning the forthcoming production of "Hamlet" in modern dress, it is not stated what the Ghost will wear, but presumably it will be pajamas.

Life to the British heir-apparent is just one continent after another.

BRYAN'S FIRST NOMINATION

Nebraska's Preparations for It Told by Reporter of the Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was inevitable that, upon the death of Mr. Bryan, the question should be raised again to what extent his nomination for the Presidency in 1896 was spontaneous. Covering that now historic convention for The Omaha Bee, whose readers in Nebraska had a special interest in his political fortunes, I kept in close contact with Mr. Bryan and his associates from the outset, knowing them all personally and being familiar with the hard struggle upon which their claims for recognition were based. In the preceding campaign for control of Nebraska's representation in the convention, Mr. Bryan had been the acknowledged head of the free silver wing and his friends talked freely, though vaguely, about him as a coming national leader.

When the delegation set out for Chicago, we were provided, from a mysterious source, with a Nebraska badge—a harpin suspending a broad blue satin ribbon with a 16-to-1 slogan in silver lettering below an excellent portrait of Mr. Bryan on celluloid. Only 100 of these badges, so I was told, were made up and disposed of to those of us in the traveling party, at one dollar each.

It is worth recalling now that this only Bryan portrait badge in Chicago at the time suddenly became a much-sought prize and, after the nomination, I was offered as much as $25 for mine, which I still retain. There is no question that Presidential hopes for Bryan were in the minds of some of the Nebraska contingent before they left home, and that this thought was at least within Mr. Bryan's knowledge.

Before long, the talk among Mr. Bryan's friends crystallized into a program. My dispatch to The Bee on the day preceding the epochal speech announced that the delegation would present the name of Bryan as Nebraska's favorite son, and this dispatch, by arrangement printed simultaneously in The Chicago Tribune, was the first positive published statement of that fact. The Chicago afternoon papers took it up, but exploited it very gingerly. Mr. Bryan, of course, was careful not to divulge such plans prematurely in his own paper.

It was well understood that the "Cross-of-Gold" speech had been studiously worked out in its several parts in advance, although not in the definite form or sequence as delivered, as any one may readily see by analysis of the text. The material for the speech was prepared to be ready at hand for the earliest auspicious opportunity.

The contest over the Nebraska seats kept Mr. Bryan and his associates out of the hall the first day, and out of the running for the chairmanship of the convention, otherwise the speech might have come sooner from him as the presiding officer. The contest also kept from him the chairmanship of the Resolutions Committee, which he coveted as an alternative, and left him to find the psychological moment in the debate on the adoption of the platform. The electrifying effect of his oratory, under the peculiar conditions prevailing, proved greater even than his most ardent admirers had dared imagine.

The further moves to solidify the silver support behind Mr. Bryan came almost automatically and the foreshadowed formal nomination was enacted the next day. At that, so fast had the drama unfolded that Mr. Bryan and his sponsors were wholly unprepared for the natural consequences. Their quarters in the old Clifton House were utterly inadequate—so ill-adapted to the invasion of a Presidential candidate's following that he was literally swamped there. No one of those about him, though many had been picturing mentally the triumphant return to Nebraska behind a Presidential banner, seems to have thought ahead that far.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

Williamstown, Mass., July 30, 1925.

AMBASSADOR BANCROFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the ornaments of life is the friends that adorn it. This truth was clearly exemplified in the lives of all those who knew Edgar Bancroft intimately.

Mr. Bancroft possessed so many of the higher qualities of friendship that it is difficult for me to think of any one who can take his place. He had great ability, but in addition to that ability he possessed those rarer qualities of the heart that make friendship golden. He was intense in his work and in his affections. I think no task was ever drudgery for him. The harder it was, the stronger was his desire to overcome it and he seldom failed. I cannot conceive of his working without enthusiasm or without a belief in the cause for which he strove.

It was these qualities that brought him success. He could not have succeeded, however great his ability might be, if he had not also been tolerant of the views of people who differed from him. This kindly, human sympathy made his work in Japan memorable. It is a great loss to our international relations with that country to know that he could not complete the task which he had begun.

He was a lover of verse and a passionate lover of the woods. He possessed a humor that prevented his conversation from ever becoming dull. He loved sport for sport's sake, and for the companionship it brought him.

I received yesterday a letter from him, dated July 9, but a short time before he was taken ill, in which he says:

"Now I am dictating this on a porch in a thick wood on the edge of a golf course, surrounded by high hills like St. Hubert's. My house of many rambling rooms, both European and Japanese, is 3,000 feet above Tokio and one-half a mile from the village of Karuizawa. I wish you could spend your next birthday here. We could golf every day and 'loaf, and invite our souls,' at other times."

This quotation is characteristic of the man.

FRANK L. BABBOTT.

New York, July 30, 1925.

ABSOLUTION.

I have been panting for the sea's cold hands
To find my temples and thereon to rest
A gentle moment, till unquiet things—
With their devouring, unparging heat—
Have left me . . . and I half forget
The nights like horses plowing up a field
Where wide weeds grew behind them as they went,
And on and on they tramped over the rows
That were not rows at all;
And softly lose the hours when my thoughts—
So vague, so winged, so unearthly, wild—
Beat on the patterned wires of the mind
That stood about me like a sturdy pen,
And were so sure of what is right and wrong . . .
While I, who took to house the Devil's child,
Knew that an angel led me blindly on.

So if I reach the sea tonight, at morn
I shall be loosed: a sleeping violin
Which sang too long the songs not in its heart;
I shall be like a gull upon a wave
Who flew beneath a heavy sky all day
Pretending there was sun;
I have been like the ever-reaching sea
Which swings toward the moon and draws away,
Sure that some sudden night the moon will bend
Its cold gold lips and warm them on its heart,
So carelessly the sea will take my thoughts
And spill them on some simple silent shore,
That I shall only keep the angel's hand
Leading me to the world where slumbers heav'n.

MARION LOCKWOOD.

CHURCH WAR LOOMS ON REGIONAL POWER

Sharply Divided Sentiment in Episcopalian Committee Forecasts Clash at Convention.

5 PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD

Majority Report Wants Provinces Mended or Ended—Minority Fears Fostering of Provincialism.

Majority and minority reports of the commission appointed by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church to consider the enlargement of the powers of provinces, which were made public yesterday, indicate a sharp division of sentiment which is expected to result in a clash over the existing form of Government in the Church when the next convention meets in New Orleans in October.

The differences are centred principally about the need in the Church for strong provincial or regional organizations composed of dioceses in geographical and sympathetic propinquity. The problem is as old as the American Church itself, has been a subject for debate in every General Convention since 1885.

It has as its basis the outspoken opposition of a considerable element in the Church of Archbishops, who, the opposing element contends, would sooner or later be created from episcopal heads of the proposed provincial districts. Vexing financial problems also are involved.

Wants Provinces Mended or Ended.

The majority of the Joint Commission comprising fourteen Bishops, priests and laymen of a membership of twenty—three have pointed out in their report that the powers given to the eight provincial organization in the Church in 1913 were purposely limited, whereby "they were in large measure prevented from accomplishing anything of outstanding merit," and they now propose a series of amendments to the constitutions and canons giving the provinces a distinct standing and conferring upon them powers of relatively high importance. They insist that the time has come for the Church to determine whether the provinces should be mended or ended.

With equal bluntness and without expressing an opinion as to the ultimate disposition of the provincial organization, the minority of nine Bishops, priests and laymen firmly oppose the proposed recommendations of the majority embracing the proposed changes.

The changes recommended are: that requests for appropriations for work in a province shall be made with the provincial organization which shall prepare the budget for the dioceses and missionary districts within that province; that appropriations by the National Council for the church work in this budget shall be made in bulk to the province and distributed by it to its constituent dioceses and districts; that missionary Bishops within the province shall be elected by the synod of the province; that consent to the election of Bishops shall be given by the synod of the province; that the requisition of a Bishop within a province shall be acted upon by the House of Bishops of such province.

Reasons for Proposals.

In commenting upon the proposed changes the majority members urge in their report that they are necessary for the creation of larger interests in the Church's program of work, in order that it may be adequately supported; more effective organization of the Church for carrying out its work; relief of the congestion of business in the General Convention, and the development of the province into an effective working unit, as a means of accomplishing the foregoing objects.

This report is signed by the Right Rev. Dr. Alfred C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont, Chairman; the Right Rev. Dr. Charles P. Anderson, Bishop of Chicago; the Right Rev. Dr. Edward L. Parsons, Bishop of California; the Rev. Drs. Malcolm Taylor, Gardner L. Tucker, Charles H. Young, Philip E. Osgood and George F. Weld, and Lewis D. Larned, L. L. Bunting, Charles L. Dibble, F. W. Paine, John McE. Ames and L. F. Monteagle.

Report of the Minority.

In summing up their objections the minority members say: "At a time when we are endeavoring with success to awaken the national conscience of the Church and to get away from 'parochialism' and 'diocesanism' the report of the commission proposes to introduce a feature which in our judgment would create 'provincialism.' We believe those who support our missionary work support it because it is the work of the whole Church, administered by the National Council; and we believe that the decentralizing of our missionary work would be a fatal mistake. Such action would not be a distribution of responsibility. In our judgment it would be a surrender of a great principle."

Touching specifically upon the recommendations regarding the budget and appropriation of funds, they say:

"This recommendation would place in the hands of a few dioceses in missionary provinces the control of the missionary work within the provinces. This work is done by Bishops who represent the whole Church and with funds supplied by the whole Church. We believe that the proposed recommendations, if adopted, would introduce a feeling of sectionalism and would also seriously interfere with the proper administration of the missionary work of the Church. We believe that the present method by which the making up of the missionary budget in the domestic field receives the careful consideration and approval of the missionary Bishops before it is presented to the National Council is a much better method than the alternative proposed in the report of the commission."

The minority report is signed by the Right Rev. Dr. Frederick F. Johnson, Bishop of Missouri; the Right Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, Missionary Bishop of Wyoming; the Right Rev. Thomas J. Garland, Bishop of Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Darst, Bishop of East Carolina; the Right Rev. Dr. Wilson R. Stearly, Bishop Coadjutor of Newark; the Rev. Dr. Martin Aigner, and H. B. M. Washburn, former Senator W. J. Tully of New York and Hugh J. Jewett.

SEES CUBA REALLY FREE.

Dr. Perez Says Platt Amendment Can Now Be Done Away With.

Dr. Elpidio Perez, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, who is at the Hotel Astor on his first visit to New York, says that the people of Cuba are very happy over the existing relations with the United States.

"We were particularly delighted with the reception accorded to our President, General Machado, on his recent visit to New York, and your many tributes to him were really touching to our people," he said. "Personally, I believe that we shall be able to do away entirely with the Platt Amendment, which provides that the United States shall supervise our Government affairs if necessary."

He said he was much impressed by American life, cities and splendid traffic regulations and that prohibition, in spite of its unpopularity, seemed to be a good thing.

GIRL HELD ON RUM SHIP, SAYS A BOTTLED NOTE

Police Are Busy, Though Message May Be the Work of a Practical Joker.

The Coast Guard and the police are investigating a hurriedly scribbled note found yesterday sealed in a beer bottle off Pier 18, Stapleton, S. I. It read:

"Am captive on rumboat off Ambrose Lightship. I am threatened if I am not ransomed off in two weeks. Mary Andrews."

William Olsen, a sailor on Coast Guard Cutter 2621, who found the note, turned it over at once to Captain John Bryan, commander of Coast Guard Base 2. Captain Bryan consulted the Staten Island police, who communicated at once with the Missing Persons Bureau at Police Headquarters. It was found that no one named Mary Andrews had been reported missing.

While realizing the possibility that the note may have been written as a joke, the police are still making every effort to get at the bottom of it.

WANTS BELL BANKRUPTED.

Casualty Insurance Company of Newark Acts Against Financier.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—First steps to force John A. Bell, head of three defunct banks, into bankruptcy, despite the protests of the State Banking Department, were taken today by Clyde W. Grubbs, counsel for the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

Grubbs entered suit in Common Pleas Court against Mr. Bell for $29,015.33 due the Commercial Company on Bell's personal indemnity bond given the company when it wrote a surety bond covering the deposits of the Scott Township School Board in the Carnegie Trust Company.

The lawyer declared that the suit was brought to force the issue of bankruptcy to a head with the State Banking Department. He declared that if judgment is obtained against Bell the surety company will become a preferred creditor against his estate unless the financier is thrown into bankruptcy.

E. Lewry Humes, special counsel for the State Banking Department, when told of the move at his Summer home at Conneaut Lake last night, expressed the hope that bankruptcy would not come in the near future because of the damaging effect it might have on getting all the money possible out of Bell's muddled assets.

It was learned today that criminal action will be brought against the former banker and coal operator not later than Wednesday of next week. What charges will be filed could not be learned.

POLICE AID ENLISTMENTS.

Cooperate Here With Second Corps Area Recruiting Office.

Police Commissioner Enright and the Second Corps Area Recruiting Office are cooperating to obtain recruits for the army and Major B. M. Bailey in a recent issue of The United States Army Recruiting News says that if every policeman in New York City once every three years caused one good recruit to join a regiment in his district the replacement problem would be solved for all organizations and there would be no need of maintaining a recruiting service in the Second Corps area.

There are more than 13,000 active and 500 reserve policemen, and it is estimated that each daily comes in contact with at least one man, temporarily out of employment, who would make a good soldier. The Second Corps area at its best normally enlists about 11,000 recruits annually for assignment in and outside its area. The normal replacement needs are about 5,600 recruits.

An idle man on the streets may eventually become a police problem in the view of Commissioner Enright, and he therefore desires patrolmen to interest themselves in all agencies that offer employment.

TO DISCUSS NEGRO QUESTION

First of 7 Meetings to Be Held Today at Woods Hole, Mass.

The first of a series of seven gatherings at which the solution of the negro problem will be discussed this month at various Summer colonies in New England will be held this afternoon at the home of W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines, at Naushon Island, Woods Hole, Mass. Speakers at these gatherings will be Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz, President of the Virginia Interracial Committee; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes and Dr. James E. Gregg of the Executive Committee of the Hampton-Tuskegee Institutes.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow at the home of Mrs. Oliver Prescott at North Dartmouth, Mass., and on Friday a similar one at the home of Miss Gertrude Parsons in Lenox, Mass. On Sunday, Aug. 9, there will be a gathering at the Congregational Church in Washington, Conn.; on Aug. 12 at the home of Mrs. William Moore in Pride's Crossing, Mass.; on Aug. 20 at the home of Mrs. John S. Kennedy in Bar Harbor, Me., and on Aug. 24 at the home of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. at Seal Harbor, Me.

ESCAPES BY DARING DEATH.

Auto Hits 2 Men and Crashes Gate Before Train In Police Chase.

An automobile knocked down two men in Jamaica last night and then disappeared after a pursuit by the police in which the driver sped across the Long Island Railroad tracks just before a train whizzed past. Frank Bleisten, 62 years old, of 191-13 Central Avenue and Saul Dennig, 31, of 190-10 Carter Avenue, both of St. Albans, Queens, were struck at Jamaica and New York Avenues. They were not seriously hurt.

The car, bearing Connecticut license plates sped away as Patrolman McKenna took up the chase in a commandeered car. Both automobiles went through the fence of cars on New York Avenue at high speed. The gates at the New York Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad were down and an eastbound express could be heard approaching. The driver of the pursued car did not slacken speed, but crashed through the gates and went on. The police car had to stop to let the train pass and the other car was lost.

TO EXTRADITE JAILED BOYS.

Newark Prosecutor Gets Papers for Three on Auto-Theft Charges.

Extradition papers were obtained yesterday by the Essex County prosecutor at Newark for three boys now in jail at Goshen, N. Y., for speeding, who are wanted in Newark on the charge of stealing three automobiles.

The boys are Robert Spencer, 16 years old, of 31½ Nelson Place; Harry Hartman, 19, of 21 Oakland Terrace, and Kenneth Seckell, 16, of 93 Columbia Avenue, all of Newark. They were sentenced for speeding at Tuxedo, N. Y., to thirty days in jail after, it was said, they threw Samuel Wright, a county policeman, to the road when he attempted to arrest them. The sedan they were driving was found to be a stolen machine, and in the investigation which followed Spencer is said to have confessed to the theft of three machines with Hartman but exonerated Seckell. They will be brought back to New Jersey after the completion of their sentence.

WILLIAM E. MARCUS, JEWELER, DIES AT 67

President of Fifth Avenue Establishment Succumbs at His Home in Montclair, N. J.

FOUNDED FIRM IN YOUTH

He Was a Member of Lotos, New York Athletic and Essex County Country Clubs.

William Elder Marcus, President of Marcus & Co., jewelers of 544 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday morning in his home in Montclair, N. J., at the age of 67 years. Death, according to the physicians, resulted from a complication of diseases.

Mr. Marcus was born in New York City. After receiving his education in Lucerne, Switzerland, and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic School he established the well-known firm which bears his name and with which he had been associated for more than forty years.

The jeweler was a member of the Lotos Club, the New York Athletic Association and also belonged to the Essex County Country Club.

Surviving him are his widow, formerly Miss Mary Chapin, and three children, William Elder Marcus Jr., Chapin Marcus and Dorothy Elder Marcus. The two sons are also associated with the jewelry concern.

The funeral will be held today at the Montclair residence, 206 Upper Montclair Avenue, and will be private.

EDWARD RECTOR DIES.

Prominent Chicago Lawyer Was Benefactor of De Pauw University.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP.).—Edward Rector, 62, a prominent Chicago lawyer and a trustee of De Pauw University, died here at 5 o'clock today.

Mr. Rector was born in Bedford, Ind., July 7, 1863. He studied law at the University of Cincinnati, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1885. He was not admitted to the Illinois bar, however, until seven years later, when he engaged in his profession in Chicago. Since 1910 he had been a member of the Chicago law firm of Rector, Hibben, Davis & Macauley.

A trustee of De Pauw University in Greencastle, Ind., he befriended that institution on two occasions when, in 1916, he donated Rector Hall and three years later established the Edward Rector Scholarship Foundation, providing free scholarships for 400 men.

He was a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, the Law Club and the Patent Law Association of Chicago. He belonged to the Union League, the Midlothian and the South Shore Country Clubs.

LOSES LIFE FOR STEPSON.

Police Sergeant Dies, but Boy Is Rescued From Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—John Brightmeyer, 39 years old, of 5,413 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, died today in the surf at Thirty-fourth Street, this city, while attempting to rescue his stepson, Malcolm McNutt, 12, who was floating out to sea on an inner tube of an automobile tire. The boy was rescued, but the guards were unable to revive Brightmeyer, who was picked up floating face downward in the water. Beach Surgeon Eugene Darby, attributed the death to acute dilation of the heart.

Brightmeyer was a police sergeant of the Philadelphia force. He was on his vacation and was staying at 3,323 Asbury Avenue, this city.

RICHARD H. POILLON DIES.

Ex-Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn Was a Member of Old Guard.

Richard H. Poillon, Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn under Mayor Seth Low, and son of the late Richard Poillon of the shipbuilding firm of C. & R. Poillon, died yesterday at his home, 36 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Poillon was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and was 79 years old. After serving several years under Colonel Partridge as a Deputy Fire Commissioner he finally succeeded to the Commissionership.

Mr. Poillon was a Major in the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn and was also a member of the Old Guard. Funeral services will be held either on Monday or Tuesday at the chapel of Henry M. Jackson, 1,931 Washington Avenue.

Professor Albert A. Howard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP.).—Albert Andrew Howard, Pope Professor of Latin at Harvard University, died today. He was born in Palmer, Oct. 6, 1858, and prepared at Phillips-Exeter. Graduated from Harvard in 1882 he studied at Leipsic, Germany, and received his Ph. D. from Harvard in 1885. For two years, 1888 to 1890, he was Professor of Latin at the University of California, when he was called to Harvard. He is survived by his widow and a son.

The Rev. Alberto Lepidi.

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP.).—The Rev. Alberto Lepidi, Master of the Apostolic Palace, died at the Vatican. The Pope is profoundly grieved as this is the first death of a Vatican official to occur during the present pontificate.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC MESERITZ, President of Julius Meseritz & Sons, furriers, died Friday at his home, 851 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year.

SAMUEL JAFFE of 1,459 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, senior member of the firm of Samuel Jaffe & Son, died Friday at his home after a short illness. He is survived by his widow, two sons and four daughters.

GEORGE HOLTON TERRY, poet and writer of Southold, L. I., died suddenly Friday at his place of business in Southold. He was 78 years old. He was a weaver and his writings were largely used in advertising his products. He contributed to many Long Island newspapers.

ELLERY CHANNING WRIGHT, President of the Woodward & Wright Last Company, died yesterday at his home in West Falmouth, Mass., in his seventy-third year. He was one of the pioneer last makers of New England.

SAMUEL CLARK, son of the late Congressman Amos Clark of Elizabeth, N. J., died last night in his home, 140 South Washington Avenue, Bunellen. He was 66 years old and is survived by his widow, two sons, a brother and a sister.

JOHN REIS, 66 years old, former Chief of the Glenville (Conn.) Fire Department, died at his home there Friday night.

PASQUELLO LORETTO, who before his retirement ten years ago was a druggist in Brooklyn, died in the Broad Street Hospital, where he had undergone an operation Thursday. Mr. Loretto since retiring had made his home in Plainfield and was 60 years old.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, 85, banker, died in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday. He was a director of the First National Bank of Hudson, with which he had been connected for fifty-eight years. Before becoming a director Mr. Seymour was cashier of the bank for many years.

EDGAR TILTON, a Justice of the Peace of Rockland County and formerly in the importing business here, died Friday in his home in Suffern, N. Y. Mr. Tilton was 81 years old and had been a resident of Suffern since 1892.

WILLIAM J. COCHRAN DEAD.

Former Washington Correspondent Was Publicity Director for Cox.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—William J. Cochran, former Washinton correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, died at Garfield Hospital this afternoon following a long illness.

Mr. Cochran was born in St. Louis Nov. 16, 1878. He entered newspaper work when he was 18 years old and was connected with The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Fort Smith Times, St. Louis Star and Joplin American until he became a political writer for The Republic in 1907-12. He went to The Chicago Tribune, where he remained for two years, but was appointed Washington correspondent of The Republic in 1914, remaining in this post until five years later, when the paper was consolidated with The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In 116 he was director of publicity at the Western headquarters of the Democratic National Committee during the second Wilson campaign, and in 1920 he was director of all publicity for the committee during the Cox campaign. Since that time he had been engaged in publicity work and magazine writing.

W. H. DONALDSON DEAD.

Owner and Publisher of The Billboard Dies in Sarasota, Fla.

W. H. Donaldson, owner and publisher of The Billboard, a periodical devoted to theatrical and circus news, died yesterday at his home in Sarasota, Fla., from heart disease. Mr. Donaldson was 64 years old. During the greater part of his life Mr. Donaldson was connected with theatrical publications. He started his career as a youth with the Donaldson Lithograph Company, a Cincinnati concern, established by his father.

Thirty years ago he founded The Billboard. He formerly lived in New York, but moved to Sarasota two years ago.

Funeral of Dr. Walter B. Johnson.

Funeral services for Dr. Walter B. Johnson, well-known surgeon of Paterson, N. J., who died Thursday while playing golf at the New Jersey Country Club of that city, were held yesterday in the Church of the Redeemer, Paterson. The ceremonies, conducted by the Rev. Herbert E. Tressey, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Chrch of Paterson, were attended by more than 100 physicians and surgeons, all colleagues and friends of Dr. Johnson. In addition the entire nursing staff of the Paterson General Hospital, with which the surgeon was affiliated, attended the services. Burial was in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson.

James Alexander Stitt.

James Alexander Stitt, lawyer, of 1,122 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home after an illness of a year. Mr. Stitt had lived in Brooklyn for more than thirty years. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He was at one time President of the Twenty-fourth Ward Board of Trade and for years a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association. His son, Theodore C. Stitt, is a former Assemblyman. Besides his son he is survived by his widow and two daughters. Funeral services fill be held tomorrow at the Stitt home, with burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

Frederick Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 1.—Frederick Smith, veteran of the Civil War, a former city employe, will be buried with military honors in the East Ridgelawn Cemetery Monday afternoon. He died in the Passaic General Hospital here at 79 years. Mr. Smith as a boy enlisted in the Second New York Heavy Artillery of the Union Army. He was wounded at the Battle of Petersburg. A squad of Spanish-American war veterans will serve as pallbearers and will fire a volley at the grave.

Charles Starr.

Charles Starr, who had been engaged in newspaper work in the Oranges, New Jersey, for nearly forty years, died yesterday in Brattleboro, Vt.

During his career he was editor of The Orange Weekly Chronicle, proprietor of The East Orange Gazette and managing editor of The Orange Daily Chronicle. Four years ago he moved to New York to become a member of the M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company, and last May he moved to Vermont.

Charles Edwin Gilbert.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP.).—Charles Edwin Gilbert, who had been secretary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company since 1905, died at his home here today in his eighty-eighth year. He entered the office of the Aetna company in 1868. Mr. Gilbert, who was of the eighth generation of American Gilberts, was a Republican in politics and one of the original thirty members of the famous Wide-Awakes in 1861.

Edward Robertson.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP.).—Edward Robertson, 71, president of the Robertson Company, which operates four tissue paper mills in Hinsdale, N. H., died here today. He had been in this city for some time taking medical treatment. He was a past president of the Tissue Manufacturers' Association of America and was prominent in business circles in Keene, N. H.

Born.

BENSON—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Benson (nee Mattie Greenwald) announce the birth of a daughter at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium, Wednesday, July 29.

BERNSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Bernstein (nee Rose Krupp) of 570 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., are happy to announce the arrival of a daughter, Aug. 1, at the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

BLITZER—Mr. and Mrs. Max Blitzer (nee Grace Rosenberg) announce the birth of a son on July 27 at Woman's Hospital.

DIAMOND—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Diamond (nee Molly Sommer) of Newark, N. J., announce the birth of a daughter on Sunday, July 19, at the Newark Beth Israel Hospital.

FRANK—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Frank (Dorette Klipper) announce the birth of a daughter, July 28, at Fairmont Private Hospital, Jersey City.

GANZ—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Ganz announce the birth of a son at Jewish Memorial Hospital, Dyckman St. and River Road, on July 29th.

GERRY—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. announce the birth of a daughter July 26, 1925.

JACOBOWITZ—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Jacobowitz announce the birth of a daughter at Jewish Memorial Hospital, July 31.

KAISER—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kaiser (nee Mildred Lippman) announce the birth of a son, Stanley Mortimer, at Jewish Hospital, July 27, 1925.

KANER—To Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kaner (nee Lillian Paris) of Weehawken, N. J., a daughter, July 29, 1925, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.

KANNER—At the Hunts Point Hospital, Lafayette Av. and Manida St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kanner, a daughter, July 30.

KAYE—Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaye, 1,665 Weeks Av., a daughter, July 28, at Hunts Point Hospital, Lafayette Av. and Manida St., Bronx.

KINGSLEY—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Kingsley (nee Helene Bisco) of 1,280 Sheridan Av. announce the birth of a girl on July 30 at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.

KUBA—Mr. and Mrs. Dubie D. Kuba (nee Selma Katz) announce the birth of a son on July 30 at the Woman's Hospital.

LANGER—Dr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Langer (nee Helen Stein) announce the birth of a son on July 21, at the Rockaway Beach Hospital.

LEVIN—Mr. and Mrs. A. Levin of 1,865 University Av. (nee Bertha Levy) announce the birth of a son on July 28, at Fitch Sanitarium.

LOVENTHAL—Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. (nee Anna Levine), a son, Aug. 1, Woman's Hospital.

MEYERS—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Meyers (nee Rose Pearlman) announce the birth of a son on July 30 at Sloane's Hospital.

MICHAELS—Mr. and Mrs. M. Michaels of 1,823 Quinton Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a son, July 26, 1925.

NAITOVE—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Naitove (nee Lenora Cresskoff) are happy to announce the arrival of a son, July 28, at 1,103 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

NEUHAUSER—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Neuhauser (nee Bessie Schlesing) announce the arrival of a daughter Aug. 1, at the Wellington Memorial.

OBSTFELD—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Obstfeld (nee Evedon) announce the birth of a daughter at Misericordia Hospital on Aug. 1, 1925.

PASCHKES—Mr. and Mrs. Marks F. Paschkes (nee Marian Gans) announce the birth of a daughter, Enid, on July 29, at Lying-In Hospital.

POLLAK—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pollak (nee Caroline Prince), of 175 Crary Av., Mt. Vernon, announce the birth of a son, on July 31, at Fifth Avenue Hospital, N. Y. C.

REBEN—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reben (nee Priscilla Cohn) announce the birth of a daughter, Aug. 1, Skein's Sanitarium, Brooklyn.

REICH—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. (nee Lucille Barend) announce the birth of a daughter, Alice, July 29, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium, 121st St., Mount Morris Park West.

ROBIN—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Robin, a son, July 30, at Hunts Point Hospital, Lafayette Av. and Manida St., Bronx.

SCHWARTZ—Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartz, a daughter, July 27, at the Hunts Point Hospital, Lafayette Av. and Manida St., Bronx.

SEIDEN—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Seiden of 636 West 162d St. (nee Harriet Schwarzin) announce the birth of a daughter, at the Hunts Point Hospital, July 27.

Engaged.

BENNETT—ROTHSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rothstein of 1,526 University Av., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose, to Mr. Jack Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bennett of 507 East 139th St., New York City.

CAHN—SIMONS—Mr. and Mrs. M. Simons of 529 West 179th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Fanny D., to Mr. Ralph P. Cahn of New York.

FELDMANN—HOLZER—Mrs. Minnie Holzer announces the engagement of her daughter, Cecile, to Mr. Edwin Feldmann, July, 1925.

FRIEDMAN—KRONGOLD—Mrs. Jennie Krongold of 501 West 110th St., New York City, announces the betrothal of her daughter, Cecelia, to Mr. Max Friedman, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Friedman.

GELLER—FRANKLIN—Mr. and Mrs. Mark Franklin of 2,493 Valentine Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene Harriet, to Mr. William Geller.

GOODMAN—EPSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Epstein, 505 West 167th St., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Mildred, to Samuel Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Goodman, New York City. At home Sunday, Aug. 2. No cards.

HESS—MONSKY—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Monsky of Red Bank, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Goldie Leah, to Sidney Hess of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLZ—LEVY—Mrs. Gertrude Josephs Levy of 840 Manhattan Av., New York, to Mr. Eugene Paul Holz of Meridian, Miss.

JAFFE—BIRNER—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Birner of 710 Greene Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Harry Jaffe of Brooklyn.

KATLAN—COHEN—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Cohen, 1,239 Findley Av., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eva Ruth, to Mr. H. Eliot Katlan, July 31, 1925.

KING—WARREN—The engagement is announced of Miss Eunice L. Warren, 433 Central Park West, New York, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Christian J. Warren of Brooklyn, to Mr. Herbert F. King, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman King, 306 West 94th St., New York.

KIPP—SMITH—Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Smith of Yonkers announce the engagement of their daughter, Avril Jeanne, to John Gaston Kipp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren A. Kipp of Yonkers. The marriage will take place early in October.

MICHELMAN—GENISMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Genisman of Plainfield, N. J., wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Pearl Winifred, to Mr. Samuel Michelman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MICHTOM—MARTON—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Marton, 569 West 150th St., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Rose Leonora, to Daniel W. Michtom, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERLMUTTER—PRICE—Mr. and Mrs. David Price of 3,044 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Grace Ruth, to Arthur Perlmutter of New York.

ROSENBLUETH—WERNER—Mr. and Mrs. S. Werner, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Shirley, to Aaron Rosenblueth, New York City.

RUBIN—ROSS—Mrs. Helen Ross of 605 West 57th St. announces the betrothal of her daughter, Helen, to Mr. Benjamin Rubin of 3,569 Broadway.

STONE—BLUM—Mrs. Matilda Blum of Sea Gate announces the engagement of her daughter, Therese, to Dr. Frederick E. Stone of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEISHAUS — FRIEDMAN — Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Friedman of 801 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Dr. Aaron Weishaus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Weishaus.

WEISS—GREENFIELD—Mrs. Esther Greenfield of Far Rockaway and Brooklyn announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lillian Greenfield, to Jack Weiss of New York. No date yet set for the nuptials.

Married.

DIMMICK—TRAFTON—Miss Sara Bancker Kiersted Trafton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Trafton, was married to Mr. William Warren Dimmick Saturday, Aug. 1, at the Broadway Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan.

EDISON—RAFALSKY—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rafalsky of 650 West End Av. announce the marriage of their daughter, Marcella, to Arthur B. Edison on July 31.

GIBLAN—SOLKOFF—At Carlton Terrace Hotel, on Aug. 2, 1925, Miss Cele J. Solkoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Solkoff, 1,756 Madison Av., to Mr. Walter N. Giblan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jul. J. Giblan, 77 Fort Washington Av.

STARR—McLEAN—On Thursday, July 30, 1925, at Princeton, N. J., Emma Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. McLean of Sherbrooke, N. S., to Walter Knickerbocker Starr.

Died.

ARTHUR—Charlotte, wife of the late Joseph Arthur, after a prolonged illness on Friday, July 31, at her home in Pelham Manor. Funeral services Sunday, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M., 211 Secor Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Burial Woodlawn.

BAURHYTE—On Saturday, Aug. 1, 1925, Rosalie, wife of the late Sidney Baurhyte and daughter of John and Harriet Moore, now reposing at the Fairchild Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

BENJES—Katharine (nee Mertz), age 80 years 3 months 24 days, dearly beloved wife of Christian Benjes and dearly beloved mother of Meta Kennedy and William Benjes. Funeral services Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, 1,120 Clay Av., between 166th-167th Sts., Bronx.

BERK—Clara, beloved wife of Dr. A. B. Berk, devoted mother of Lucile, Kathryn, Aug. 1, 1925, at 216 West 92d St. Funeral private. Positively no flowers.

BINTZ—On Thursday, July 30, 1925, Henrietta Mary, aged 25 years, beloved daughter of Henry and Josephine Bintz. Funeral Sunday, 2 P. M., from her late residence, 10,728 109th St., Richmond Hill, Brooklyn. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

BISSERT—On Saturday, Aug. 1, 1925, George, age 54 years, beloved husband of Helen Reidenbach and devoted father of George Bissert. Services at his late residence, 3,418 Av. I, Flatbush, Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M.

BOGART—Ralph, husband of Jennie, father of Stanley, Miriam, Bettie; brother of William, John, Bernard Bogart, and Minnie Schodsky, Aug. 1. Funeral Aug. 2, from 235 West 103d, at 2 P. M.

BOGART—Ralph. The Grand St. Boys' Association sorrowfully announces the death of its beloved member and brother of its director, Bernard. Funeral services at his late residence, 235 West 103d St., today at 2 o'clock. Members will please attend.

MAX S. LEVINE, President.
ABRAHAM BURNSTEIN, Secretary.

BOGART—Ralph. Members of the Sanders Association are requested to attend funeral of Dr. Ralph Bogart on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M., from 235 West 103d St.

MOE SMITH, President.
TOBIAS SANDERS, Secretary.

BROGAN—The Rev. Patrick Joseph Brogan of St. Joseph's Seminary of Dunwoodie, N. Y., Aug. 1, beloved son of Patrick and Catherine Brogan (nee Keaveney). Funeral from the home of his parents, 2,207 Grand Concourse. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKHARDT—Bertha W. (nee Behrens) of Franklin Square, Hempstead, N. Y., departed this life Saturday, Aug. 1, 418 Rosedale Av., Newark. Services at Rose Hill Crematory, Linden, N. J., Monday, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.

Died.

CARR—Suddenly, July 30, at Randolph, N. H., Agnes Carr of Post Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., for many years a teacher in Morin High School, New York City. Interment in Boston. White Plains papers please copy.

CHEYLESMORE—Major Gen. Lord, in London, England, July 29, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

CITRON—On July 31, Hannah, in her fifty-fifth year, beloved wife of Nathan and devoted mother of Dr. Victor N., Louis; sister of Mrs. B. Cohen and Emanuel Scheffer. Funeral from her late residence, 51 Battle Av., White Plains, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M.

CITRON—Nederland Israelitish Sick Fund. Officers and members are requested to attend funeral of Hannah Citron, beloved wife of our brother, Nathan Citron, from her late residence, 51 Battle Av., White Plains, N. Y.

HENRY MILKENSTEIN, President.
MORRIS DE VRIES, Secretary.

COHEN—Frances, beloved daughter of Joseph and Annie Cohen and beloved sister of Benjamin, Abraham and Emanuel Cohen, at her home, 1,188 East 12th St., Brooklyn, July 31, 1925, at 11 P. M. Funeral service to be held at 2 P. M. Monday, Aug. 3. Please omit flowers.

CONAWAY—Composite Lodge, 819, F. and A. M. Brethren: We regret to announce the passing away of Brother John Conaway. Funeral from his late residence, 169 West 17th St., Sunday, at 2 P. M.

NAT ELSON, Master.
NED JACOBY, Secretary.

CORSE — At Saugerties-on-the-Hudson, on July 31, Henry Corse, member of the G. A. R. and husband of the late Jeanette Knapp, in his eighty-fifth year.

CRANE—Suddenly, Aug. 1, at her residence, 20 East 10th St., Mary de Cormis, wife of the late Charles Crane. Funeral private. Interment Baltimore.

CROSSMAN—Raymond M., suddenly, at El Paso, Texas, on July 31. Time of service later.

DAYTON—At Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1925, William S. Dayton, age 74 years. Funeral services Monday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 2:30 o'clock, at Goshen M. E. Church.

DE GRUCHY—At Passaic, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1925, Hannah Heusslein, beloved wife of Elias de Gruchy. Funeral services at her late residence, 27 Harry Place, Passaic, N. J., Monday, Aug. 3, at 8:30 P. M. Train leaves Hoboken, Lackawanna Railroad, at 7:55 P. M., Daylight Saving Time. Interment at Kensico Cemetery Tuesday morning.

DE MUTH—Mary C. (nee Junker), beloved wife of Vincent A., daughter of Henry and Pauline Junker, on Thursday, July 30, at her residence, 252 Etna St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Euclid Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 9 A. M. Interment Most Holy Trinity Cemetery.

DILLS—Dr. William Brown, beloved husband of Emily Irene Dills, father of William Brown Dills Jr. and Mrs. George C. Field, suddenly, at his residence, 55 West 55th St., July 31. Funeral services at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St., Sunday, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Union Springs, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 3.

DUGAN—Anna V., on Friday, July 31, beloved sister of Katherine B. Martin, Margaret H. and Michael F. Dugan. Deceased was night supervising nurse of Kingston Av. Hospital, Brooklyn, and member Flatlands Post, 391, American Legion. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Michael F. Dugan, 84 Woolsey St., Asteria, on Monday, Aug. 3, 1925. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our L

DR. HUTTON TO FILL PULPIT HERE TODAY

Pastor of Westminster Chapel, London, Will Preach in Central Presbyterian Church.

OTHER NEWS OF CHURCHES

Bishop Cook of Delaware Will Talk at St. John's Cathedral and at Columbia University.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Hutton, pastor of Westminster Congregational Chapel, Buckingham Gate, London, will preach this morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Dwight Witherspoon Wylie is the pastor. Dr. Hutton, who is one of the leading speakers at the General Conference of Christian Workers at East Northfield, Mass., will be the preacher in the Central Church the remaining Sundays in August and the first two Sundays in September. He was for many years pastor of the Bellhaven Free Church, Glasgow, Scotland. In London he succeeded the late Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett.

The Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, will reopen this morning after having been closed through July for renovation. The preacher will be the Rev. Dr. W. Warren Giles, pastor of the First Reformed Church, East Orange, N. J. His morning topic will be "The Greatest Question in Life." This evening he will speak on "The Greatest Conflict in Life."

The Right Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of Delaware, will be the preacher this morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. At 4 o'clock the preacher will be the Rev. Wilson Macdonald, vicar of St. James's Episcopal Church, Fordham.

Bishop Cook will preach at 4 o'clock in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, at the verper services for the students at the Summer School. The Rev. Father J. Elliott Ross, director of the Newman Club, will address the fourth assembly in the Sunday morning series on "The Church and the Christian Way of Life" in Earl Hall at 9:30 o'clock. The specific topic of Father Ross will be "The Church as Teacher." Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Professor of History in Robert College, Constantinople, will speak this evening in the gymnasium on "The Liberal Movement in Religion as a Phase of Moral Evolution."

The preacher this morning and at 4:30 this afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street, will be the Rev. Dr. S. Tonkin, pastor of the Congregational Church, Ilkley, England. He will also preach next Sunday morning and afternoon.

An outdoor community service will be held this evening by Messiah Lutheran Church, Sherman Avenue and West 207th Street. The speaker will be the Rev. A. Bobzin of West New York, N. J. The altar service in the morning will be conducted by the Rev. A. Meyer, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Yonkers.

"Bishop William Montgomery Brown and Heresy" will be the subject this morning of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the minister, in the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. This will be the last sermon of Mr. Holmes here until Fall. Bishop Brown preached from the pulpit of the Community Church last May after he was barred from preaching in St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie by Bishop Manning. This evening a religious Hindu dialogue, "Savitri," or "Love Conquers Death," together with two sketches by Rabindranath Tagore, will be performed in costume under the auspices of the Union of the East and West and the League of Neighbors. A paper will be read by Kedar Nath Das Gupta.

Dr. W. R. Redden, national health director of the American Red Cross, will speak at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon in the lobby of the West Side Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue.

"Temptation" will be the topic this evening of the Rev. C. Newman Hogle, assistant pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Church, 178th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. His subject this morning will be "Christ in All." Mrs. R. E. Phillips will sing and E. B. Randolph will play the cornet.

"The Continuation of the Protestant Reformation" will be the topic this evening of E. L. Carday in the City Temple, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue.

"The Resurrection" will be the theme this morning of the Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, at 114th Street.

The Rev. Dr. William Way, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C., will preach this morning in Trinity Church, at the head of Wall Street; also each Sunday morning this month.

"A Crisis and a Man" will be the subject of the Rev. Harry M. Holmes of the Federal Council of Churches this morning in the Central Church of the Disciples of Christ, 142 West Eighty-first Street. Mr. Holmes, who is a native Australian, has just returned from a six months' trip in Australia and New Zealand, and he attended the Pan-Pacific Conference in Honolulu.

The preacher this morning and this evening in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, will be the Rev. Dr. William H. Foulkes, pastor of the Old Stone Church, Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. George Stewart, one of the assistants at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Seventy-third Street, will preach there this morning and this evening, the latter service being held on the roof garden of the parish house. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart recently returned from their wedding trip.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Hughes, pastor of Westbourne Park Chapel, London, will preach this morning in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

The preacher this morning and all the Sunday mornings of this month in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Fiftieth Street, will be the Right Rev. Frederick F. Johnson of St. Louis, Bishop of Missouri, who succeeded the late Right Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle.

The Rev. Dr. John McDowell, a Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, will preach this morning in the West End Collegiate Reformed Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Steen will be the preacher this morning in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. Dr. Steen was for fifty-six years rector of Ascension Memorial Episcopal Church, Forty-third Street, just west of Times Square.

The Rev. S. T. Foster will occupy the pulpit this morning of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets.

The preacher this morning and this evening in the Wadsworth Avenue Baptist Church, 124 Wadsworth Avenue, will be the Rev. B. S. Wilkinson, professor of religious training in the Mississippi Women's College, Hattiesburg, Miss. The Wednesday evening prayer and testimony meeting will be led by Lewis W. Armstrong.

The Rev. Francis T. Cook, assistant pastor, will be the preacher this morning and this evening in the Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, at Fifty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Silas Rees will deliver the sermons this morning and this evening in the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-fifth Street.

A union service will be held this morning of the Washington Heights Baptist Church and the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church in the former's building, 145th Street and Convent Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce, President of the American Bible Union, will preach.

The Rev. Stanley Niles of the Faculty of Albion College, Albion, Mich., will preach this morning and this evening in the Metropolitan Methodist Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest E. Sayles, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Ottawa, Canada, will preach this morning and this evening in the Baptist Temple, Temple Square, Brooklyn.

William D. Kilpatrick will lecture Monday evening in Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Sixty-third Street and Park Avenue. The talk will be broadcast through Station WMCA, wave length 341 meters.

Dr. L. C. Work will address the International Bible Students' Association in the Masonic Temple, Clermont and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, at 3 this afternoon, his topic being "The Way of Life." M. A. Mater will speak this evening on "Dividing the Word of Truth" in Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street.

Man Survives 268th Operation.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 (AP).—George Gillespie, 37, a police sergeant, is recovering in a hospital here from his two hundred and sixty-eighth operation, undergone yesterday, for injuries he suffered in an automobile accident two years ago. Surgeons told him it will probably be his last and that hereafter he will wear an artificial leg. Nineteen of his operations were major ones.

REVEALS WAR PLAN TO USE PROPAGANDA

F. S. Lahm, Balloonist, Tells How Allies Would Have Deluged Germany From the Air.

SPECIAL DEVICE INVENTED

Sheets of Printed Matter Were to Have Been Fed From Balloon Carried Over Enemy Lines by the Wind.

How the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, saved the German cities from being literally bombarded from the skies with propaganda has been revealed by Frank S. Lahm, Vice President of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale and pioneer American balloonist. Mr. Lahm, who has lived intermittently in Paris for thirty years, is now in New York on his way to Akron, Ohio, for a short visit.

When the United States entered the World War he was called to Washington to take charge of the lighter-than-air craft of the American forces, he said. Among the many plans submitted to him by inventors and patriots throughout the country was one for a machine which, if suspended from a balloon and carried by the wind, would automatically drop sheets of printed propaganda behind the enemy's lines. The practicability of the idea at once impressed Mr. Lahm, and he immediately went to work to develop the machine.

The device finally perfected by Mr. Lahm was a small mechanism, which, nevertheless, could hold 5,000 sheets of thin paper. It could be adjusted to begin operating at a certain hour, like a timed projectile, and to pay out the sheets of paper at a fixed rate, according to a prearranged schedule. The machine was suspended from a "pony" balloon three yards in diameter. When released in the wind it was, of course, charged to the expendable account, as there were no expectations of recovering it save in the case of a reversal of the wind. Its mission was to keep on going, dropping the sheets of propaganda until it was emptied.

Congress had appropriated $5,000, Mr. Lahm said, to use in experimental work with lighter-than-air craft, and he completed the machine and gave it several try-outs at Akron. For the sheets containing propaganda he substituted postal cards addressed to himself and his friends and co-workers, adding the request that any one finding the cards would serve his country by mailing them. The "flying propaganda machines" made several trips in all directions from Akron, Mr. Lahm said, and the cards came back in dozens to prove that the new invention was a success. An indication of the carrying range of the "pony" balloons and of the faithful performance of the machines may be had from the knowledge that one card was returned to Akron from as far away as Richmond, Va.

The stage was set for turning loose this unique offensive against the Germans, he continued. To the proved efficiency of the machines could be added the natural asset that the prevailing winds in France blew toward Germany three-quarters of the time. A thunderstorm of information-laden paper was brewing, Mr. Lahm said, but the armistice came and the idea was put away for possible use in the future.

CITY GIVES 249 RECRUITS.

Army Enlistment Record for July Shows Upward Trend.

New York City's July record of enlistments in the army was broken this year when 249 men signed during the month for three years' service, according to a statement yesterday by Colonel J. T. Dean, Recruiting Officer, at 39 Whitehall Street. Since last March, when 267 men were enlisted, the monthly record has been decreasing. In April 203 men were accepted; in May, 167, and in June, 170.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding the Second Corps Area at Governors Island, declared that the unusual spurt in recruiting was due to the increased knowledge of the public concerning the opportunities for physical, mental and technical development in the army.

PIGEONS PECK MORTAR FROM ST. PAUL'S STONES

They Endanger London's Great Cathedral and Most of Them Will Be Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The pigeons of St. Paul's, as familiar to tourists in England as those of St. Mark's in Venice, have met with the displeasure of the authorities of the ancient City of London, who have asked Parliament to pass a bill banishing them from the precincts ruled by the Lord Mayor.

By continually pecking the mortar from between stones of the cathedral the pigeons are accused of endangering the great building itself.

The number of pigeons around St. Paul's has increased greatly during the last few years because tourists and native Londoners feed them. The birds have spread from the cathedral precincts at the top of Ludgate Hill until nearly every street is overrun with them.

The plan is to destroy all of the birds except a few score, which will be permitted to haunt certain parts of the lofts of St. Paul's as they have done for the last century.

NAVY STAGES AIR BATTLE.

Observation Plane Corrects Gunners' Fire by Radio Off Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Aug. 1 (AP).—The potentialities of naval aviation were demonstrated yesterday off Honolulu by the aircraft squadrons of the battle fleet in manoeuvres designed to exemplify the uses and various types of planes in simulated battle between the aircraft carrier Langley and the tender Gannet, which acted as the "enemy."

One striking performance, details of which were kept secret at the navy's request, occurred when Lieutenants D. Conley and A. W. Gorton landed their planes on the deck of the Langley. Conley, flying an observation plane and Gorton a combat machine, had previously taken off from the carrier.

During gunfire on the Gannet by the Langley an observation plane corrected the range of fire with radio reports.

The use of the Langley's elevator to hoist planes to and from the deck was demonstrated as well as the assembling of a seaplane on the well deck. A seaplane was then hoisted overboard and Lieutenant C. F. Harper took off from the sea and flew to Pearl Harbor.

MUCH IN A WATER'S NAME.

Oregon Tourist Thinks "Contaminated" Is Merely a Trade-Mark.

THE DALLES, Ore., Aug. 1 (AP).—A thirsty tourist quaffed vigorously from a roadside spring between Mosier and Hood River about twenty miles from here. A sign lettered, "This water is contaminated," had been placed beside the spring. Division Engineer Wanser of the Oregon Highway Department, driving by, saw the drinker and stopped to warn him, only to be met by the question, "What kind of mineral water is this? I never heard of it before."

The State replaced the sign with one reading:

"This water is rotten. Not fit to drink."

FOR SALE

Rate 75 cents an agate line.

QUALITY CHICKS, postpaid, 100 Leghorns, large, assorted, $9; Rocks, Reds, Anconas, $10; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $12; Light Brahmas, $15; assorted, $7. Catalogue. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 799 7th Av.

SODA FOUNTAIN, marble; backbar, coffee urns; bargain. Hauck, 231 East 83d St.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

SILVER FOX BREEDERS. Beautiful pair of live pedigreed registered silver black foxes for breeding purposes. W 834 Times.

FOR SALE—Coonhounds, beaglehounds, fox and bloodhounds; booklet and list, 10c. CHARLES LANDIS, Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE—Samoyede puppies, sire Ch. Nansen, dam, Flakes of Yurak. Collenburg, 41 45d St., Corona, L. I.

PEKINGESE PUPS, 3 months old, pedigree stock; exceptional opportunity for dog lovers. Call Brewaire, phone Butterfield 6070.

FOX TERRIERS, two clean blood dogs for sale; 7 months old; call 2-3, Tchetirkin, 304-6 West 14th St. Apartment C.

TOY POMERANIAN, pedigreed, chocolate, 5 weeks, female. Lenox 9201.

Horses and Carriages.

HANDSOME children's pony, basket governess cart, harness, saddle, Brewster carriages, gent's English saddles, bridles; sacrifice. 148 East 93th.

SHETLAND PONY, rubber tired dog cart and complete equipment. Call Cedarhurst 6598.

House Furnishings.

FURNITURE—Leaving city, must sacrifice two handsome bedrooms, one twin set; gorgeous mohair living, imported tapestry cushions, carved frame, 10-piece burl walnut; dining, crystal mirrors, console set, rugs, lamps, refectory table; other useful furnishings. 514 West 110th. Academy 6439. Apartment 1.

BREAKING up housekeeping, will sell most elegant $3,000 grand, equipped with Welte-Mignon (licensed under original patents); half price; instrument like new, perfect and guaranteed motor and music rolls included. Call 5th floor, Capitol Theatre Building, 1,639 Broadway, or telephone Associated Piano Manufacturers sales rooms, Bryant 10445.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—A beautiful new Burl walnut dining set, radiola, super 8, kook-rite electric stove, 2 handsome lamps, torcheres purchased from one of best New York makers; good condition; sacrifice. Apply 1,632 East 18th St., Brooklyn, Apt. B-2. Brighton Beach line, Kings Highway Station.

DINING ROOM SET. 14-piece mahogany hand-carved Italian Renaissance, $2,000; also 5-piece living room furniture, extra large size, overstuffed upholstery, green panne plush, $300. Phone Harlem 5626.

IF I had not cut down my Meshad Isphehan rug to fit a modern apartment from 14x20 to 14x15 feet I could sell it for $1,500; for quick sale I will accept $900 cash. Phone Caledonia 7310.

FURNITURE, latest, finest make, exquisite bedroom (twins), dining, handsome living, bronzes, lamps, art tapestries, rugs, additional effects; bargain. 706 Riverside (148th), TE. Edgecombe 8028.

CALL week days; Colonial twin beds, chest drawers; mahogany miniature grand, 2 years, fine tone; divan, easy chairs, gate-leg table, corner cabinet, several Oriental rugs, lamps. 4 West 77th.

ENTIRE contents of completely furnished 4-room studio apartment; mostly rare antiques; Oriental rugs, bric-a-brac, Knabe grand piano; $2,000; leaving city. 50 West 67th, 4B. Phone Susquehanna 9490.

HANDSOME three-piece velour, solid mahogany living room suit; practically new; seen by appointment. Phone Circle 7072.

FOR SALE—Dark oak roll-top desk, chair and 2 bookcases with glass doors; in storage Bronx. Can be seen Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Call Academy 7493 Monday. No dealers.

WILL sacrifice davenport, art chairs, tables, tapestries, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, silk, velvet and damask (antique) curtains, chinaware, &c. 81 West 52d St.

BED, chifforobe, electric iron, toaster, curtains, down sofa cushions, towels, tennis racquets, folding baby stroller. Drane, 243 West 109th.

DINING SUITE, ten-piece oak; bedroom bird's-eye maple, fine condition. Superintendent, 2 Pinehurst Av., corner 177th St. West.

FOR SALE—Antique Sheffield tray and cover, also three additional covers; $500 for the four pieces. Harry Groves, 89 West 55th St. Phone Circle 3752.

BEAUTIFUL twin bedroom, never used; must sacrifice immediately; reasonable; no dealers. 2,015 University Av. (near 180th). 5E. N.

FURNITURE—8 rooms furniture, dishes, linen; $125 complete. Call Wednesday, Audubon Storage, 155th St. and Amsterdam Av., Halvursen.

SACRIFICING bedroom, living room, dining room, rugs. 686 West 180th, Bamberg, Washington Heights 6894.

MAPLE dresser, sewing machine, brass beds, chairs; leaving city. 3,675 Broadway. (34).

PARTY having furniture in storage will furnish apartment; reasonable rental; gentlemen or couple. B. D., 21 Times.

DINING SET, velvet chairs, cost $1,500; chaise longue, slip covers, almost new; sacrifice. De Groot, 555 West 144th.

OVERSTUFFED 3-piece davenport bed suite, living, dining, bedroom, odd chairs, tables, rugs, other furniture. 170 West 86th.

DINING ROOM suite, piano, rugs, combination pool and billiard table. 56 West 87th. Schuyler 8052.

COMPLETELY furnished high-class apartment, three rooms, for sale, reasonable. 295 Wadsworth Av. 2H. Wadsworth 1953.

RARE and unusual antique Dutch marquetry table. 9 Fort Washington Avenue, 5B.

LATEST style bed, finest bedding, carpets, rugs, chairs, tables. Call Plaza 0645.

CHOICE GOTHIC TABLE, 5x8. CALL CIRCLE 3908.

BEDROOM, living, dining, reception room, rugs, lamps, paintings, dishes. 271 West 81st.

Machinery.

SHOP equipment, excellent condition; 16-inch lathe, grinder, shaper, drill press, pulleys and counter shafts, complete; quick turnover at $800. Call Monday A. M., Rex Baler Sales, Inc., 68 New Chambers St. Beekman 1641.

Musical Instruments.

BREAKING up housekeeping, will sell most elegant $3,000 grand, equipped with Welte-Mignon (licensed under original patents); half price; instrument like new, perfect and guaranteed motor and music rolls included. Call 5th floor, Capitol Theatre Building, 1,639 Broadway, or telephone Associated Piano Manufacturers' sales rooms, Bryant 10445.

Musical Instruments.

WE offer big bargains in used small grands and small uprights returned from rent; some like new; we rent grands and uprights. James & Holmstrom, 25-27 West 57th St.

HARDMAN BABY GRAND, $950, dull finish mahogany case, almost brand new; bargain. WELTE-MIGNON, 665 5th Av.

HORACE WATERS mahogany player piano, cost $725; can be seen at New York showrooms; owner leaving town; make offer. Plainfield 2144MI.

TWO new Hardman, Schmer baby grands at private sale; no dealers permitted; information given identified customers only. H 836 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—Mason & Hamlin parlor grand piano, $1,100. Harry Groves, 89 West 55th St. Phone Circle 3752.

SOHMER mahogany upright piano; condition like new; $350; small monthly payments arranged; open evenings. Anguera, 816 W. 42.

CLEARANCE bargains; all sizes; Grands, Players, Uprights; terms. 144 East 58th. Erck's.

KRANICH & BACH, mahogany, handsome case, beautiful tone; $265. Sheldon, 145 West 84th.

STEINWAY miniature grand, perfect condition, excellent toned instrument. Paul, 229 East 42d.

WURLITZER nickel self player pianos for sale. Apply 158 West 48th St.

PIANO, Steinway upright; excellent condition. Phone Tuckahoe 3054W.

STEINWAY miniature grand, serial 225,000; like new; must sell. 117 West 57th.

Office Furniture and Store Fixtures.

OFFICE furniture, desk, chairs, rugs, mahogany partitions, Mentges folding machine. Phone Vanderbilt 7254. 17 East 45th, 7th floor.

OFFICE FURNITURE at sacrifice; also sublease office; reasonable. 1,182 Broadway, Room 707.

STORE fixtures, shoe store, finest quality show cases, chairs, safes, &c. Alfred A. Kohn, 505 5th Av.

MOSLER safe, 4 feet 2 high, 2 feet 4 depth, double doors; a bargain; no dealers. Monument 9484.

MUST SELL complete office furnishings, typewriter. 1,123 Broadway, Room 412. Chelsea 8098.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITER, Underwood 5 (832266), four languages, splendid condition. Hulst, 430 West 118th.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

HIGHEST cash for furniture, contents houses, apartments, pianos, rugs; pianos, works of art, books, bric-a-brac, carpets, rugs, &c. Barnes, 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 5677.

BOUGHT for highest cash prices, contents of residences, apartments, hotels; pianos, works of art, books, bric-a-brac, carpets, rugs, &c. Jones, 161 East 125th. Harlem 2787.

WANTED—Pay full value contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

FURNITURE of every kind, rugs, pianos, contents of houses, apartments. I PAY THE HIGHEST CASH. Dawson, 173 West 94th. Riverside 0173.

DIAMONDS, gems, jewelry purchased from estates and individuals. Levinson, 1,472 Broadway (42d), Longacre Bldg., Room 916.

PIANO—Baby grand, self-playing standard instrument; lowest cash price or free storage; private residence. B 386 Times.

BORG buys diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, antiques, pawn tickets, bronzes, bric-a-brac. 146 West 23d. sPhone Watkins 7085.

FURNITURE wanted, complete set for four-room apartment; must be good, first-class condition. T 615 Times Downtown.

PISTON GRINDING MACHINE wanted; must be first class. H 442 Times.

BABY GRAND, country home; only well-known make; cash. W 859 Times.

OFFICE furniture, any quantity, bought for cash. Phone Canal 9186.

GRAND PIANO wanted for studio; pay good price. Phone Harlem 9089.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Men and women for Long Island to sell rayon underwear and pure silk hosiery direct to consumer; all women buy; liberal commissions; a life-time opportunity to build a permanent and lucrative business for yourself. Write Victor Moritz, District Manager Doris Knit Underwear Co., care Ocean Country Dept., Far Rockaway, L. I.

AGENTS—Men and women for New York City to sell rayon underwear and pure silk hosiery direct to consumer; all women buy; a life-time opportunity to build a permanent and lucrative business for yourself. Write R. Bohn, District Manager Doris Knit Underwear Co., 391 East 149th St., Room 313.

MEN and women everywhere to sell our shirts on a commission basis, direct to consumers, part or full time employment; steady income assured; outfit free. Call or write to Mutual Shirt Sales Corp., Room 209, 621 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN—Guaranteed pure wool fit-to-measure, $50; clothes, $23.85; largest commissions ever offered; we deliver and collect. Dept. 8, Crane-Kent Clothes, Cincinnati.

AGENTS Wanted—Sell personal Xmas Greeting Cards; $3 sample book free; big money maker; highest commission. Write Rochester Art Co., 165 St. Paul, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE big money before Christmas taking orders for our distinctive line of personal Christmas cards; new, individual; everybody a prospect; selling outfit free. Write now. Wetmore, Janes & Sugden, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS, men or women, full or part time, to sell life, accident, sickness insurance, all in one policy, payable monthly; liberal commissions. Safety Reserve Fund, 1,780 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Take orders for Fay-Mode and underthings; agents wanted everywhere; liberal commission. Address Fay-Mode, 366 5th Av., New York City.

AGENTS—New sales plan ladies' stylish lingerie; big earnings; salary or commission. Alura Textile Corporation, 1,674 Broadway.

NEW patented dust mop sells on sight; no competition; big, permanent business on complete line. Write for new "SURE SALES PLAN." BURR, Delphos, Ohio.

WE want high-powered representatives to show women how they can secure 5 pairs pure silk full-fashioned hosiery coupon plan; Silktex Hosiery Company, 303 5th Av.

SALESMAN, sell pocket adding machine; every store possible prospect; cost $5; big commissions. L 993 Times Downtown.

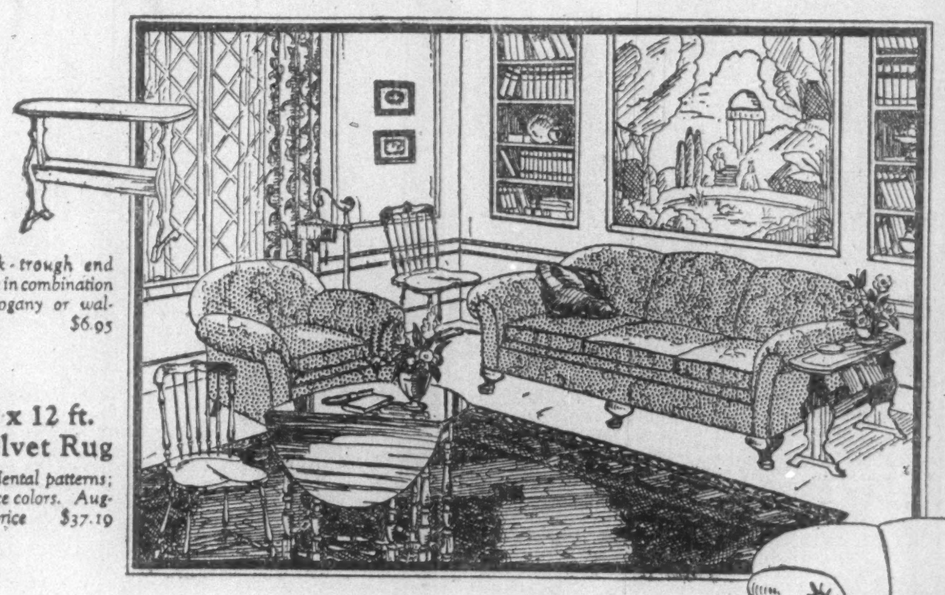
22-26 West 34th Street **Spear'S** 6th Avenue at 16th Street

Two New York Stores

15% August Discount Sale

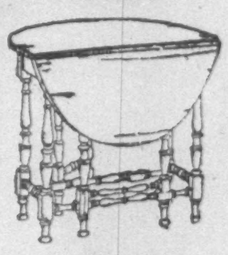
The Spear Company is a nation-wide organization of FURNITURE SPECIALISTS. Month after month, for more than 32 years, we have studied furniture. Not only in August, but every day in the year, the whole organization concentrates on GOOD FURNITURE — the best furniture you can get, at prices faithfully guaranteed lowest-in-the-city.

Naturally the 15% Discount Sale has become famous! Knowing every-day Spear prices, a 15% discount is a tremendous inducement—an unmistakeable saving in actual dollars and cents that brings prices down to a sensational level! In both Spear stores—in plainly marked figures—on the most liberal terms—GOOD FURNITURE at lowest-prices!



Book-trough end table in combination mahogany or walnut. $6.95

9 x 12 ft. Velvet Rug —oriental patterns; choice colors. August price $37.19



Gate-leg table with genuine mahogany top. August price . $21.75

Well designed side chair of combination mahogany. Each, $9.75; two included in the room outfit. $19.50

AUGUST SALE SPECIAL

This 8 Piece Living Room Outfit

$279.98 $25 Down $20 Monthly

Everything you need to make your living room a room really *lived* in. It is assembled so you can see just how it will look in your own home. It is planned by a practical decorator to give you the most comfort, the most beauty, and the most value for every dollar invested. And it is offered at this special price as an extraordinary August special. See it. That's all we ask. Separately, or as a complete outfit, this is the kind of furniture that makes the August Sale famous!

Custom built sofa, in your choice of upholsterings. Reversible cushions, backs covered with same material as fronts. All moss filling. Full webbed bottoms, Famous Nachman spring construction in seats, backs and cushions. August price, $110.09

Arm chair to match, August price $67.57

Bridge lamp with beautiful silk shade. Choice of desirable colors and designs. August price $16.95

15% Off Every Living Room Suite

More than 100 Different Bed Room Suites

Period suites. Simple cottage designs. Rich walnut, finished to simulate the mellowness of age. Mahogany, French walnut, suites as delicately colorful as a summer garden. Whatever your personal preference in style and finish you will find a bedroom suite here to please you—all included now at 15% off regular prices.

Handsome suite pictured in French walnut finish. All exposed surfaces 3-ply genuine walnut veneer. Bed, dresser, chifforette and semi-vanity. Specially priced, $281.99.

SALE OF BEDDING

Special values in bedding of guaranteed quality. Every bed, spring, mattress and day bed (excluding only ENGLANDER products whose prices we cannot honorably change) included at 15%-LESS than regular LOW prices.

LIBERAL TERMS

Metal Bed $11.47 A good heavy bed in ivory finish. Various sizes. A regular special value at $13.50.

All-Cotton Mattress $12.53 The regular price of $14.75 is unusual for this good grade. All sizes.

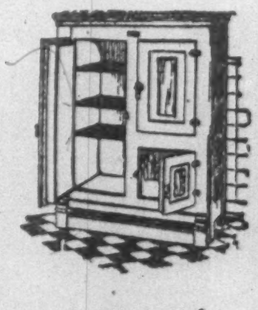
Link Spring $8.92 A strong serviceable spring in sizes to fit any bed. Regular price $10.50, and a bargain at that figure.

All-White Refrigerators

(Not subject to discount)

Only about 20 at this price. A low August price saves a good 25% to start with! 3 door side icer, white enamel inside and outside. 50 lb. ice capacity. $32.50

Same style in golden oak, 70 lb. capacity $32.50
$18.50 top-icer, white enamel lined $14.95
$37.50 apt. style, white enamel lined $26.75
$36.00 refrigerators, three models $49.75

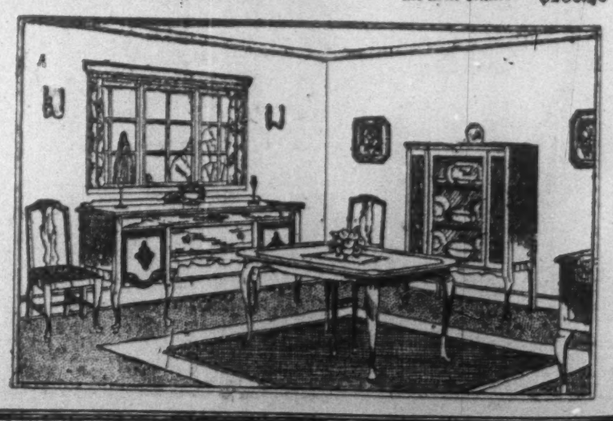


$1 Down delivers any refrigerator. Divide the balance at your convenience.

Every Dining Suite in Both Stores Reduced

New points in style and finish are being constantly developed in dining furniture. Stately wood finishes and a rainbow range of tints in painted furniture—they are here at sensational August prices. Now.

10 piece suite illustrated in combination walnut finished in American walnut. Buffet, extension table, china, server, five side chairs and an arm chair. $266.46



TURNOVER CONTROL AIDS RIBBON SALES

Manufacturer's System for Retailers Guards Against Unbalanced Stocks.

ALSO HELPS THE BUYING

Principal Points of the Plan Are Explained by Head of the Firm That Devised It.

Practical operation of a system of turnover control of ribbon stocks for retailers has eliminated much of the uncertainty which has hitherto characterized the merchandising of these goods, according to General Brice P. Disque, President of Johnson, Cowdin, Emmerich, Inc. General Disque yesterday outlined the system his firm has worked out, which, he said, has proved of great value to the stores that are using it.

The system, he added, has four cardinal values, both to the retailer and the manufacturer. It insures a complete and balanced inventory which contains sufficient merchandise to meet any ordinary demand. Stocks of any single item are never too large. The turnover resulting is at least twice as rapid, owing to smaller stocks carried, which means fresher goods. The manufacturer practically eliminates overselling of the customer or, in other words, overbuying by the retailer. Finally, the system ties up actual interest of the manufacturer very closely to the retailer. Every idea and sales aid that arise will be immediately passed along to the store, because the manufacturer's sales are limited to replacing whatever the store sells.

"It may be unusual for a manufacturer to encourage hand-to-mouth buying such as that under the system which I will describe," continued General Disque, "but it is a constructive and progressive attitude. This plan of ours is a method of systematic merchandising that is intended to provide a store with a maximum variety of patterns, widths and colors and to maintain just enough of each of the different items in stock at all times to meet sales requirements and give a maximum turnover on the investment.

"There are two great dangers to a retail store in the hand-to-mouth policy of buying. One is that many sales may be lost through exhaustion of small stocks. The other is that it may be difficult to obtain large quantities when a wave of prosperity comes and all retailers begin to pyramid their orders.

"The 'J. C.' turnover control system has anticipated and solved these problems and makes it possible for the retailer to operate on a very thin inventory, order frequently and regularly and replace his sales. In short, it enables him to build stocks up or down, according to the demand.

A Balanced Stock Is Varied.

"Every one knows that all shades, all patterns and all widths of ribbons never develop unusual popularity at the same time. The properly balanced stock of an average city store's ribbon department contains at least one of each of 2,600 different staple items. It must have several of some of those items. Probably the average cost of all items is $1 each. It does not require a very great knowledge of merchandising, mathematics or economics to understand that such a department is a fertile field for sinking a large part of the owner's capital.

"If the inventory is not checked and followed with intelligence, skill and system, there are just 2,600 chances of making errors at a cost of $1 each. Suppose a comprehensive and accurate research developed the fact that a store will not sell one ten-yard piece of size 40, color green, of a satin ribbon of a given quality in a year, yet it is desirable to have that item in stock. Certainly there would be no sense in buying five pieces, but it is done every day. That is why the average ribbon department only enjoys a turnover of about one and three-fourths times a year instead of the seven a year that is easily possible under a systematic plan of replenishment.

"The first thing of importance in establishing a stock of staples for a ribbon department is to estimate the volume of sales, determine the gross profit desired or necessary, and then arrive at the cost of the year's sales. A safe inventory value can then be determined by dividing that figure by four, with the idea of getting four turnovers a year at first cost versus cost, until time and experience have rendered it possible to build information upon which a suitable stock can be maintained at one-seventh of the cost of annual sales.

"Having determined the value of the first inventory, the next question of importance is the detailed list of the 2,600 different items and the number of each that we can have and keep within our figure and also be reasonably certain that we will never run out of any important item and seldom run out of any item.

"Let us assume an annual sale of $100,000 at retail, a gross profit of 40 per cent on the sales price, and a determination on four turns a year. That calls for an inventory of $13,000 at cost. Let us suppose that half the sales are novelties, fancy ribbons and accessories. That leaves us $7,500 for the cost of our stock of staples.

Over 8,000 Staple Ribbons.

"Now who is going to say what items should go to make up that inventory? There are over 8,000 staple ribbon items made in America. The store cannot afford all of them. Guessing is not dangerous when matching pennies, but it is expensive in the game of merchandising.

"About twenty-eight different patterns make up the family of American staples. There are many different classes of satins and if the store caters to the average trade it will make a medium-priced satin its big selling pattern. It will then select its next grade of satin, then a gros grain, then two or more limite patterns, a taffeta or so, wrist watch and fob pattern, double-faced and so on, a picot, and so on.

"Some basis of experience must underlie the determination of the amount of the limited funds that may be invested in each pattern. Again, there are more than a hundred shades and sixteen sizes. Some one must know how much can be invested in each or the supply of funds will be exhausted before we get half down the list.

"Johnson, Cowdin, Emmerich, Inc., took their records of sales of several billion yards over a long period of years and in all parts of the country, and determined the ratio of sales importance of each of the 8,000 items they manufacture. That record is readjusted every three months and in some important lines, every month. Therefore, they can say to a department store: 'If you have only sufficient capital to carry one piece of ribbon and want to turn your stock a maximum number of times, you should stock a piece of white satin ribbon size 5.'

"If the store can carry two pieces it should have one of white and one of black. If it can carry four pieces it may have one of a medium rose and light blue. From the same records we work out the number of patterns and number of pieces of each size and shade that should go to make up the ideal standard stock for an inventory of any given value.

"Having arrived at what seems to be an ideal standard stock, the next thing to do is to prove that it meets the requirements of a given store. We do not presume to say that our first setup is perfect. It never is. If it were, changing styles and seasons would soon render it obsolete in many particulars.

"Nothing can stand still and progress. So we provide for an ever-changing standard and make changes and adjustments indicated by a master record maintained for each store. That record indicates increases and reductions in quantities and justifies each change by facts. It is built and carried forward week by week from reorder sheets sent in by the department.

"Those reorder sheets are supplied the stores to provide a simple, direct and quick means of showing the weekly condition of the stock. They contain a printed list of the number of each item that constitutes the standard stock. Blank spaces are provided for entry of the number of pieces found on hand and another column for the number required to bring the stock back up to standard.

"Thus, each week the store orders what has been sold the previous week and the replacement is received before the stock remaining on hand is exhausted. If an original standard stock of twelve pieces of rose 4, size 5, pattern sankanac, was provided and week after week the store showed only one or two on hand, it is considered evidence sufficient to increase the standard, and that is done.

"If, on the other hand, the weekly reports show 9 and 10 on hand, it is apparent that the store does not require a stock of 12 items, and a new standard of 7 or 8 would be set. No goods would be shipped until the stock was reduced below 7 or 8. Of course, there are seasonal and style reasons for readjusting standards and many other active and good reasons which are applied.

"The consolidated weekly requirements of a hundred stores is a splendid basis for the manufacturer's production program, and it is surprising how it has aided the planning of production and the decrease of the manufacturer's inventories.

"When a merchant adopts this system he eliminates another great hazard of the department store business—the tendency of manufacturers' salesmen to overload friendly and impressionable buyers. Too often has a dinner and a theatre party been enjoyed at the expense of the department store owner indirectly through losses taken on big purchases that were the sole motive of the clever salesman.

"Under this turnover control system salesmen cannot overload a department, and the manufacturer's sales to the retailer are limited to replacing what already has been sold. Therein lies all the incentive necessary to make a manufacturer give price, quality and service."

RAYON WILL "STAND UP."

Manufacturer Says It Wears Well and Does Not Turn Yellow.

Statements have been made recently that artificial silk, or rayon, is not able to withstand the effects of perspiration when used for underwear, and also that the fibre turns yellow with age when bleached. These reports, according to Bertrand R. Clarke, Vice President of the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, are entirely without foundation.

"Artificial silk is always made from a vegetable base, such as cotton or wood pulp," Mr. Clarke said yesterday. "Silk and wool are both of animal origin and, in making a comparison between the effects of perspiration on various kinds of fabrics, it is quite natural to compare artificial silk with silk because it more closely resembles that substance in appearance, durability, and other physical aspects. On the other hand, being made from a vegetable product, it has many of the characteristics of cotton in its action to such things as bleaching agents, impure soaps, and most particularly, human perspiration.

"It is well known that natural silk, after being bleached, will turn yellow with age or exposure to light. Artificial silk does not. Samples are now in existence of the first bleached artificial silk ever manufactured, and they are as purely snow white as if they had left the bleachery a day or so ago.

"The human body contains acid, which, in some systems is stronger and more potent than in others. Natural silk, being an animal product, is readily attacked, as is wool for the same reason. That is why natural silk underwear does not withstand use against the skin as well as underwear made from cotton.

"Artificial silk has the same physical properties in the garment as cotton and is, consequently, no more affected than the latter. This is a fact quite easily demonstrated by the immersion of three garments—one of cotton, one of silk and one of artificial silk—in a bath containing a proper mixture of salt and acetic acid. Such a mixture is the one generally used by various testing houses to determine the effect of perspiration. In time, the natural silk will show decided signs of rotting. The cotton and artificial silk will not.

"Artificial silk is sometimes accused of wearing poorly and of 'breaking down' when used in underwear. Many times we have found the garment which was complained of to be made of natural silk heavily weighted with tin or other metal. Some manufacturers, in attempting to compete in price with garments of artificial silk, have resorted to excessive weighting.

"I have in my office a woman's vest, put out by a very reputable manufacturer, which contains approximately 65 per cent of tin by weight. It is most obvious that this garment will withstand not even the effects of the laundry, to say nothing of any effect which acid might have upon it. Such practices should be discouraged."

TO GET FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

Four European Fairs Will Contribute to New Orleans Show.

Leading exhibits at four of the principal exhibitions and fairs in Europe will be brought to New Orleans and installed at the permanent world trade market that will be inaugurated there this year, plans of the management of the International Trade Exhibition now indicate. These plans are being developed by Henri Vredenberg, director of the European and Oriental Department of the exhibition, with the assistance of special representatives traveling in important European centres where the manufactured and growers' products are on exhibition. Several exhibitors at these foreign fairs and trade displays are in correspondence with the International Trade Exhibition office, and have made tentative applications for reservations for space. They are manifesting unusual interest in the world trade market at New Orleans, realizing it offers greater and better opportunities for world trade expansion.

Negotiations are under way to obtain as many as possible of the major exhibits at the Wembley Exposition now in progress in London. This exposition, it is learned, will close some time this Fall. Efforts are also being made to get exhibits now on display at the "L'Exposition des Arts Decoratifs"—exhibition for decorative arts—in Paris. This is one of the most attractive of the several European shows, and includes products that are in demand in this country.

Exhibitors at two of the leading yearly expositions in Germany—the Leipzig Messe and the Koln Fair—are also being approached on the subject of moving their displays to the New Orleans exhibition, which is sanctioned by the United States Government and will be housed in the $8,000,000 Government Building at lower limits of the city.

Suit Boxes May Advance.

A well-known clothing firm of Rochester is advising its retail customers to place their orders for suit boxes now, with Labor Day or later specified as date of shipment. The clothing concern says that the manufacturers of its suit boxes believe there is a likelihood of an increase in the price of the containers later on, when the demand is heaviest.

HOME ICE PLANTS GROWING IN FAVOR

About 100,000 Electrically-Operated Refrigerators Are Now In Use Here.

Growing appreciation of the new and varied service rendered by the household electric refrigerator is responsible for the increased sale of domestic refrigeration plants, which has now reached a total of close to 100,000 throughout the United States. As in the case of many other electrical devices, the demand has been of slow growth. It has been accelerated, however, by the realization of the fact that the electrical refrigerator made for domestic use is, in reality, a self-contained household refrigerating plant, which possesses the desirable features that have so firmly established the refrigerating plant in industry.

"The modern industrial refrigerating plant, now essential to the packing house, fruit shipping and many other industries, has amply demonstrated its many advantages over earlier methods, and the art of refrigeration, which twenty years ago was conducted more or less by rule of thumb, has been placed upon an engineering basis demanding and receiving the best engineering talent," said Harry G. Seaber, President of the Servel Corporation, yesterday.

"The manufacture of ice, now firmly established in industry, is moving in the direction of the home," continued Mr. Seaber, "and it seems to me that the same desirable factors—control of temperature, dryness of atmosphere and automatic action—that have made artificial icing essential to business appeal with equal force in domestic refrigeration. Old methods of icing have rapidly given way to more modern ways in industry. Large sums of money and years of research have been devoted to adapting the principles of the industrial refrigeration plant to the production of a safe, easily operated, and economical self-refrigerating ice box.

New Devices Give Wide Service.

"The result is that household refrigerators are now produced whose range of service, as compared with the icebox, suggests the larger utility of the automobile as compared with the horse and buggy which it displaced. No one would advocate a return to the horse and buggy, even though the automobile costs more, for its utilities are so far in advance of the former method of transportation that it has opened up totally new vistas of recreation and commercial activity. Yet a very great deal of experimentation, standardization and practice was necessary before the motor car began figuratively to sweep the country. While I feel that the household refrigerator has long passed the experimental state, I also believe that it is just entering into an enlarged field of use throughout the country."

Mr. Seaber went on to say that industrially the United States is entering the ice age. He added that about 58,000,000 tons of ice are consumed annually in this country, according to H. B. Hull's book on refrigeration, and that it is probable this total has increased since the book was published. Of this total 42,000,000 tons are manufactured and 16,000,000 tons consist of natural ice which is "harvested." The annual value of the product, Mr Seaber said, is given by Mr. Hull as $50,000,000.

"On April 1," Mr. Seaber continued, "more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of meat was in cold storage in the United States, according to a report of the Department of Agriculture. The meat packers alone have 250,000,000 feet of cold storage space. Icemaking and refrigeration is a billion-dollar industry, upon which largely depends the fresh fruit, citrus fruit and other industries. Goods kept in cold storage were once unpopular, and it was necessary for the cold storage man to improve his product so that it would compare favorably with the fresh goods offered in the market. The public demanded ice of better quality, free from smell and taste. The meeting of that demand has popularized refrigeration methods and educated the public as to their value.

"There are about 12,000,000 homes in the United States today supplied with electrical current, and the potential market for household refrigerators is very large. The first question asked by the housewife to whom a salesman is seeking to sell an electrical refrigerator concerns its cost. While the cost, naturally, exceeds that of an ordinary ice box, the type of ice box in which the refrigerators are installed is equal to the very best type of ordinary box.

Operation No Longer a Problem.

"The next question put to the salesman is about operation. On this point it may be said that many of the electrical central stations now maintain service corps who examine the machines monthly, make any adjustments that may be necessary and familiarize the customer with their workings. Their operation is not difficult but, as in the case of many new appliances, service departments have been found to be necessary by many of the purveyors of electrical current. The second item of cost, that of current, naturally depends upon the price of current, but I am safe in saying that the run of home electrical refrigerators will more than pay interest on the investment through the difference between the price of electricity and the cost of natural ice.

"Among the principal advantages of the home electrical refrigerator is the fact that the temperature in it can always be maintained at a low limit of bacterial increase. According to a report made before the American Medical Association, and quoted at the recent convention of the National Electric Light Association in San Francisco, less than 50 per cent. of the users of ordinary refrigeration actually obtain temperatures which can be called refrigeration in the proper sense of the term.

"Another favorable factor in the sale of the electrical refrigerator is that the air is maintained in a dry condition. This is because the excess moisture in the refrigerator is condensed in the sides of the tank. Moisture is essential to bacterial growth, and cold, dry refrigeration naturally prevents it. Still another advantage is that the housewife can leave her home for several days in Summer without fear that perishable goods in the refrigerator will spoil.

"The various advantages of sanitation are big talking points for the electrical refrigerator. The purity and regularity of the ice supply is an important consideration. In a recent case of pneumonia in one of the New England States, the physician remained at his patient's bedside for four nights and three days. The ice that was fed to the patient, and which was made in the household refrigerator from pure water, was held to have been an important element in the successful termination of the case."

"Animal" Jewelry the Fashion.

A quite distinct type of jewelry at the French resorts at present is the single insect or animal that is worn on some part of the gown as an ornament. Huge grasshoppers, spiders, various types of beetles, lizards—for some reason lizards are very popular—and tiny frogs are carried out in a light shade of silver. An ornament of this kind, with pinpoint jewels as eyes, is worn fastened to the left side of the gown just below the shoulder. There is also a great vogue for wearing ornaments on the breast, where a decoration would otherwise be placed. Wonderfully modeled, these ornaments are in great vogue at the seaside.

FASHION SHOW STAGE SET.

Everything Is Ready for Nineteenth Affair of Retail Milliners.

More than 2,000 members of the millinery and allied industries, representing all branches of those trades, will gather at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday night to attend the nineteenth semi-annual fashion show and dinner of the Retail Millinery Association of America. The affair will take place in the grand ballroom of the Astor and the rooms adjacent to it.

Plans for the show include seventeen scenes embracing a prologue and a special finale. The prologue will serve to introduce the five Fall colors sponsored by the association in cooperation with the Textile Color Card Association—Chinese blue, wild aster, Alpine green, copper lustre and old rose leaves. The finale will display the headwear of a century ago of several nations, including Hungary, Persia, Brittany, China and Russia.

The first scene following the prologue will depict the shopping hour on Fifth Avenue, with hats displayed by Arnold. Scene three shows the shopping hour on the Champs Elysées, and the hats in this scene, which are from Marie Guy, Reboux and Lewis, will demonstrate the use of fancy feathers and feather flowers for the coming season. Some of the other scenes will run as follows:

No. 4—Ornaments, ribbons, feathers, furs and flower trimmings—a demonstration by Tappé.

No. 5—Dinner at Sherry's—an exhibit by Jay-Thorpe.

No. 6—The paddock at Piping Rock—hats by Arnold.

No. 7—At Ciro's Paris—chapeaux by Marie Lancret, Germaine, Lewis and Marthe Regnier.

No. 8—Mid-season in New York—an exhibit of Giddings, Inc.

No. 9—Tea hour at the Plaza—hats by Arnold.

The tenth scene depicts an afternoon at the Crillon, Paris, and displays models designed by Reboux, Marthe Regnier and Rose Descat. Next comes a promenade on Park Avenue, with Bruck-Weiss exhibiting. The correct use of ribbon trimmings for Fall will be demonstrated in Scene 12, which depicts "chapeau de ruban" and which includes hats by Germaine, Vasselin Villetard and Lewis.

Winter hats are shown by Kurzman, after which comes an episode at the Park-Lane featuring hats from Henri Bendel. The title of the fifteenth scene is merely "A hat," and the exhibitor is Hattie Carnegie. A scene at the Embassy Club, with a display by Tappé, follows.

All of the displays will be made on living models who, in addition to the hats, will wear apparel and accessories supplied by the Botany Worsted Mills, M. L. Barber, H. Jaeckel & Son, and the National Ribbon Company.

RAW SILK SALES UNEVEN.

Yokohama Had Busy Week, but the Demand Lagged Elsewhere.

The Yokohama raw silk market was very active during the past week, the transactions totaling over 8,000 bales. Reelers, who seemed willing to make concessions on Tuesday, according to A. P. Villa & Bros., Inc., advanced their prices again the following day in response to larger buying from this country. While late cables report a decrease in activity, the tone of the market is still rather strong. Yen exchange moved up during the week from 41⅝ cents to 42 cents for ninety days' sight drafts, New York.

No changes are reported in the Canton situation. Original market prices are unavailable, and only occasional resale lots are offered here at whatever prices sellers are able to obtain.

The Shanghai market has not been very active. Prices for good grades of China steam filatures are somewhat higher than for the corresponding qualities of Japanese raws. Prices, however, are well maintained.

The discrepancy in prices between Italian and Japanese silks is still such as to prevent American importers from operating in the Milan market.

Locally, considerable activity was in evidence during the first half of the week. Buyers are showing more inclination to cover part of their requirements for the Fall season.

Trends in New Evening Wraps.

Interest in the new evening wraps is said to be divided between those whose lines reveal a tendency to emphasize the dolman silhouette and those which fit closely at the shoulder line, but flare widely at the hem. In the latter this line is frequently accentuated by a circular or shaped flounce. Coats of this type are distinctly formal in aspect. They are fashioned of the richest fabrics, with a decided preference indicated for velvet in shades of brown and myrtle green. Black velvet is also extensively employed by several of the most important houses, which introduce for early Winter wraps of black velvet combined with metal brocade.

TO FIGHT 'EVILS' OF GROUP BUYING

Dress Manufacturers Will Not Sell to Buyers Whose Tactics Are Unfair.

Some of the alleged evils of group buying, as practiced by certain group-buying representatives in the ready-to-wear industry, are due for elimination within a very short time, according to a statement given out yesterday by David N. Mosessohn, Executive Chairman of the Associated Dress Industries of America. As a result of a series of meetings held by the association, which is made up of more than 600 leading dress manufacturers, pledges will be signed, practically to the last member, that will bind them not to sell to retail group-buying organizations unless orders are placed in a strictly ethical and businesslike way.

In his statement Mr. Mosessohn said that just as long as the manufacturers permit themselves "to be clubbed into submission by the group buyer who resorts to big stick methods to obtain price and other concessions beyong reason and business safety" the abuses complained of will continue. Ultimately, he added, the manufacturers will be overwhelmed by them.

"We have tried to deal with this situation for a long time," Mr. Mosessohn continued. "We have tried to appeal to the fairmindedness of the group-buying representatives whose practices are objected to. In some instances our appeals have been considered, and improvement in buying conditions is being effected. Others, however, persist in exercising their buying power as a club to obtain whatever concessions they may want to meet individual requirements at a particular moment. It is these violators of business ethics that the Associated Dress Industries of America is intent upon censuring—and punishing, too, if more drastic measures may be found necessary.

"I want to go on record at this time as not being opposed to group buying, as such, I realize, as any business man does, that volume purchases usually merit price consideration. I know that in most staple commodities a lot of 100 carries a certain price, that a lot of 1,000 carries a lower price, &c. These prices are determined, however, upon overhead based on production—the greater the volume of production the lower the overhead per unit of production. This saving in manufacturing cost is calculated as a basis of a reduction in price to the buyer. Each price per given quantity is significant in itself and its relation to other prices.

"This system of price reduction may also be applied to the sale of dresses in quantity. I am sure that the manufacturer who asks $16.75 for a certain dress would be willing to figure at what price he could afford to sell fifty of those dresses to the same buyer. Undoubtedly he could sell them at a lower price per unit and still make his legitimate profit. But the manufacturer is the one to do the price-cutting—not the dominating buyer. If the buyer is not content to pay the price fixed by the manufacturer he has the privilege of rejecting it and looking elsewhere for his merchandise.

How Buyer Forces Prices Down.

"This is what actually happens in so many cases that it is almost a custom rather than an occasional attempt to beat down prices: The group buyer enters the showroom—this is becoming rarer as time goes on—and after looking over certain numbers selects a few of those marked $16.75. This done, the buyer says the price is too high, she adds that the dress can be bought elsewhere for $12.75, although she knows it cannot. The manufacturer and the buyer argue back and forth about the price, and the latter finally goes out after having placed an order at about $13.75.

"Along with the order goes a verbal promise to come back for more of the manufacturer's merchandise line at regular prices. He figures that he will make a legitimate profit on the promised sale and charges his loss on the goods sold at $13.75 to advertising. 'Isn't it advertising?' he asks himself. 'Haven't I obtained the good-will of that big group of stores through the concession I made?'

"My answer is that he has not. The next time the same buyer comes into the showroom she wants the same concession, and if the manufacturer continues to sell on her terms he will ultimately go to the wall. If he does not concede to her demands he loses the group as long as that buyer is connected with it.

"Another evil in connection with the group buying system is of more or less recent origin. The buyer comes to the showroom to look at a line and then requests the manufacturer to send the selected samples to the group buying offices. These samples, from a score or more manufacturers, are seen by a few of the buyers representing the group stores. If the samples do not suit the whims of the dominant buyers they are returned. The manufacturer has no opportunity to sell his goods. He cannot present his line, and probably there are many 'numbers' not seen by the buyers that would meet with their approval.

"Many times buyers are incapable of judging the value of the merchandise they inspect. I venture to say that very few buyers can take a garment and approximate its actual value. Their main ability seems to lie in their power to take whatever price is quoted and slash it. They usually demand a cut in price that is suicidal for the manufacturer. They don't seem to figure how good a garment is but how cheaply it can be bought.

"This leads to dishonesty. The manufacturer has to make a profit on his turnover or he has to go out of business. Either he has to mark the price up in order to come down to the buyer's level and allow a profit at that figure, or he has to skimp in the production of the garment in order to come out of the transaction on the right side.

"The mania for turnover and volume, and then more volume, has become so acute with many retailers that they have hurt a good business by their trading-down practices—both in buying and selling. The manufacturer now has to bear the burden of the price-slashing practices complained of, but in the long run the consumer will suffer. Then the reaction will be on the retailer.

Drastic Action Must Be Taken.

"It is for the purpose of making it more difficult for group-buying organizations to commit commercial murder in the garment industry that the Associated Dress Industries of America has been sounding out the entire trade and collecting data which reveals conclusively that drastic action must be taken for self-preservation. It is in support of the action taken by the association that hundreds of its members have signified their willingness individually to sign a pledge not to deal with those group buyers who are violating everything that is fair in business dealings, and to refuse to do business with buyers who will not look at merchandise either in the presence of a manufacturer's representative in the retailer's sampleroom or in the showroom of the manufacturer."

Mr. Mosessohn next took up the matter of retailers' selling dresses under a special brand. "I want to add a word about the trademarking of dresses or other garments by retailers," he said. "There are now several groups of stores which use a trademark owned by them. The dresses bought by these groups are selected from the lines of probably a score of manufacturers.

"The purpose of a trade mark is to guarantee a certain standard of quality. A given standard cannot be maintained by a score of producers of a given dress. They all work under different conditions. Their product is not that of a machine so much as it is a product of the mind and the hand, assisted by the machine. Where the human element enters into the production of a commodity there cannot possibly be uniformity. There will in all likelihood be a variation of fabric, of trimming, of workmanship, of measurement.

"How does it work out? A woman buys a dress with the retailer's trademark in it. She likes it, and returns for another. The second is far below the standard of the first. It is made by another manufacturer under different conditions. The trade mark, as a measure of quality, is at once without significance. So much for it.

"Another difficulty presents itself in connection with this system of buying a certain 'number' from the line of a manufacturer. A group of stores may include establishments in various sections of the country, as many do. The dress that might be 'good' in Minneapolis might not sell at all in San Antonio, and the garment that would be 'good' in Portland, Me., would not do for San Francisco. For instance, not long ago there was a decided vogue for dresses with fringe. The Northern States were big users, but in Texas the garments could not be given away. It was distinctly a Mexican fancy, and always has been. The regular buyers of 'style merchandise' in the Mexican border States could not use it. A store in that section would find itself in a pretty fix if the committee in New York were to send down a lot of fringed dresses as the latest style."

Mr. Mosessohn concluded by saying that it is the purpose of the association, at a conference soon to be called, to take up the points at issue with a view to settling them so far as possible before taking the drastic steps outlined.

CREPE PRICES TO GO UP?

A Shortage of Canton Raw Silks May Bring This About Here.

Continuation of the deadlock in the Canton harbor situation finds silk men wondering what effect the shutting off of silk supplies will have on the domestic market. No silk has been shipped from Canton for some weeks, and no indications are seen of a break in the deadlock. The effect on the domestic silk market hinges largely upon the quantity of Canton silk that is being carried in stock, and no authentic information is available on this subject.

"In the event that no shipments of Canton raw silk are made during the coming season," said a well-known market authority, "a natural consequence would be slightly increased prices for Canton crêpes and other goods that use the Canton variety of silk. The Japanese fibre, which would have to be substituted, costs from 40 cents to $1 a pound more. However, this difference in cost would be offset to some extent by the fact that there is a greater waste in the process of throwing Canton silk.

"The quantity of raw silk available for American manufacturing purposes would not be vitally affected by shutting off the Canton supply, since the amount of the latter does not comprise much more than 10 per cent. of the total importations of raw silk. The first and second Canton crops are progressing satisfactorily, according to reports, so that a cessation of the strike would find plenty of raw silk available in Canton for American needs. However, because of the possibility of floods, it is always impossible to forecast how the fifth, sixth and seventh crops will develop.

"Conditions in China are always difficult to gauge in advance. There were no indications of disturbance before the strikes broke out in widely separated cities. Keen observers knew that something was in the wind, however, by the fact that an urgent demand for silver dollars in China began to send the price of this money up some time before the disturbances broke out. The Chinese always put their funds into silver coinage when any trouble is brewing, but while outsiders knew that something was wrong, they were unable to forecast the present disorder."

HAWAII IN GOOD SHAPE.

Business Is Fair and Indications Point to Record Crops.

Mid-year business conditions in Hawaii are fair, Ernest B. Clark, Secretary of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, cables the Department of Commerce. Production from crops now in the fields, he reports, is expected to set a new high record. The June 30 revised official estimate on this year's sugar crop was 753,700 short tons, an earlier forecast having set it at 725,000 short tons. Even the lower production would have given a record harvest for the islands. With rains and sunshine alternating, weather conditions for next year's sugar crop are favorable. Sugar prices, however, are the lowest in eleven years.

Pineapple packing is in full swing. The quality of the fruit is reported as exceptionally good, and canners are employing 15,000 workers in getting it ready for the market.

The yield of Kona coffee is moderately good, although in the light of previous experience this was not expected. Two consecutive good years are unusual, but weather conditions both in 1924 and 1925 favored coffee culture in the Kona plantations.

DRY GOODS BUYING CONTINUES ACTIVE

Retailers Put In Another Busy Week—Demand for Wide Silks Again Features Trading.

Buying of dry goods by retailers continued active in this market last week. A feature of the business done, says the special review of Claflins, Incorporated, was the unusual movement of wide silks.

"Mail orders from all sections of the country are being received on fifty-four-inch plain silks, especially in crepe satins and flat crepes," the review goes on. "All satin-faced silks, both pure dye and weighted, are selling in large quantities. Crepe failles also are enjoying a good demand. Buyers from department and specialty stores who visited the house duplicated their original purchases in a good many instances on 54-inch plain silks for Fall delivery.

"Sales in the silk department during the past week were in excess of the corresponding week of last year. Total Fall sales to date show a substantial increase over 1924.

"An urgent demand for the new Fall colors is manifest from every section of the country. Shades such as pansy, pencil blue, cuckoo, black prince, epinard, golden pheasant and geranium are in enormous demand, and have increased steadily since their introduction. This season is distinctly one of plain goods, and the item of color is important.

"Dress goods orders for Fall show a marked tendency toward bordered fabrics, as well as half-plain and half-plaid, half-stripe and half-plaid effects. The colors run to cranberry red, a few of the pansy shades and golden pheasant, which is a golden tinted tan, and to epinard green. It is noticeable, however, that the epinard shade sells better in combination with other colors than by itself. Plain fabrics have shown a decided improvement. Needlechenes, fine French serges, chiffon weight broadcloths and French flannels are in the lead.

"The white goods department experienced a satisfactory business on staple items, which consist mostly of plain goods. Broadcloths continue to be one of the most favored fabrics. Buyers generally are filling in on wanted lines. While there were no very large individual 'bills' sold, the total amount of charges showed a substantial figure. Household linens also sold in general assortments, and most buyers seemed disposed to show a great interest in items for special sales purposes.

"Orders for the different grades of wash fabrics were fairly good. Fall buying of these fabrics has not yet really swung into its stride. A pamphlet sent to the trade on rayon crêpes in solid colors, which included such new shades as pansy and pencil blue, proved a very good sales stimulator. The response has been very favorable and orders still continue to be received. English printed patterns on pongees and percales were quite active and showed considerable improvement.

"Orders for spot delivery on specialties in the lining department were very good. Aug. 1 shipments were favorable. Orders for Aug. 15 and later shipments continued to be received in very satisfactory volume and called for a various assortment of items. No particular character of merchandise was especially in demand.

"The business booked during the week in flannels, blankets and comfortables was very satisfactory. Charges in these departments showed a favorable increase in comparison to those of the corresponding week a year ago.

"Cretonne sales, both on the road and in the house, showed a distinct increase over the previous week. This demand has been created through the use of cretonnes for women's coats and capes, and inquiries and mail orders are being received daily from all sections of the country. There has also been a steady call for fancy marquisettes and scrims in the better grades.

"Mail orders for laces from the South and Southwest were very encouraging. The majority of these orders called for 'Vals' in white and ochre shades. Syndicate store lace business is fair. There is still a demand for wide bands, ranging from 3½ to 7 inches, from all sections of the country.

"Mail orders on handkerchiefs were good, with a trend toward women's Belfast prints and men's colored woven handkerchiefs. There is also a demand at present for women's novelty handkerchiefs in linen and cotton.

"More buyers were in the market than in any previous week in July. In fact, the increase over the usual number that arrive at this time of the year was quite marked. If these buyers can be considered as the 'advance guard,' the indication is that from now on a greatly increased number of arrivals may be expected.

"Total sales throughout the house showed an increase when compared with those of the corresponding period last year. Many requests were received by several departments for immediate shipment of orders that had been placed for delivery on Aug. 15 and later."

Argentine Exports Decline.

With the exception of mutton and lamb, exports of all primary Argentine products showed varying but substantial decreases for the period of Jan. 1 to July 23, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Wheat shipments fell from 3,610,000 to 2,888,000 tons, corn from 2,165,000 to 1,353,000, linseed from 1,009,000 to 516,000, oats from 416,000 to 349,000 and birdseed from 4,000 to 2,000. Wool declined from 258,000 to 218,000 bales, butter dropped from 786,000 to 566,000 cases, beef quarters slumped from 5,569,000 to 5,024,000 and salted and dried hides receded from 5,086,000 to 4,504,000. Mutton and lamb exports for the period totaled 2,403,000 carcasses, as compared with 2,182,000 last year.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Milton Loewenthal, georgette silks, is moving to larger quarters at 417 Fourth Avenue, where he will occupy the entire ground floor and basement.

Nathan Lobel of Tausick & Co., Inc., 894 Broadway, will sail for Europe next Saturday to obtain the newest creations in neckwear and scarfs. He expects to spend six weeks in European markets.

Beginning tomorrow, the Nathan L. Cohen Company will be located at 228 West Thirty-eighth Street. It was formerly situated at 26 East Thirty-third Street.

Frank Jaynes has succeeded Morris Wickersham as buyer of linens for the John Shillito Company, Cincinnati. The local office of the company is at 452 Fourth Avenue.

BUYERS' WANTS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

Woolens.

REPP Wanted—Wool repp, fine quality; colors wine, dove, cuckoo. Lackawanna 1202.

Contracts Wanted.

COMMISSION WORK WANTED. Silk mill in Pennsylvania wants work on commission. Y 2478 Times Annex.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

Silks.

SATIN Canton, Crepe de China, Georgette—To the jobbing trade, in gray only, also a few hundred pieces finished silks consisting of satin canton, heavy canton crepe, georgette, to close out; discontinued numbers. Columbia & Metro Silk Mills, 295 5th Av.

Woolens.

BOLIVIAS—16132, 13515, 16128, suedes, 13434, 15244, 15247, 1018, 8166, 6981. Capital Woolens, Lackawanna 0724.

RUBAIX Roulustra—All colors. Call Lackawanna 1240, Extension 8.

Situations Wanted.

AM open for proposition, handle good line, commission basis. State of Washington. Waldo M. Hathaway, Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.

Notes on Trade and Industry Abroad

To Abolish Trade Monopolies.

Abolition of the Government tobacco and petroleum monopolies in Iceland becomes effective Jan. 1, 1926. The import duty on petroleum will remain unchanged at three-tenths of a crown per 50 kilos gross.

Luxury Duties Still in Effect.

The Danish law of June 20, 1924, which prolonged the temporary increases in the import duties on luxury goods, in force from Feb. 1, 1924, until June 30, 1925, will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1926.

Ruhr Coal Stocks Set Record.

Coal and coke stocks in the Ruhr district of Germany have accumulated to the unprecedented figure of about 9,000,000 metric tons. With coal selling at an average of about 15 marks a ton the value of stocks on hand is approximately 135,000,000 marks.

Exchange Tobacco and Orders.

The Polish tobacco monopoly has concluded an agreement with the Yugoslav Finance Ministry for the delivery to Poland of 3,923,811 kilos of Yugoslav raw tobacco. It is expected that in return orders will shortly be placed for Polish coal, petroleum, railway cars and salt.

Plan Duties on Cod-Liver Oil.

The Norwegian Committee on Customs proposes to levy a duty of 3 crowns per barrel on refined cod-liver oil and 1 crown per barrel on unrefined medicinal cod-liver oil exported from Norway. The income derived in this way is to be spent in advertising the Norwegian product in foreign countries.

French Pig-Iron Imports Drop.

The French market seems to be importing less and less hematite pig iron from Great Britain. For the first five months of 1925 the total French imports of pig iron, including spiegeleisen, were only 137,000 tons, against 203,000 tons and 317,000 tons, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1924 and 1923.

To Make Rayon in Denmark.

A large Danish clothing and carpet factory has lately been conducting experiments in the manufacture of rayon. Special machines have been installed, and it is hoped that a product can be manufactured which will compete favorably with foreign rayon at present on the Danish market. According to plans, a separate plant with a daily production capacity of 800 kilos will be built.

Belgian Glass Industry Active.

The glass industry is an exception to the general depression in business in Belgium. A slight increase in plate-glass production has occurred, with sustained orders and somewhat higher franc prices. Window glass manufacturing is prosperous, with orders exceeding production and large shipments being made to the Far East.

Japanese Telephone System.

The Japanese Government has worked out a comprehensive long-term plan for the improvement of the telephone system of the country, according to Consul J. W. Ballantine, Tokio. More than 50,000 new telephones will be installed each year during the period of 1925-30, as well as an average of 10,000 miles of new toll line per year.

"Patent" Medicines Are Liked.

Proprietary medicines comprise one-fifth of the total imports of drugs and medicines into Kenya Colony, Africa. Great Britain, India and the United States furnish the bulk of the requirements for proprietary medicines. Ton

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Week-End Recovery in Stocks—Decrease in Surplus Bank Reserves.

The week ended uneventfully yesterday on all the markets, yet in each of them the movement was suggestive of the possible drift of the situation. The irregular recovery on the Stock Exchange reflected the gradual and deliberate character of the reaction in prices, and the fact that Wall Street, at any rate, has not yet been disturbed in its equanimity. An advance of 2 to 3 cents per bushel in wheat prices for Autumn delivery showed that for the moment the grain trade was laying more stress on the reduced domestic wheat crop than on the rising estimates of foreign production. Our own Agricultural Department's estimates indicate that the whole crop of the world may be larger than last year's, but the 1924 world's crop was three to four hundred million bushels under that of 1923.

A renewed decline on yesterday's cotton market, carrying spot prices down nearly ¼ cent per pound, again drew attention to the continued rainfall in the drought-stricken Texas cotton fields. We shall hear from the experts next week, perhaps in as confused a way as the markets heard from the grain experts last September when the corn crop, which had been consigned to ruin by the Board of Trade, was helped out by just such a rainfall as that of last week in Texas. As for the money market, the Associated Banks showed that, even in the statement by daily averages, surplus reserves had fallen to the very low figure of $2,817,000. Since the actual week-end surplus was considerably higher, it followed that in the middle of the week the position must have been still weaker—which explains the stiffening of money rates and perhaps the weakness of stocks.

There were declines as well as recoveries on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The railway shares ended the week rather uniformly firm. They have the highly favorable June earnings behind them and the prospect, judging from the loadings, of a still better showing for July. In the case of the industrial shares, the past week's estimated increase from 62 to 68 per cent. in active capacity of the steel mills was undoubtedly the strongest contributory influence.

Foreign exchange rates stood practically motionless; there is little expectation of any noteworthy movement next week. By far the most impressive sidelight in the past week's movement of the European markets was the fairly spectacular recovery in the outstanding French Government bonds—an advance which, under all the circumstances, recalled the action of the United States loans in weeks when the peril of a silver standard was averted by sudden Government action in the '90s.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1925.

Except for the pinch in which country banks found themselves on Friday when month-end requirements necessitated withdrawal of balances here, and resultant rise in Stock Exchange call money from 4½ per cent., day-to-day loans last week ruled at 4 per cent., with one deviation to 3¾ on Thursday. Time money was firm, both in quoted rates and noticeable contraction in offerings. Six months' funds were freely bid for at 4½, but lenders were not as generously satisfying the inquiry. Business money markets were moderately active, discounts continuing unchanged from previous week.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money loans in this week for a series of years:

	High.	Low.	Rul'g.		High.	Low.	Rul'g.
1925	4½	3¾	4	1921	6	4½	6½
1924	2	2	2	1920	7	6	7
1923	6	4	5	1919	6	3	5
1922	5	2	4	1918	6	4½	5

Time Loans.

	Saturday.	Friday.
Sixty-ninety days	4¼@4¼	4¼@4¼
Four, five and six months	4¼@4¼	4¼@4¼

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' mixed collateral:

1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
4¼@4¼	5½@2½	5¼	5¾@4	5½@6	8¼

Commercial Paper.

	Saturday.	Friday.
Best names, 4 to 6 months	4	4
Other names, 4 to 6 months	4¼	4¼

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' commercial paper:

1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
4	5¾@5¾	6@6¾	4@4¼	6@6¾	8

Rediscount Rate, Reserve Bank.

Rate on all classes of rediscountable paper, 3½ per cent. Rate fixed Feb. 27, when it was advanced from 3 per cent., which had been in effect since Aug. 8, 1924.

Rediscount rate at this date in a series of years:

1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
3½	3½	4½	4	5½	7

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances 3¾

Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:

	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	3¼	3
60 days	3¼	3¼
90 days	3¼	3¼
Four months	3¼	3¼
Six months	3¼	3¼
Non-member and private bankers, 60-90 days	3¼	3¾

London Market.

Money in London ¾ lower at 3¾ per cent.; short bills 1-16 higher at 4 3-16 @4¼ per cent.; 3 months' bills unchanged at 4¼ @4 3-16.

Gold bullion unchanged at 84s 11½d.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks of the New York Clearing House, $1,204,000,000; balances, $84,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, $65,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, $1,069,000,000.

Total exchanges of checks for the week in New York City, as reported by the Clearing House, were $5,164,834,121, compared with $4,783,885,529 the previous week and $5,107,085,064 the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1925	$5,164,834,121	1921	$4,041,598,447
1924	5,120,618,299	1920	4,516,501,460
1923	5,952,620,839	1919	4,757,400,921
1922	5,372,181,788	1918	3,050,814,456

Total exchanges of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, was $8,679,962,154, compared with $8,965,727,187 the previous week and $9,803,481,494 the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1925	$8,679,962,154	1921	$6,498,368,830
1924	8,311,052,768	1920	8,242,227,501
1923	7,864,450,606	1919	8,220,324,400
1922	7,427,853,459	1918	6,857,738,809

SIGNS OF BETTER BUSINESS.

Synopsis of Conditions by Bank Gives Best Report Since January.

The monthly synopsis of business conditions compiled as of the end of July by the Philadelphia Reserve Bank makes the best showing of any month since January. Of the thirty-six lines of trade on which report is made, demand is stated to be good in nine and poor in only three, the rest being classified as fair. In April only six lines of trade were described as good and in May only eight, while in April only seven branches of industry were classified as poor. At the end of July the bank synopsis reported demand in none of the classified lines of trade as good, and sixteen as poor or less than fair.

Stocks of merchandise at the end of July are reported as moderate in all but two of the thirty-six lines of trade. Of the two exceptions stocks on hand are stated to be heavy in one and light in the other. Prices are cited as weak in four of the thirty-six lines of trade but unchanged, firm or higher in the rest.

Steel Mill Operation Gains.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 1 (AP).—The general average of steel works operation in this district next week will be close to 70 per cent., a high mark for this season of the year. Finishing mills show an increase of 8 to 94 in operation out of the 127 independent units. Bar output is estimated at 85 per cent. of capacity for next week. Trumbull Steel will operate twenty-seven of its twenty-nine tinplate mills.

FEWER CARS AVAILABLE.

Roads Report 12,017 Decrease, but No Car Shortage.

The Class 1 railroads had 296,743 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available on July 22, according to reports filed with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 12,017 cars from the number reported on July 14.

Surplus coal cars in good repair totaled 101,542, a decrease of 9,907 within a week, while surplus box cars totaled 149,167, a decrease of 1,070. Reports also showed 20,382 surplus stock cars, a decrease of 1,342. Surplus refrigerator cars totaled 16,133, only one less than the number available on July 14. No car shortage is being reported.

Freight cars in need of repair on July 15 aggregated 199,672 or 8.6 per cent. of the number on line. This was an increase of 1,204 over the number on July 1, at which time there were 198,468 or 8.5 per cent. Freight cars in need of heavy repair on July 15 were 154,331 or 6.7 per cent., an increase of 3,801 compared with July 1.

Montgomery Ward Sales Record.

Gross sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. for July and the first seven months of the year established a new high record for all time, according to a statement issued yesterday. For July the company reports gross sales of $10,842,762, against $8,653,222 last year, and for the seven months sales aggregated $93,268,537, against $84,378,840.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Moderate Recovery on Stock Exchange After Early Irregularity.

Although trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was on a restricted scale, a firmer tone prevailed toward the close and some fair sized gains were recorded compared with the closing prices of Friday. During the first hour of business prices moved about irregularly, but as the business session drew to a close activity increased and prices moved forward. A majority of the week-end brokerage house letters, which were mailed out after the close of business on Friday, expressed caution as regards to the market of the immediate future, while some were pessimistic, with an eye to the setback to prices which occurred on Thursday and Friday. Only a few letters expressed the belief that stocks would work higher despite the remarkable advance of the past few months. Although business as a whole was moderate yesterday, it extended to all sections of the list, and the oils, motors, steels, and specialties closed the day with gains. Among the recent active issues advances ranged from one to two points, while among the utilities and high priced stocks gains ranged from three to four points. Considerable comment was heard regarding the favorable tenor of the week-end trade reviews and the increased operations in the steel industry.

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Stock Market Gains Ground for Week.

Although stock market prices reacted sharply on both Thursday and Friday of last week, the list as a whole gained headway during the week, as indicated by the averages. The combined average yesterday closed at 116.52, a net gain of .55 for the day and a gain of .61 compared with the closing level of the previous week. The table also shows that during the week the market declined on three days and advanced on the other three business days. On July 28, before the market developed irregularity, the combined average touched 117.74, the highest recorded since these figures were first compiled.

***

Oil Company Earnings for the Half Year.

A compilation of the earnings statements of six of the independent oil companies operating in the mid-continent district, covering the first half of the year, make a remarkable showing as compared with 1924, and these reports were received with surprise in the financial district due to the uncertainty which prevails regarding the prospects for the oil stocks. The compilation shows that the combined income of the six companies aggregated $37,558,784, after expenses and charges, but before reserves for depreciation, depletion, taxes and dividends. This compares with $21,852,059 reported in the first half of 1924, after and before similar deductions, and with $39,523,460 for the full year 1924. Thus these companies in six months earned about $2,000,000 less than for the entire year in 1924. Four of the larger companies, Marland, Phillips, Mid-Continent Petroleum and Skelly, showed net income before depreciation and depletion, of $33,938,689 against $20,905,547 in the first six months last year, a gain of 65 per cent.

***

Gold Movement, 1924 and 1925.

Last year's belief in numerous quarters of the financial world that Europe would continue to take quantities of our gold comparable to those exported in 1921, in the form of loans and otherwise, was based on the natural premise that our gold would be necessary for the furthering of European industrial and budgetary rehabilitation. While this is said in banking circles to have been true to a certain extent, the expectations regarding the current year's demand for America's gold were declared not to have materialized in any such way as had been forecast, and recent statistics support the view. A leading European economist lately said that a further large flow of gold to Europe was a certainty, but that at present there is no indication of a resumption of shipments on a scale such as that of last Winter when Europe took more than $100,000,000 of our gold in three months.

***

Factors in Firmer Money.

Increasing requirements of funds for agricultural purposes and expansion in business were generally regarded as the principal factors contributing to the relatively firmer money rates that prevailed last week. The rate on call money at the close of the week was 4½ per cent. While higher than the level that has prevailed most of this Summer, this rate contrasted with 5 and 6 per cent. call money around the end of June and the beginning of July when mid-year settlements were being made. The excess reserves of New York associated banks were cut during the week to $5,046,970, the lowest figure since May 23, and a decrease of $56,798,210 from the previous week. Last week's loans increased $63,541,000. While ample credit resources are available for all purposes, steadiness in rates is expected from now on, as Autumn firmness usually makes itself felt early in August, reaching its maximum in November.

***

Considering the Rise in New Haven's

Railway men generally have shown a good deal of interest in the situation caused by the 40 per cent. commutation rate increase granted to the New Haven in this State, but they have refrained from discussing the merits or possible demerits of the advance for reasons which appear to await final determination in the courts. One executive, however, made the point that for any railway to obtain such a rate increase in either passenger or freight tariffs was extraordinary in this day. He was inclined to regard the New Haven's victory thus far as one of the reflections of the rate and operating difficulties growing out of the post-war "hang-over." If the protest against the advance were pushed to the limit he believed the result might prove important as concerns the engrossing question of valuations.

***

Last Week's Movements of Gold.

The feature of last week's gold movements was a liberal shipment received here from France yesterday. The shipment aroused considerable interest in the financial world, and no explanation of it was forthcoming. It was believed that the shipment represented a special banking transaction. French exchange has moved within very narrow limits recently, ranging between 4.70 and 4.75 during most of last week. Total imports of gold for the week, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, were $6,063,000, most of which came from France, and exports were $410,000, the bulk going to Venezuela and Singapore.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1925.

Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
479,978	1,286,224	1,286,614	619,712	438,601

Year to Date.	Same Period 1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
237,659,934	140,224,960	145,838,193	155,515,582	106,748,981

1925 High.	1925 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.
62	47	300	Advance Rumely pf. (3)	58½	58½	58	58	— ½	58	59
11½	8¾	400	Air Reduction (4)	102½	102½	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅜	102	102½
15⅞	10	1,600	Ajax Rubber	12	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛	12⅛	12½
95½	80	400	Allied Chem. & Dye (4)	90⅛	90½	90⅛	90½	+ ⅜	90½	91
86½	71½	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. (6)	81½	82	81¼	82	+ ⅛	82	82¼
23⅜	13½	500	Am. Agricultural Chemical	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ 1⅛	21⅜	22¼
68⅜	36½	800	Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	63⅜	65¼	63⅜	65¼	+ 1⅞	64⅞	65⅜
212⅞	158⅝	5,600	Am. Can (7)	207⅛	210⅝	207	209⅝	+ 1⅞	209¼	209⅝
111½	97½	100	Am. Car & Foundry (6)	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½	101¼	101½
62	37	500	Am. Chicle	48¾	48¾	46	46	— 3½	45¼	47
58½	37	300	Am. Chicle ctfs.	47⅝	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ½	46¾	47
47	27¾	600	Am. & Foreign Power	39½	40¾	39½	40¾	+ ⅜	40	40¼
122½	83	300	Am. Ice (7)	119½	120	119½	120	+ 2	120	120½
141⅞	104½	1,200	Am. Locomotive (†18)	113	113½	113	113½	+ ¼	113½	114
55⅝	45¾	400	Am. Metal (3)	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛	49½	49⅞
113½	89⅞	200	Am. Radiator (4)	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	..	111½	111⅞
68	36⅞	300	Am. Safety Razor (3)	65	65½	65	65½	+ ⅜	64½	64¾
108⅜	90⅝	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Refg. (6)	103¼	103⅞	103	103⅞	+ 1⅛	103⅞	104
111½	105½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (7)	111	111	111	111	— ½	110¼	111
60⅞	37⅞	200	Am. Steel Foundries (3)	38	38	38	38	— ⅛	110¼	111
71⅞	47⅞	1,000	Am. Sugar Refining	64½	65½	64½	65½	+ 1	65¼	65½
24⅞	6	100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	9	9	9	9	— ⅜	9	9½
144¼	130⅝	900	Am. Tel. & Tel. (9)	137½	139½	137½	139½	+ 1	139	139⅛
99½	83	300	Am. Tobacco (7)	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛	97⅜	98½
98⅞	84½	900	Am. Tobacco, Cl. B (7)	97	97½	97	97⅜	+ ⅜	97	98
108	104½	200	Am. Tobacco pf. (6)	106¾	107	106¾	107	— ⅛	106	107
88½	34⅞	800	Am. W. W. & Elec. (1.20)	64¼	64⅞	64¼	64½	+ ½	64⅜	65
103	98½	200	Do 1st pf. (7)	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛	96	98¾
64⅜	34⅞	700	Am. Woolen	40⅜	40⅝	40	40⅛	..	40	40¼
96½	69½	400	Am. Woolen pf. (7)	83¾	83⅞	83¾	83⅞	— ⅜	83½	83¾
48	35¼	900	Anaconda Copper (3)	41⅞	41½	41	41½	+ ⅜	41¼	41½
24¼	20	1,300	Arm'r & Co. of Ill., Cl.A(2)	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	..	22⅞	23
12½	8	100	Arnold, Constable & Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜	9⅜	10½
55¾	48½	200	Associated Dry Goods (2½)	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	+ 1⅞	52⅞	53
41½	32	500	Associated Oil (2)	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼	38¼	38⅜
127⅞	116¼	1,200	At., Top. & S. F. (7)	120	120	120	120	..	120	120¼
97⅞	92½	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf. (5)	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	+ ½	96½	97
7½	3	100	Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜	5⅜	5¾
172⅜	147¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line (†8)	171½	172⅜	171½	172⅜	+ 1⅝	172	172¾
56	20	300	Atlantic, Gulf & West I.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅝	47¾	48¾
32½	22	100	Austin-Nichols	25	25	25	25	+ 1	24½	25½
146	107	1,300	Baldwin Locomotive (7)	112½	113½	112¼	113¼	+ ⅛	112¼	113½
84¼	71	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio (5)	76½	76⅞	76	76⅞	+ ⅝	76¼	76½
42¼	35¼	500	Bangor & Aroostook (3)	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅝	40⅜	41¼
29	21	200	Barnsdall, Class A	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛	21⅝	22
23	16¼	100	Barnsdall, Class B	17	17	17	17	— ⅛	16½	17
53¼	39	100	Bayuk Cigars	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼	39½	40
74½	60	1,000	Beech-Nut Packing (2.40)	68⅛	69	68⅛	68⅞	+ ⅜	68½	69
53½	37	2,400	Bethlehem Steel	41¼	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ⅛	41½	42
7	4⅛	200	Booth Fisheries	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜	4½	5
44¼	33¾	1,100	Briggs Manufacturing (3½)	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	+ ¼	38½	38⅞
140⅝	120⅞	300	Brooklyn Edison Elec. (8)	138⅞	138⅞	138½	138½	+ ¼	137	138½
55¾	45⅞	700	Brooklyn-Manhat. Transit	52⅜	52⅜	52	52½	+ ⅜	51¾	52½
82	72⅞	300	Brooklyn-M. Transit pf. (6)	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80½	— ⅛	80⅜	80⅝
91⅞	75½	200	Brooklyn Union Gas (4)	87⅞	88	87¼	88	+ ⅞	87½	88
121	64½	400	Brown Shoe (4)	115	115	113	113	— 2	109	113
49⅝	24	300	Bruns.-Balke-Collender	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛	28⅜	28½
5⅞	3	1,500	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	5	5	5	5⅞	+ ⅛	5⅜	5⅞
92¼	48	260	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. (2)	85	85	85	85	+ 1	83	88
30	17	100	Burns Bros., Class B (2)	23	23	23	23	— ½	23¼	23⅞
80⅞	80	200	Bush Terminal deb. (7)	87¾	88	87¾	88	— ¼	87	87⅞
8⅝	4¼	500	Butte & Superior (10)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	5¾	6
24¼	6½	400	Cadd Cent. Oil & Ref.	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½	10¾	11⅞
32⅞	23⅞	800	California Petroleum (1¾)	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛	¾	⅞
152⅝	136½	100	Canadian Pacific (10)	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛	28⅛	28¼
46	24	400	Case (J. I.) Thresh. Mach.	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	— ⅛	141½	142
86¾	60	200	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	44	44	43	43	— 1⅝	43	44
21¾	14⅝	300	Central Leather Co.	86¾	86¾	86	86	— ⅛	86¼	87
66	49¼	300	Central Leather Co. pf.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛	17⅞	18
321	265	200	Cent. R. R. of N. J. (†12)	62	62¾	62	62¾	+ ⅝	62¼	63
55½	43⅞	300	Cerro de Pasco Copper (4)	281	281	281	281	+ 1	275	285
55	40⅝	12,600	Certain-teed Products (4)	52	52½	52	52⅜	+ ¼	52½	52¾
39⅝	28⅝	700	Chandler Motor (3)	53⅞	55	53⅞	55	+ 1¼	54⅞	55
99⅞	89¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio (4)	32¼	32½	32	32	— ½	31¾	32
93½	93½	300	Chesapeake & Ohio ctfs.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛	94¼	95
10⅝	2⅝	500	Chicago & Alton	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜	9½	9⅞
15	9	100	Chicago Great Western	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	4⅝	5
32⅝	19¼	500	Chicago Great Western pf.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜	11⅜	12¼
28⅝	7	200	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜	24¼	24¾
75⅝	47½	1,400	Chicago & N. W. (4)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜	15⅛	15½
105	80½	2,000	Chicago Pneu. Tool (5)	66¼	66⅝	66	66	— ½	65⅝	66
64¼	40⅞	700	Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	102¼	105	102	105	+ 2⅞	104½	105
59⅝	49⅞	200	Childs Company (12.40)	46	46½	46	46½	+ ½	46⅜	46½
37⅞	30½	2,200	Chile Copper (2½)	55½	55½	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜	54⅜	55¼
121⅞	108¼	3,200	Chrysler Corp. ctfs.	33½	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ½	33⅝	34
104⅝	100⅞	2,400	Chrysler Corp. pf. (8)	119	118½	115½	118½	+ ½	118½	119
137½	80	2,200	Coca-Cola (7)	104⅝	104⅝	104	104	— ½	103⅝	105
48½	32¼	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	136¼	137	136	137	+ 1⅛	136⅝	137
70⅝	45⅝	10,700	Columbia G. & E. (2.60)	43	43¼	43	43⅛	+ ⅝	43¼	43½
190	80	200	Commercial Solvents A. (4)	69¼	70⅝	69¼	70¼	+ 1¼	70¼	70½
189	76	300	Commercial Solvents B	88	88	88	88	— 4	88	91
43½	22	4,200	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	+ 1½	84	87
9⅝	3⅛	1,300	Consolidated Distributors	25¼	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜	25	25¼
92⅝	74½	1,000	Consolidated Gas (5)	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅜	48⅜	48¾
5¼	2⅝	1,000	Consolidated Textile	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅞	+ ⅛	88⅝	89
80	60½	2,200	Continental Can (4)	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛	3	3⅛
11⅝	8¼	100	Continental Motors (80c)	77⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛	77½	77¾
41⅝	32⅝	5,300	Corn Products Ref. (2)	98	97⅞	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛	96⅝	97
79⅝	64½	1,000	Crucible Steel (4)	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33½	— ⅛	33½	33⅝
96	92	100	Crucible Steel pf. (7)	71	72	71	72	+ 1⅞	71½	71⅞
62⅝	40⅝	500	Cuba, Cane Sugar pf.	96	96	96	96	— ½	94½	96½
33½	26	800	Cuban Am. Sugar (3)	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅝	47	47½
6⅝	3¼	300	Cuban-Dom. Sugar	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛	27	27½
106½	95¾	100	Cudahy Packing (7)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛	3½	3⅝
46⅝	27⅝	600	Davison Chemical	106	106	100	100	— 6	99¾	100⅝
31	21⅝	3,500	Dodge Brothers, Class A	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛	36¼	36⅝
84½	73½	3,000	Dodge Brothers pf. (7)	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛	26⅛	26¼
16½	12⅝	300	Dome Mines (2)	81	82	80¾	82	+ 1⅛	81⅞	82
192⅝	134¼	2,100	Du Pont de Nemours (10)	14	14	14	14	..	14¼	14⅞
102	94	500	Du Pont de Nem. deb. (6)	190¾	192⅝	190¼	192⅝	+ 3⅝	192¼	192⅝
118	104¾	100	Eastman Kodak (18)	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	— ¾	99½	100
40⅝	17⅝	3,000	Electric Power & Lt. ctfs.	105½	105½	105½	105½	..	105½	106
94	90	100	Elec. P. & L. pf. ctfs. (7)	36⅝	36⅝	35¾	36¼	+ ⅝	36	36⅝
110	100	100	El. P. & L. pf. ctfs., 40% pd. (7)	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	..	91⅝

Recording Your Investment Holdings

The pocket-size edition of our "Stock and Bond Register" will enable you to keep a very complete and convenient record of your investment holdings, including amount and date of each transaction, purchase price, selling price, monthly income from coupons or dividends and other pertinent data. The interest on $1,000 at various rates, from one day to six months, and the approximate income from dividend-paying stocks are also presented.

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STANDARD OIL UNITS SHOW HUGE GROWTH

Since Dissolution in 1911 Capital Has Risen From $296,432,457 to $2,084,442,820.

BIG STOCK DIVIDENDS PAID

Expansion Due to Growing Output Following Great Increase in Consumption, Says Analysis.

One of the marvels of industrial expansion in the United States during the past few decades is furnished by the group of the so-called Standard Oil organizations since their split-up into separate units in 1911. On Jan. 2, 1912, the first date on which the thirty-four separate Standard Oil companies issued individual financial statements, these companies had an aggregate capitalization of $296,432,457, representing $274,432,457 common stock, $2,000,000 preferred stock and $20,000,000 bonds.

On Jan. 2, 1925, the Standard Oil companies reported an aggregate capital of $2,084,442,820, representing $1,729,851,720 in common stock, $246,123,400 in preferred stock and $108,467,700 in funded debt. These figures include the returns of the Prairie Pipe Line Company and the Illinois Pipe Line Company, but exclude the Colonial Oil Company and the old Waters Pierce Oil Company, which are no longer Standard Oil units.

Explanation for this growth, representing largely the distribution of stock dividends against accumulated earnings, says Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., specialists in Standard Oil securities, in a booklet analyzing these companies, will be found in the reports of the United States Geological Survey showing that in response to increasing consumption crude oil production in the United States rose from 222,000,000 barrels in 1912 to 720,000,000 barrels in 1924, while the records of the United States Census Bureau show that the total value of manufactured petroleum products increased from $396,361,000 f. o. b. refineries in 1914 to $1,793,700,000 f. o. b. refineries in 1923.

At the time of the dissolution, it is further pointed out, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was the only company in the group with gross assets of more than $100,000,000. There are now seven companies in the group with gross assets of more than $100,000,000, four with more than $50,000,000 and four with more than $30,000,000. The present Standard Oil Company of New Jersey alone has aggregate assets of more than $1,000,000,000.

Growth of the principal companies in the group since 1912 is shown as follows:

	Cap. Stock, Jan. 2, 1912.	Com. and Pfd. Stock, Jan. 2, 1925.	Stock Divs., 1912-1924.	Sub. Rts., 1912-1925.
S. O. of N. J.—	$98,338,893	$707,474,075	400	200
S. O. of N. Y.— 15,000,000		227,535,300	600	..
S. O. of Cal.— 25,000,000		235,228,447	181 1-8	102½
S. O. of Ind.— 1,000,000		223,756,258	8150	..
Vacuum Oil— 2,500,000		61,919,950	300	500
Atlantic Refining— 5,000,000		70,000,000	900	..
Prairie Oil— 18,000,000		60,000,000	†350	..
Ohio Oil— 15,000,000		60,000,000	†433 1-8	..
Continental Oil— 500,000		30,208,590	1100	21 1-8
Union Tank— 12,000,000		23,115,000	50	*100
S. O. of Ohio— 3,500,000		21,000,000	200	*100
South Penn— 2,500,000		20,000,000	200	100
Anglo-Am. Oil— 5,000,000		15,000,000	*100	50

*Subscription rights to preferred stock at par.

†Prairie Oil Company declared a 150 per cent. dividend ($27,000,000) payable in stock of the Prairie Pipe Line Company, which subsequently declared a 200 per cent. ($34,000,000) stock dividend. Ohio Oil Company also declared a 153 1-3 per cent. dividend ($20,000,000) payable in stock of the Illinois Pipe Line Company.

Other companies which have declared stock dividends and rights to stockholders are Borne Scrymser Company, 400 per cent. stock dividend, equal to $800,000; Cheesbrough Manufacturing Company, 300 per cent. and 66 2-3 per cent. stock subscription rights for preferred stock; Solar Refining Company, 400 per cent. stock dividend; Standard Oil of Kentucky, 400 per cent. stock dividend and 33 1-3 per cent. stock subscription rights; Standard Oil of Kansas, 400 per cent. stock dividend; Standard Oil of Nebraska, 258 1-3 per cent. stock dividend, and Cumberland Pipe Line Company, 100 per cent. stock dividend.

In addition to the stock dividends, the companies also have a large cash dividend record. This record by quarters since 1912 follows:

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
1925—	$34,355,618	$41,985,728	.....	.....
1924—	34,975,867	40,689,592	$34,712,810	$40,000,296
1923—	33,589,988	‡36,411,251	31,066,251	37,545,805
1922—	28,206,068	29,205,349	28,628,099	43,000,349
1921—	28,968,611	29,181,797	27,609,227	29,586,737
1920—	26,796,696	27,813,696	29,804,677	31,861,824
1919—	26,789,502	26,397,119	24,418,169	28,326,687
1918—	26,483,747	26,757,002	26,204,915	24,035,252
1917—	23,097,686	26,428,252	22,968,751	27,453,202
1916—	22,179,085	*30,406,454	21,980,168	24,062,148
1915—	15,241,966	14,868,636	15,891,966	16,898,636
1914—	17,904,636	16,426,306	14,430,636	14,931,306
1913—	15,652,423	15,562,096	15,218,746	21,377,696
1912—	10,220,396	11,983,746	13,190,396	16,392,096

*Includes $250,000 disbursed by Colonial Oil Company in liquidation, and $6,363,756 disbursed by National Transit Company from accumulated assets to reduce its capital 50 per cent.

‡Includes $39,335,852 disbursed by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from repayment of loans by former subsidiaries.

‡Cumberland Pipe Line Company semi-annual not included.

FORD POWER EXTENSION.

Hydroelectric Company Wants to Incorporate in Michigan.

According to advices received in the financial district yesterday, the Ford Motor Company has petitioned the Michigan Public Utilities Commission for approval of the incorporation of the Ford Hydroelectric Company, which plans to operate power enterprises on the Menominee River in the upper Michigan Peninsula.

The company's home office is in Madison, Wis. Because operations stretch across the State line, the approval of the Michigan authorities is necessary. The Michigan corporation is to be capitalized nominally at $25,000, but the petition is said to list assets of $379,000, much of which is improved land on the Michigan-Wisconsin line. Ford's upper peninsular development has been centred at Kingsford, south of Iron Mountain in the centre of the iron district. The Menominee River, which forms the Wisconsin-Michigan line, flows within a few thousand feet. Construction of power dams and turbine generators has been going on for months.

American Chicle to Redeem Notes.

The American Chicle Company has called for redemption on Oct. 1 all of its outstanding five-year 6 per cent. notes, originally due Oct. 1, 1927. The notes will be paid at par and accrued interest at the Bankers Trust Company.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1925.

	Day's Sales.	Friday.	Year Ago.	2 Years Ago.	1925.	1924.	1923.
U. S. Gov't bonds.....	$128,000	$707,000	$826,400	$718,700	$229,493,020	$598,157,210	$498,498,060
Other domestic bonds.	3,157,000	7,619,000	4,243,000	2,819,000	1,516,802,375	1,297,716,700	974,329,400
Foreign bonds.....	971,000	1,814,000	2,098,000	649,500	425,238,600	801,947,700	294,128,400
Total all bonds...	$4,256,000	$10,140,000	$7,167,400	$4,187,200	$2,171,033,995	$2,197,821,610	$1,766,955,860

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

—Range Since Date of Issue.— High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	—Range— High.	1925— Low.	Sales.	Issue.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
103.1	Oct. 19,'22	86.1	June 3,'21	101.29	100.19	3	Liberty 3½s, 1932-47.....	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25	—1	100.23	100.26	3.37
102.25	Oct. 19,'22	86.4	July 11,'21	101.23	100.22	..	Liberty 3½s, registered..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
102.17	June 17,'23	83.00	May 19,'20	102.17	101.11	..	Liberty 1st 4s, 1932-47..	....	....	....	....	....	100.10	....	3.50
102.10	June 15,'25	83.25	May 19,'20	102.10	100.00	..	Liberty 1st 4s, registered..	....	....	....	....	....	100.00	100.16	3.80
102.12	July 8,'24	81.12	May 20,'20	101.13	100.00	..	Liberty 2d 4s, 1927-42....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
101.16	July 23,'24	81.18	May 21,'20	101.3	100.14	..	Liberty 2d 4s, registered..	....	....	....	....	....	101.3	103.00	..
103.00	June 13,'24	90.00	June 7,'20	103.00	101.00	..	Liberty 1st 2d 4¼s, 1932-47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
103.6	July 7,'25	84.00	May 21,'20	103.6	101.14	17	Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-47..	101.25	101.29	101.25	101.29	—1	101.23	101.29	3.94
102.26	July 7,'25	84.00	July 30,'20	102.26	101.19	..	Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, reg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
102.06	July 29,'24	81.12	May 20,'20	101.19	100.20	21	Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-42..	100.26	100.29	100.26	100.27	—1	100.26	100.29	3.90
101.27	Aug. 1,'24	83.16	Dec. 23,'20	101.15	100.18	..	Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, reg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
102.23	Aug. 5,'24	85.20	Dec. 20,'20	102.3	101.1	35	Liberty 3d 4¼s, 1928.....	101.13	101.15	101.13	101.14	..	101.18	101.15	3.75
102.21	Aug. 5,'24	82.12	May 19,'20	101.30	101.1	..	Liberty 3d 4¼s, reg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
103.10	July 2,'25	82.00	May 20,'20	103.10	101.20	50	Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-38..	102.4	102.5	102.3	102.4	....	102.4	102.5	3.93
103.5	July 2,'25	82.15	May 20,'20	103.5	101.18	8	Liberty 4th 4¼s, reg.....	102.1	102.2	102.1	102.1	....	....	....	....
108.12	July 7,'25	98.1	Mar. 27,'23	108.12	104.13	4	Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52....	106.12	106.12	106.12	106.12	....	106.1	106.15	3.82
108.00	July 7,'25	98.20	Apr. 25,'23	108.00	104.15	..	Treasury 4¼s, reg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
104.14	July 6,'25	100.9	Dec. 23,'24	104.14	100.14	1	Treasury 4s, 1944-54.....	102.30	102.30	103.30	102.30	+⅛	102.24	102.28	3.78
104.00	July 7,'25	100.27	Apr. 17,'25	104.00	100.27	..	Treasury 4s, reg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Quotations after the decimal points in the above table represent one or more 32ds of a point. Comparisons for dates prior to March 22, 1923, when the system now used was introduced, are reduced to the form now used in the Stock Exchange quotations.

FOREIGN BONDS.

Argentine s f 6s, Ser A. 1957
1..... 96¼
4..... 96¼
4..... 96
5..... 96¼
2..... 96
5..... 96¼
1st s f 6s, Ser B, 1958, temp
3..... 96
3..... 96¼
8..... 96⅞
16..... 96
tem s f 6s, 1959
5..... 95⅝
16..... 95⅞
3..... 95⅝
1..... 96⅝
7s, 1927
1..... 102⅞
5..... 102⅝
Com of Aust 5s, 1955, tem
157..... 99½
Aust Gov gld s f 7s, 1943
1..... 99¼
1..... 99¼
1..... 99¼
Chinese Ry 5s, 1951
10..... 41⅛
City of Bergen 8s, 1945
1..... 113
City of Bogota s f 8s, 1945
1..... 94⅝
2..... 94⅝
Cy of Bord'x 4s, 1954
1..... 83⅝
5..... 84⅛
1..... 83⅝

City of Buenos Aires s f 6½s, Ser 2B, 1955
1..... 97⅝
1..... 97⅝
City of Christiania s f 6s, 1955
int ctfs
3..... 97⅝
1..... 97⅝
City of Copenhagen 5½s, 1945
1..... 98
2..... 97⅝
Cy of Greater Prague 7½s, 1952
1..... 93½
City of Lyons 6s, 1934
5..... 84
City of Montevideo s f 7s, 1952
1..... 95½
City of Rio de Jan s f 8s, 1946
2..... 94½
1..... 94½
Cy of Rotterdam s f 8s, 1964
1..... 103
City of Sao Paulo s f 8s, 1952, int rcts
1..... 100¾
Cy of Soissons 6s, 1936
12..... 84½
Czechoslovak Rep 8s, 1951
1..... 100
2..... 99⅝
2..... 100

2..... 89⅝
8s, 1952
4..... 99½
Dom Rep 5½s, 1942
6..... 95⅝
Dom of Can 5½s, 1929
4..... 102⅝
5s, 1931
2..... 102⅛
1..... 102⅛
8..... 102
5s, 1952
3..... 102⅝
5..... 102⅛
4..... 102⅛
5..... 102⅝
9..... 102⅛
1..... 102⅛
3..... 102⅛
Dutch E Ind s f 5½s Mar, 1953
3..... 100⅝
s f 5½s, Nov 23..... 100⅛
6s, 1947
2..... 102⅛
2..... 102⅛
6s, 1962
6..... 102⅛
4..... 102⅝
Finnish M L s f g 6½s Ser A, 1954
3..... 20
French Govt s f g 7s, 1949
6..... 90½
5..... 90⅝
1..... 90½
16..... 90¼
7½s, 1941
2..... 99⅞
5..... 99⅝

2..... 99⅞
1..... 99⅝
1..... 99⅝
1..... 99½
8s, 1945
6..... 102⅛
4..... 102
10..... 102⅛
2..... 102⅝
8..... 102⅛
German extnl loan 1924 s 7s interim rcts, 1949
3..... 96⅝
15..... 96⅝
25..... 96⅝
1..... 96⅝
3..... 96⅝
1..... 96⅝
2..... 96⅝
6..... 96⅝
7..... 96⅝
German Gen Elec s f 7s, 1945
2..... 93⅛
1..... 93⅛
1..... 93⅛
Great Consldt Elec Power Japan s f 7s, 1944
4..... 90
1..... 90⅛
Greek Govt s f 7s inter rcts, 1964
3..... 86⅛
4..... 86
Holland-Am 25-yr s f 6s, 1947
5..... 88⅛
Japanese Govt s f 6½s, 1954
6..... 92
1..... 92⅛
10..... 92⅝

10..... 92⅛
8..... 92⅝
Oriental Dev deb 6s, 1953
5..... 85⅝
3..... 85⅝
Indus Bank of Japan gtd deb 6% notes 1927
1..... 99⅛
2..... 99⅛
Jurgens (Ant) Un Mar Wks 6s, 1947
6..... 100
King of Belgium s f 6s int rcts, 1955
2..... 85⅛
2..... 85⅛
4..... 85⅛
6½s int rcts, 1949
7..... 90⅝
1..... 90⅝
5..... 90⅝
s f 7s int ctfs, 1955
11..... 98
1..... 98⅛
10..... 98
1..... 98⅛
11..... 98
7½s, 1945
3..... 108⅝
King of Denmark 6s, 1942
2..... 103
8s, 1945
5..... 110⅛
5..... 110⅛
22..... 110½
King of Belgium 8s, 1941
1..... 106⅝

King of Hungary s f 7½s, 1944
1..... 92⅝
King of Netherlands 6s, 1954
6..... 103
s f 6s, 1972
10..... 108
King of Norway s f 5½s, temp, 1965
2..... 95⅝
2..... 95
1..... 95⅝
1..... 95⅝
1..... 94⅝
1..... 95
3..... 95⅛
s f 6s, 1943
1..... 100⅝
1..... 100⅝
2..... 100⅝
2..... 100⅝
1..... 100⅛
2..... 100⅝
s f g 6s, 1944
2..... 100⅝
2..... 100⅝
1..... 100⅛
s f 6s, 1952
3..... 101⅝
2..... 101
6..... 101⅛
8s, 1940
3..... 110⅝
King of the Serbs, Croats & Slovenes 8s, 1962
1..... 88⅝
5..... 88⅛
1..... 88⅝
2..... 88⅛
King of Sweden g 5½s int ctfs, 1954
14..... 100⅝

6s, 1939
1..... 104⅝
5..... 104⅛
2..... 104⅛
Nord Ry s f 6½s, 1950
3..... 82⅝
Paris Lyons Mediter 6s, 1958
7..... 77
1..... 76⅝
2..... 76⅝
3..... 76½
s f g 7s, 1958
1..... 84⅝
Paulista Ry 1st & ref 7s, Ser A, 1942
1..... 101
Rep of Bolivia s f 8s, 1947
2..... 95⅝
6..... 95⅝
Rep of Chile s f 8s, 1926
1..... 102⅝
s f 8s, 1941
2..... 108⅝
2..... 108⅝
4..... 108⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1944
1..... 99⅝
s f 5½s, 1953
1..... 100⅝
5..... 100½
Rep of Finland s f 7s, inter ctfs, 1950
1..... 98⅝
Rep of Haiti s f 6s, Ser A, 1952
1..... 66

9..... 96⅝
11..... 96
2..... 96⅝
Rep of Mexico 4s, 1904, assented, 1954
1..... 19
4s, 1910, assented, small
10..... 20⅝
large
10..... 22⅝
3s, 1945, assented
5..... 32
Rep of Peru s f 8s, 1944
1..... 100⅝
Rep of Poland s f 8s, inter rcts, 1950
1..... 88
4..... 87⅝
1..... 87⅝
1..... 87⅝
2..... 87⅝
1..... 88⅛
Rep of Uruguay s f 8s, 1946
2..... 109⅝
1..... 109⅝
1..... 109⅝
1..... 110
Saxon Public Works s f 7s, 1945
1..... 91⅝
6..... 91
4..... 91⅛
1..... 91⅝
State of Queensland 6s, 1947
1..... 105⅛
s f 7s, 1941
1..... 111

State of Rio Grande do Sul 8s, 1946
1..... 95⅝
State of Sao Paulo s f 8s, 1936
1..... 102⅛
s f 8s, inter rcts, 1950
1..... 100⅝
Switzerland Govt extnl loan 5½s, 1946
5..... 101⅝
2..... 101⅛
1..... 102
Swiss Confed s f 8s, 1940
3..... 116
Un King of Gt Brit & Ire cv 5½s, 1929
20..... 117⅛
5..... 117
2..... 117⅛
5½s, 1937
2..... 105
1..... 105⅛
1..... 105⅛
2..... 105
U S of Brazil Cent Rys of Brazil Elec 7s, 1952
3..... 82⅛
U S of Brazil 7½s, 1952
3..... 106⅛
8s, 1941
5..... 97⅝
5..... 98
7..... 97⅝
1..... 97⅝
Un Steamship Co of Copenhag s f 6s, 1937
3..... 94⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Ajax Rub s f 8s, 1936
1..... 100⅝
Alas G Mines conv deb 6s Ser A, 1925
1..... 4⅛
Am Ag Ch 7½s, 1941
1..... 103⅛
10..... 103½
3..... 103⅛
Am Rep deb 6s, 1937
5..... 97⅛
Am Smel & Ref 1st 5s, 1947
4..... 97⅞
2..... 98
6s, 1947
2..... 107⅝
Am Tel & Tel col 4s, 1929
5..... 97⅛
4½s, 1933
1..... 96½
col tr 5s, 1946
3..... 101⅛
19..... 101⅛
s f g 5s, 1960
3..... 95⅝
22..... 96
1..... 95⅞
11..... 96
2..... 95⅞
7..... 96
3..... 96⅛
s f 5½s, 1943
5..... 103
7..... 102⅝
3..... 102⅝
2..... 102⅝
Am Wr Pap 6s, 1939
1..... 56½
temp ctfs
1..... 56⅝
Ana Mng 1st s f 6s, Ser A, 1953
12..... 100⅛
5..... 100⅝
2..... 100⅛
5..... 100⅝
conv deb 7s, 1938
3..... 101⅛
1st7f..101⅛
1..... 101⅞
1st7f..101⅝
4st7f..101⅛
1 (3)..101⅛
2..... 101⅝
Andes Copper deb 7s inst rcts, 1943
50% paid
27..... 98⅝
4..... 98⅛
4..... 98⅝
2..... 98⅛
1..... 98⅛
8..... 98⅝
1st7f..98⅛
2..... 98⅝
Armour & Co 4½s, 1939
1..... 89⅛
3..... 89⅛
2..... 89⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s, Ser A, 1943
1..... 94
3..... 93⅛
1..... 93½
1..... 93⅛
2..... 93⅛
Associated Oil 6s, 1935
2..... 102⅝
At Top & S F gen 4s, 1995
9..... 89⅛
adjust 4s, stamped, 1995
30..... 83⅛
1..... 84
Atl Coast Line Lo & N col 4s, 1952
5..... 85½
7s, 1930
5..... 107⅝
Atl Ref deb debt 5s, 1937
1..... 99⅝
Bald Loco 5s, 1940
20..... 102⅝
B & O 4½s, 1933
32..... 92
ref 5s, 1995
5..... 90⅝
1..... 90⅝
1..... 90⅝
1..... 89⅝
1st g 5, 1948
inter ctfs
9..... 100⅛
1..... 100
6s, 1929
1..... 102⅝
6..... 102
ref & gen 6s, 1995
11..... 102
P L E & W V 4s, 1941
4..... 85
Sthwn div ctfs ext 5s, 1950
1..... 96
Bell Tel of Pa 1st & ref 5s, 1948
2..... 103⅝
Beth Steel
pur mon 5s, 1936
5..... 92⅝
1st & ref 5s, 1942
6..... 94⅝
s f 5½s, Ser B, 1953
1..... 87⅝
35..... 87⅝
2..... 87⅝
s f 6s, 1948
9..... 93⅝
5..... 94
10..... 93⅝
Botany Con M s f 6½s, 1934
1..... 95⅞
5..... 95
1..... 95⅞
Brier Hill 3d 1st 5½s, 1942
1..... 100
5..... 99⅝

Bklyn Cy R R 5s, 1941
4..... 95⅛
1..... 95
1..... 95⅞
1..... 96
Bklyn Edison gen 5s, Ser A, 1949
1..... 100⅝
gen 6s, 1930
1..... 104⅛
Bklyn Man Tr Rap Tr Sec s f 6s, Ser A, 1968
1..... 89⅝
4..... 89⅝
3..... 89⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s, 1945
4..... 100
Can Nat Ry g 4½s, 1954
2..... 93⅝
3..... 93⅝
Canadian Nor 6½s, 1946
8..... 117
1..... 116⅝
Canadian Pac deb 4s
3..... 79⅞
2..... 80
Car, Clin & O s f 6s, Ser A, 1952
3..... 107⅞
2..... 107⅞
Cent Leather 1st s f 6s, 1945
30..... 100
Cent of N J gen 5s, 1987
1..... 108⅝
Cen of Ga Ry 6s, 1929
4..... 103⅛
Ches & Ohio 4½s, 1930
1..... 98
2..... 98⅛
conv 5s, 1946
11..... 103⅝
15..... 106
3s7f..106
10..... 106
Chi & Alton 3½s, 1950
2..... 48⅝
Chi, Bur & Qy gen 4s, 1958
1..... 88⅝
14..... 90
1st & ref 5s, 1971
1..... 101⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s, 1951
1..... 73⅝
Chi Gt Wn 4s, 1959
13..... 63
9..... 62⅝
Chi, Ind & Lo 1st & gen 6s, 1966
1..... 102⅝
C, M & St P gen 4s Ser A, 1989
13..... 80⅝
1..... 80⅛
1..... 80⅛
4s, 1934
2..... 47⅝
ref 4½s
5..... 48½
4½s, 1932
2..... 48⅛
conv 5s, Ser B, 2014
5..... 48
6s, 1934
5..... 103⅝
1..... 104
7..... 103⅝
Chi & N W gen 4s, 1987
1..... 83
Chi Rys 5s, 1927
1..... 75⅝
C, R I & P Ry gen 4s, 1934
4..... 86
15..... 85⅝
15..... 85⅛
1..... 85⅝
5..... 85½
C R I & P gen 4s, 1988
2..... 83⅛
2..... 83
C, St P M & O 6s, 1930
2..... 103½
Chi Un Sta 5s, 1944
4..... 98½
1..... 98⅝
1st 6s, Ser B, 1963
2..... 100⅝
Chi & Wn Ind 1st & ref 5½s, 1962, temp
2..... 98⅝
5..... 98
8..... 98⅝
Chile Cop col tr 6s, 1932
1st7f..100⅝
Cin Gas & El s f 5½s, '61
1..... 104
10..... 103⅛
C C C & St L gen 4s, 1993
1..... 82⅝
ref & imp 5s, Ser D, '63
5..... 96½
ref & imp 6s, Ser A, 1929
6..... 102⅛
Col Ind 5s, 1934
1..... 83⅛
Col & So ref & ext 4½s, 1935
1..... 83⅝
Col G & E 1st 5s, 1927
3..... 100⅛
2..... 100⅝
13..... 100⅝
Com Credit Co s f 6% notes 1934, temp
1..... 100⅛

Com Pow s f 8s, 1947
2..... 101⅝
Compania Azucarera Antilla s f 7½s, Ser A, 1939
1..... 91
Cmp-Tab-Rec s f 6s, 1941
1..... 104⅛
Consol Coal Md 1st ref 5s, 1950
5..... 80⅛
Con Gas g 5½s, 1945, temp
10..... 103⅝
1..... 103⅛
1..... 103⅝
1..... 103⅛
Con Pwr un 5s Ser C, 1952
5..... 95⅝
10..... 95⅝
Cuba Cane Sg conv 7s, '30
1..... 95⅛
Cuban Dom Sg s f g 7½s 1944
1..... 96⅝
5..... 96
Cuba Nor 6s, 1966, stpd
6..... 92⅛
Cuba R R 5s, 1952
1..... 86
& ref 7½s, 1936
10..... 105
Del & Hud 1st & ref 4s, '43
1..... 90⅛
conv 5s, 1935
1..... 104⅛
49..... 104½
5½s, 1937
1..... 103
Del Riv Bdg 4s, 1936
1..... 95⅛
Den Gas & El 1st & ref 5s, 1951
1..... 93½
stpd
5..... 93⅛
D & R G con 4s, 1936
1..... 83⅝
5..... 83
1..... 83⅝
D & R G W s f g 5s, '55
2..... 60½
42..... 60
16..... 60⅛
5..... 60
Dery (D G) 1st s f 7s, '42
7..... 82
1..... 83
1..... 82½
Dodge Bros s f 6s, 1940, int rcts
39..... 98⅛
5..... 98⅝
5..... 98⅝
Du Pont de Nm 7½s, 1931
2..... 106⅛
Duquesne Lt col tr 6s, 1949
2..... 105⅞
Eastern Cuba Sug 7½s, 1937
1..... 104
Empire Gas & Fuel 7½s Ser A, 1937
1..... 104⅛
11..... 104⅝
1..... 104½
1..... 104⅝
1..... 104⅛
1..... 104⅛
2..... 101⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s, 1996
9..... 62⅛
1st con 4s, 1996
4..... 70⅛
2..... 70
conv 4s Ser D, 1953
5..... 70⅝
con ext 7s, 1930
1..... 107
Fonda John & Gloversville 1st gen ref 4½s, 1952
1..... 64½
2..... 64½
Florida East Coast Ry 5s, 1974
10..... 93⅝
11..... 93⅞
1..... 93½
2..... 93½
1..... 93⅝
Fla Wn & Nor 1st 7s, 1934
2..... 140
5..... 142⅞
3..... 143⅛
2..... 143⅝
25..... 143
13..... 146
8..... 146½
1..... 145
4..... 144⅝
30..... 145
1..... 145⅛
3..... 145½
2..... 145
2..... 145⅛
6..... 145
20..... 145⅛
12..... 145⅛
10..... 145
5..... 145⅛
85..... 145⅝
4..... 146
3..... 146⅛
7..... 146⅝
19..... 146½
21..... 149
11..... 149⅛
5..... 149
1..... 149⅛
10..... 147
5..... 147⅛
5..... 147⅛
1..... 148
8..... 148½
31..... 149

5..... 140⅛
2..... 140½
6..... 140⅝
27..... 150
6..... 150⅛
5..... 150⅛
2..... 150⅛
3..... 150
2..... 150⅞
8..... 151
2..... 150⅛
10..... 151⅛
2..... 150⅝
6..... 150⅛
Francisco Sug 1st s f 7½s, 1942
1..... 106⅛
Goodrich B F 6½s, 1947
25..... 108⅛
Goodyear Tire & Rub temp s f 8s, 1931
1..... 110⅛
Grd Trunk Ry 7s, 1940
2..... 110⅞
s f deb 6s, 1936
1..... 107
Gt Northern 5½s, 1952
1..... 101⅛
2..... 101
gen 7s, 1936
7..... 109⅝
14..... 110
5s, 1973
10..... 93⅞
Greew B & W deb ctfs, 1937
3..... 15⅛
Harbord Ry 4s, 1930
2..... 85½
Hav El Ry & P gen 5s, 1954
9..... 93⅛
5..... 93⅝
Hershey Choc 5½s, 1940
interim ctfs
11..... 98⅛
1..... 98⅛
2..... 98⅛
s f 6s, 1942
2..... 104⅛
R Hoe & Co 1st 6½s, 1934
1..... 103⅛
Ho E & Wn Tex 1st 5s, 1933
5..... 100⅛
Hud & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A, 1957
2..... 91⅛
2..... 90⅛
1..... 90⅝
2..... 90⅝
2..... 90
adj inc 5s, 1957
2..... 75⅛
7..... 75⅛
3..... 76
8..... 75⅝
Humble Oil ref deb 5½s, 1932, temp
9..... 101⅝
Ill Bell Tel 1st & ref 5s, Ser A, 1956
3..... 100⅛
15..... 100
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
3..... 84⅝
1..... 84
ref 4s, 1955
6..... 88⅛
5½s, 1934
4..... 102
1..... 102⅛
19..... 102
5..... 102⅛
6½s, 1936
2..... 111⅛
St L Div 3½s, 1951
2..... 80⅝
Wn Line 4s, 1951
1..... 86⅝
Ill Cent & Chic St L & N O 1st 5s, Ser A, 1963
1..... 99⅝
Indiana Stl 5s, 1952
5..... 101⅝
Ind Union Ry gen 5s, Ser B, 1965
9..... 99⅛
Int Rap Trans 1st & ref 5s, 1966, stpd
2..... 67⅛
6% notes, 1932
1..... 71
conv 7s, 1932
2..... 89⅛
Int Great Nor adj 6s, 1952
2..... 74
9..... 73⅝
1..... 74
6..... 73⅝
20..... 73½
Int Merchant Marine s f 6s, 1941
1..... 83⅛
1..... 83⅝
Int Paper s f 6s, 1955, temp
3..... 95⅝
1..... 95⅛
5..... 95⅝
cv 5s, 1947
1..... 91⅛
Int Rys of C A 1st 5s, 1972
1..... 77
Iowa Cent ref 4s, 1951
1..... 20⅝
K C Ft S & M 4s, 1936
10..... 84⅝
1..... 84⅛

Kan City Pwr & Lgt 1st 5s, Ser A, 1952
1..... 98
2..... 98⅛
Kan City So 5s, 1950
3..... 89⅞
2..... 90
Kan City Ter 4s, 1960
1..... 85⅛
3..... 85⅛
1..... 85
Kayser, Julius s f 7s, 1942
2..... 104
Laclede Gas Lt of St L 1st col & ref 5½s, ser C, 1953
2..... 99⅝
2..... 99⅝
Lacka Stl 5s, 1950
2..... 93
Lehigh Valley R R Co cons 5s, 2003
7..... 100
1..... 100⅛
4..... 100⅛
Lehigh Vy of con 4s, 2003
5..... 80⅞
Ligett & Myrs 5s, 1951
2..... 100½
1..... 100
Long Isl deb 5s, 1937
1..... 90
Louisv Gas & E 5s, ser A, 1952
6..... 96½
Manhat con 4s, 1990
1..... 62⅝
Manila El Co 1st ref 7s, 1942
2..... 100⅛
Market St Ry s f 7s, ser A, 1940
1..... 98⅝
Metro Edison 1st & ref 5s, ser C, 1953
1..... 98⅝
1st & ref 6s ser B, 1952
2..... 104⅝
Metrop Power 1st 5s, 1941
1..... 102½
Mid-Con Pet s f 6½s, 1940
1..... 98½
Midvale Stl & Ord s f 5s, 1936
3..... 91
Mil El Ry & Lgt 1st & ref 6s, ser C, 1953
7..... 99⅝
Milwauk Gas 4s, 1927
3..... 99⅝

FEARS POWER PLAN MAY PROVE RUINOUS

Philadelphia Transit Company Opposes Electric Firm's Development Project.

EXPERTS SEE RATES RISE

Testify at Hearings That Venture May Burden Both Concerns—Decision in September.

Efforts of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to defeat the proposed Conowingo power project of the Philadelphia Electric Company on the Susquehanna River have revived the old problem of how far a public utility company can proceed with plans that primarily concern itself and the public it serves. The P. R. T. is opposing the development on the ground that it will prove unprofitable to the electric company and that the traction company, as the latter's biggest power customer, will be burdened by higher rates.

The case, now being threshed out at hearings held jointly by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Public Service Commissions and the Federal Water Power Commission, is of interest to public utility operators as well as to public utility bankers whose interests are at stake in a matter which is believed to bear importantly on the problems and economics of "superpdwer."

During the Philadelphia hearings last month the P. R. T. brought forward consulting engineers and accountants to give expert testimony in its favor.

Henry M. Brinckerhoff, engineer and power expert, who had studied and reported to the P. R. T. on the physical features of the Conowingo plan, testified that the electric company would suffer an annual net loss of $1,113,360 through its contemplated operation of the combined hydroelectric and steam power plants along the Susquehanna River in Maryland. This figure was in contradiction to the $1,624,350 estimated annual saving through power development offered by experts of the power company. The witness pointed out what he called two errors in the power company's computations, as follows:

First, the electric company's estimate of $148 a kilowatt hour for construction of steam plants was too high, as they could be built for $110 to $125 a kilowatt hour.

Second, the varied flow of water in the Susquehanna River, across which the dam will be built, causes droughts and floods, which would prevent continuous operation of the plant throughout the year.

Objections Substantiated.

Mr. Brinckerhoff's testimony was substantiated by Colonel John P. Hogan, New York engineer, who said that the operation efficiency of the Conowingo plant, with the most consistent of river flow conditions prevailing, would be but 82.5 per cent., nearly 3 per cent. less than the efficiency estimated by electric company engineers, and insufficient to guarantee to promoters of the enterprise "a safe return on their investment."

Colonel Hogan said the operators would be prevented from using 100 per cent. of the water at Conowingo or from attaining perfect coordination between the operation of steam and water power plants because of their inability to predict the exact load to be expected on a large system on any day or at any hour of any day; frequent changes in methods of operation made necessary by river fluctuations; maintenance of satisfactory electrical conditions on a large system; interruptions to service in the hydroelectric units, in the transmission line or in the distribution system, either due to accident or necessity for repair; the tendency of the steam-electric plants to take on more than their share of the load; leakage through the dam or through the wheels not in operation.

Fears a Breakdown.

He also pointed out the danger connected with a possible interruption of service from Conowingo. The maximum capacity of the plant, he said, was estimated at 214,000 kilowatts. Should this break down it would be necessary to have a similar amount of power in reserve from steam sources to prevent a shutdown. In the tentative set-up which he said the electric engineers had furnished to him he found only 86,000 kilowatts as the maximum steam reserve. Shutdowns of the Conowingo plant, he said, might be caused by weather conditions affecting the transmission lines, ice jams in the river either above or below the plant or ice forming at the power house.

Under cross-examination by counsel for the electric company Colonel Hogan said that interconnection with other power companies and the proposed electrification of railroads about Philadelphia might give a better reserve and permit more economical operation by providing a market for surplus power.

John M. Schmunk, an accounting expert of Harrisburg, said that analysis of the figures submitted to the commissions by the electric company and records of the Maryland Public Service Commission proved the company would obtain a mere equity of $392,417 after purchasing for $1,170,000 the option held by Drexel & Co. in properties involved in the steam-water power scheme and expending an additional $4,450,000, plus interest, in exercising that option. He said that the property for which the electric company was to pay $5,855,486 represented an investment of only $951,018. On cross-examination it developed that he had eliminated interest charges on mortgages of the property over a number of years as well as tax costs on the properties during this period.

In concluding the hearings the commissions asked several questions about the project's financial features and intimated that they would require certain revisions, such as the elimination of the "coal clause," which would permit charging varying rates for the hydroelectric power as the price of coal changed. The commissions also inquired about paring the fees of the investment bankers who promoted the project, and considered some action to bring the subsidiary company which owns the land in Pennsylvania under the control of the Maryland commission by extending its holdings into Maryland and extending the holdings of the Maryland subsidiary into Pennsylvania to place it under control of the Pennsylvania commission.

The three commissions will hold a joint meeting probably in September to give their final decision.

RISE IN SALT CREEK OIL.

Midwest Refining Co. Puts It on Par With Mid-Continent.

The Midwest Refining Company announced substantial increases in the post price of Salt Creek, Wyo., crude oil yesterday, placing it on a par with prices of similar grades in the mid-continent district.

The new schedule quotes $2.04 and $2.12 a barrel for Salt Creek crude according to gravity. Previously it was posted at $1.60 a barrel, but the company was paying as much as $2 to companies with which it had contracts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Interest in Danish and Norwegian Documents Furnishes Only Excitement in Dull Session.

Except for continued strength in the Danish and Norwegian exchanges yesterday's trading in the foreign bill market was devoid of any special movements. The quietness was a result of the bank holiday in London tomorrow.

Copenhagen exchange got up to 22.40 cents and Oslo to 18.26 cents in the preliminary trading, although both reacted near the close on profit taking. Sterling was 1-16 cent off at $4.85 5-16, with the French franc firm around 4.72¾ cents. The Italian lira was easier, dropping a point to 3.65½ cents. Belgian, Holland and Spanish documents were quiet, though final prices in all three showed slight gains.

Far Easterns and South Americans hardly stirred and the Canadian dollar continued to carry a premium of 3-32 of 1 per cent.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1925.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Friday's Final.
LONDON	$4.85¾	$4.85 5/16	$4.85¾	$4.85⅝
PARIS	4.74¾	4.73¾	4.73¾	4.74
ROME	3.66	3.65½	3.65½	3.66½
AMSTERDAM	40.14	40.13½	40.13½	40.13
BERLIN	23.82	23.81	23.81	23.81
MADRID	14.46	14.45½	14.45½	14.45
STOCKHOLM	26.88	26.87	26.87	26.87

Closing Rates.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

Europe.

	Saturday.	Friday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
STERLING—Par $4.86⅔ per sovereign.				
Demand	4.85⅝	4.85¾	4.85⅝	4.42⅝
Cables	4.85¾	4.85⅞	4.85¾	4.43⅛
Com., 60 days	4.81¼	4.81½	4.81¼	4.40¼
Com., 90 days	4.79⅝	4.79¾	4.79½	4.38⅝
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	4.73⅝	4.74	4.71½	5.27½
Cables	4.74½	4.74⅝	4.72¾	5.28
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.				
Demand	3.65½	3.66½	3.67½	4.36¾
Cables	3.65¾	3.67	3.67¾	4.36¾
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	4.60½	4.59½	4.62	4.73
Cables	4.61	4.60	4.62½	4.73½
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.				
Demand	23.81	23.81	23.80	....
Cables	23.81	23.81	23.80	....
AUSTRIA—Par 14.125 cents per schilling.				
Demand	14.125	14.125	14.125	.00141½
Cables	14.125	14.125	14.125	.00141½
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	2.96½	2.96½	2.96½	2.97½
Cables	2.96¾	2.96¾	2.96¾	2.97½
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	22.27	22.06	22.31	16.18
Cables	22.29	22.08	22.32	16.15
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.				
Demand	2.52⅝	2.52⅝	2.52¾	2.51½
Cables	2.52¾	2.52¾	2.52¾	2.51½
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.				
Demand	1.58¼	1.58¼	1.60½	1.78
Cables	1.58¾	1.58¾	1.61	1.81
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	40.13½	40.13	40.12	38.84
Cables	40.55½	40.15	40.14	38.88
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.				
Demand	.0014	.0014	.0014	.0013
Cables	.0014	.0014	.0014	.0013
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.				
Demand	18.16	18.05	18.20	13.63
Cables	18.15½	18.13	18.14	13.58
POLAND—Par 19.3 cents per zloty.				
Demand	18.75	19.20	19.25	19.3
Cables	18.75	19.20	19.25	19.3
PORTUGAL—Par $1.0805 per escudo.				
Demand	5.26	5.26	5.28	2.85
Cables	5.31	5.31	5.33	2.90
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per leu.				
Demand	.51½	.52	.52	.44
Cables	.51½	.52	.52	.44
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per peseta.				
Demand	14.43½	14.45	14.50	13.41
Cables	14.46½	14.46	14.51	13.43
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.				
Demand	26.87	26.87	26.86	26.63
Cables	26.89	26.89	26.88	26.65
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.				
Demand	19.41	19.41	19.41	18.67½
Cables	19.42	19.42	19.42	18.69½
YUGOSLAVIA—Par 19.3 cents per dinar.				
Demand	1.82	1.82	1.76	1.20¾
Cables	1.82	1.82	1.76	1.20¾

Far East.

	Saturday.	Friday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
CHINA—Cents per silver dollar for Hongkong; per tael for Shanghai and Peking.				
Hongkong—				
Demand	56.88	56.88	57.25	53.125
Cables	57.00	57.00	57.375	53.25
Shanghai—				
Demand	77.00	77.00	77.00	72.75
Cables	77.125	77.125	77.12	72.875
INDIA—Calcutta: Cents per rupee, nominally stabilized at one-tenth of a pound sterling.				
Demand	36.63	36.63	36.58	32.25
Cables	36.75	36.75	36.70	32.375
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.				
Demand	49.63	49.63	49.50	49.50
Cables	49.875	49.875	49.75	49.50
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.				
Demand	41.125	41.125	41.00	38.00
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.				
Demand	41.00	41.00	40.94	41.13
Cables	41.125	41.125	41.06	41.25

South America.

	Saturday.	Friday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.				
Demand	40.25	40.25	40.37	33.25
Cables	40.375	40.375	40.50	33.375
BRAZIL—Par 32.45 cents per paper milreis.				
Demand	11.81	11.81	11.60	9.87
Cables	11.87	11.87	11.70	9.93
CHILE—Par 36.5 cents per paper peso.				
Demand	11.81	11.81	11.75	9.92
Checks	11.88	11.86	11.80	9.97
PERU—Par $4.8665 per pound.				
Checks	4.03	4.03	4.10	4.13
Cables	4.04	4.04	4.11	4.14
URUGUAY—Par $1.0342 per gold peso.				
Demand	99.75	99.75	99.75	76.69
Cables	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.04

Canada.

	Saturday.	Friday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.				
Demand	100.09	100.09	100.09	99.81

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows:

Par 51.40 cents per ruble.	Bid.	Asked.
100-ruble notes	.12	.13
500-ruble notes	.05	.06

EXPLAINS ZLOTY DECLINE.

Polish Vice Minister of Finance Lays Drop to Deliberate Attack.

The American-Polish Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a radio message from Vice Minister of Finance Karsnicki in Warsaw, declaring that last week's decline in the zloty, the Polish currency, was due to a deliberate attack by speculators to injure the interests of Poland. Huge sums of zloty were thrown on the European markets, particularly in Berlin and Danzig, and Vice Minister Karsnicki said the offers for the most part proved to be short sales.

"There has been no change in the financial and economic situation of Poland which would warrant fears for its stability," the message said. "The budget is absolutely balanced. The gold reserve behind the currency stands today at 48 per cent. The trade balance has taken a turn for the better, due to measures effected by the Government and the Bank of Poland."

GOLD IMPORTS TAKE LEAD.

Exceed Exports Here for First Time in Many Months.

For the first time in many months the gold imports at the Port of New York last week exceeded the exports. The shift was caused by a liberal shipment from France. The shipment, the first of importance from France for some time, caused considerable interest in financial circles, but no explanation of it was readily obtainable. It was believed that the shipment represented a special banking transaction.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that imports of gold for the week were $6,063,000, most of which came from France, and the exports were $410,000, the bulk going to Venezuela and Singapore.

NO LIMIT IN SIGHT ON COPPER DEMAND

Its Use Constantly Increasing as the Industries Which Require It Grow.

PRICE IS BELOW PRE-WAR

This is Made Possible by the Ability of Producers to Swell Output Swiftly.

The recent upward movement in the price of copper metal has halted during the last week, but prices in general continue firm around 14¾ cents a pound. The price, despite the advance of recent weeks, is still considerably below the average price of 15½ cents a pound which prevailed in 1913. Thus copper metal is about 8 per cent. below the pre-war level, while the average price of other commodities is from 50 to 60 per cent. above the pre-war level. In view of the current low prices for coper metal, which enables manufacturers to do business on a profitable basis, and in view of the trade outlook for the next six months, the copper industry expects continued activity during the rest of the year.

The current low prices for copper metal compared with pre-war years and the period of inflation following the war years is not due to lack of demand. In fact, copper sales for 1924 and the first half of the current year were the largest in the history of the industry, not excluding the war years. The low price is due directly, according to trade opinion, to the highly developed state of the industry which makes possible the speedy increase in production when demand requires such increase.

Students of copper trade conditions point out that during the first quarter of the current year there has been phenomenal growth in the industry. During the first year of the current century the world's copper production aggregated 519,000 tons, whereas in 1924 the aggregate production for all countries was 1,514,000 tons.

No Limit to Demand.

It is also pointed out that during the entire nineteenth century the world production of this metal aggregated slightly more than 10,000,000 tons. At the current rate of production, this total would be reached in about seven years. But while these figures indicate the growth and development of the copper industry, they also give a clear view of the constantly increasing demand for the metal. But despite the rapid expansion of the past quarter of a century, producers and dealers feel that there is practically no limit to the demand for this product. The greatest expansion is looked for in the electrical industry, where the uses for copper are almost unlimited.

Commenting on the outlook for the copper industry in the near future, experts express the belief that while there has been a halt to the upward swing in prices, the market will continue firm, and while no boom is looked for it is predicted that there will be a fair increase in the demand for copper during the Autumn. Fear is expressed in some quarters, however, that a further advance in prices may stimulate production, not only on behalf of the leading producers, but also on the part of the smaller companies which cannot operate successfully until copper metal sells around 15 cents a pound. In view of this the opinion is expressed that if the price of metal weakens it will be due more to increased production than to lack of demand.

Consumption of copper metal in the United States for the full year 1925, is expected to exceed the total consumption for 1924, when a gross of 765,500 tons, due to the increased activities in automobile, building and other important industries.

Its Place in the Industries.

The following table, as compiled by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics shows what proportion of the domestic copper sales is taken up by the various industries:

Industry.	Consumption Short tons.	Per cent. total consumption.
Electrical manufacture	195,500	25.5
Automobiles	93,700	12.2
Light and Power Lines	90,600	11.8
Telephone and Telegraph	80,900	10.5
Wire, rods, &c.	60,000	7.8
Manufactures for export	54,100	7.1
Buildings	40,450	5.3
Bearings and bushings	34,550	4.5
Valves and pipe fittings	21,000	2.7
All other	96,200	12.5
Total	765,500	100.0

The statistical position of the copper industry at the turn of the half year was favorable from the standpoint of surplus stocks on hand, according to the latest figures. Surplus stocks of copper on June 30, 1925, aggregated 91,326 tons, against 136,434 tons carried on Jan. 1, 1925, and 112,195 tons carried on June 30, 1924. Compared with last year the surplus stocks of metal are smaller by 18.6 per cent. The above figures on surplus stocks include the figures of the Chilean mines, which are owned by American copper companies.

SURPLUS REPLACES DEFICIT

Denver & Rio Grande Western Makes a Favorable Showing.

The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad reports a surplus for June, compared with a deficit in June, 1924. The statement for June and the six months compares in detail as follows:

	1925.	1924.
June gross	$2,626,907	$2,523,013
Net op. income	562,311	163,857
Total income	502,005	163,787
Int. and sinking fund	*326,187	1345,424
Surplus after charges	175,908	*181,637
Six months gross	14,429,735	14,450,600
Net oper. income	2,295,553	1,591,172
Total income	2,294,593	1,575,129
Int. and sinking fund	†1,959,703	†2,096,642
Surplus after chgs	334,690	*483,522

*Deficit. †1925 deductions for interest and sinking fund do not include contingent charges aggregating $149,040 for the month and $894,240 for six months. †1924 deductions for interest and sinking fund do not include refunding and adjustment bonds aggregating $209,786 for the month and $1,258,600 for six months.

ALPINE STEEL ELECTION.

A. O. Corbin Becomes a Director of Austrian Corporation.

Word has been received from Vienna of the re-election of Wilhelm Kux as President of the Alpine Montan Steel Corporation. Alfred O. Corbin of F. J. Lisman & Co. has been elected a member of the Board of Directors.

President Kux said the Alpine now has three blast furnaces and eleven Martin ovens of American design working to capacity. Orders in hand, it was said, insure the operation of the plant on this basis for an indefinite period. Alpine, in the last two years, has spent over $5,000,000 to improve its properties.

Detroit Railway Defaults.

The Detroit United Railway Company has defaulted on the following issues: Detroit United Railway two-year 6 per cent. first mortgage collateral trust notes; Detroit, Almont & Northern first mortgage 6s; Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson Railway first 5s, and Detroit, Jackson & Chicago first 5s.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50 railroads	80.99	80.53	80.87	+.29
26 industrials	152.32	151.44	152.17	+.81
50 stocks	116.75	115.98	116.52	+.55

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
July 31	116.63	115.38	115.97	—.41
July 30	117.13	116.01	116.38	—.24
July 29	117.63	116.41	116.62	—.47
July 28	117.74	116.84	117.09	+.32
July 27	117.21	115.84	116.77	+.66
July 25	116.13	115.66	115.91	+.04
July 24	116.54	115.22	115.87	+.31

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Aug.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1925	116.75 Aug. 1	115.38 Aug. 1	115.97
1924	97.17 Aug. 30	93.48 Aug. 1	95.56
1923	83.11 Aug. 30	77.28 Aug. 4	82.70
1922	88.91 Aug. 31	82.84 Aug. 2	88.50
1921	65.37 Aug. 3	58.57 Aug. 25	61.93
1920	81.14 Aug. 2	76.04 Aug. 9	79.86

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1925	117.74 July 28	101.16 Mar. 30	116.52
†1924	94.75 Aug. 1	82.26 Apr. 22	94.42

Full Years.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1924	107.23 Dec. 31	82.26 Apr. 22	106.72
1923	95.32 Mar. 6	77.15 Oct. 29	84.15
1922	98.06 Oct. 18	66.21 Jan. 10	86.53
1921	73.13 May 6	58.35 June 21	68.50
1920	94.07 Apr. 8	62.70 Dec. 22	67.98
1919	99.59 Nov. 5	69.73 Jan. 21	80.69

DOMESTIC BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	83.76	—.11	—.75	+2.38

DAILY RANGE OF 40 DOMESTIC BONDS.

July 31	83.87 —.05	July 22	84.14 —.02
July 30	83.92 —.06	July 21	84.16 —.05
July 29	83.98 —.20	July 20	84.21 —.10
July 28	84.18 —.05	July 18	84.31 —.03
July 27	84.23 +.09	July 17	84.34 —.03
July 25	84.14 ..	July 16	84.37 +.01
July 24	84.14 +.01	July 15	84.36 +.05
July 23	84.07 —.07	July 14	84.31 —.13

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1925	85.10 May 3	81.99 Jan. 5	83.76
†1924	81.69 July 26	76.95 Jan. 2	81.38

Full Years.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1924	82.46 Dec. 4	76.95 Jan. 2	81.90
1923	79.43 Jan. 3	75.68 Oct. 2	76.71
1922	82.54 Aug. 22	75.01 Jan. 3	79.12
1921	76.31 Nov. 29	67.56 June 20	75.27
1920	73.14 Oct. 21	65.37 May 21	68.86
1919	79.05 June 2	71.05 Dec. 18	72.00

FOREIGN BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
10 Govt. issues	102.47	—.09	+.16	+1.60

DAILY RANGE OF FOREIGN BONDS.

July 31	102.56 —.08	July 22	102.54 +.11
July 30	102.64 ..	July 21	102.43 +.18
July 29	102.64 —.03	July 20	102.25 —.18
July 28	102.67 +.04	July 18	102.43 +.02
July 27	102.63 +.05	July 17	102.41 —.06
July 25	102.58 +.06	July 16	102.47 +.04
July 24	102.52 +.06	July 15	102.43 —.04
July 23	102.46 —.08	July 14	102.47 —.04

YEARLY RANGE 10 FOREIGN BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1925	103.05 June 4	101.04 Jan. 2	102.47
†1924	100.87 Aug. 2	97.71 Jan. 5	100.87

Full Years.

	High.	Low.	Last.
1924	102.06 Nov. 28	97.71 Jan. 5	101.10
1923	101.14 June 7	96.92 Jan. 30	97.83
1922	103.10 Apr. 17	97.40 Nov. 14	99.91

*To date. †Corresponding date last year.

FAILURES IN JULY FEWEST THIS YEAR

Dun's Reports 1,685 Concerns Were Forced to Suspend During the Month.

Business failures in the United States in July were fewer than in any month since last November, according to figures compiled by Dun's Review. Since the beginning of the year, it is pointed out, there has been a progressive reduction in the number of commercial failures, a total of 1,685 having been reported last month, against 1,745 in June, 1,767 in May and 2,317 last January.

Last month's failures are slightly more than 4 per cent. in excess of the total of 1,615 reported in July, 1924, despite the fact that the number of firms in business has increased substantially since that time. Also the liabilities for July aggregated $34,505,191, which is considered small. The liabilities are not only considerably below those of June, but are less than the amounts reported for all other months this year, excepting March, and are well below the total of $36,813,238 reported in July last year.

Following is the record of business failures and liabilities during recent months and by quarters:

	Number. 1925.	1924.	Liabilities. 1925.
July	1,685	1,615	$34,505,191
June	1,745	1,607	36,701,498
May	1,767	1,816	37,026,532
April	1,939	1,707	37,188,622
Second quarter	5,451	5,130	$110,916,670
March	1,859	1,817	24,004,731
February	1,793	1,730	40,123,017
January	2,317	2,108	54,354,032
First quarter	5,969	5,655	$128,481,780
	1924.	1923.	1924.
December	2,040	1,841	$45,279,281
November	1,653	1,704	31,123,916
October	1,696	1,673	36,698,804
Fourth quarter	5,389	5,218	$112,501,995
September	1,306	1,226	34,296,276
August	1,520	1,319	55,153,981
July	1,615	1,231	36,813,238
Third quarter	4,441	3,776	$126,263,495
June	1,607	1,558	$4,099,031
May	1,816	1,530	36,506,905
April	1,707	1,620	48,904,452
Second quarter	5,130	4,408	$119,594,388
March	1,817	1,682	97,651,026
February	1,730	1,508	35,942,037
January	2,108	2,126	31,272,508
First quarter	5,655	5,316	$184,865,571

EXTRA TIMKEN DIVIDEND.

Surplus Payment of 25 Cents a Share Declared Yesterday.

Directors of the Timken Roller Bearing Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 75 cents, both payable Sept. 19 to stockholders of record Sept. 5. The company has been paying extra quarterly dividends of 25 cents a share since September, 1923.

The net earnings for the first half year were $3,983,243, equal to $3.31 each on the 1,200,192 shares of no par value capital stock outstanding. This compares with net of $3,046,491, equal to $2.53 a share in 1924.

HOLIDAY IN LONDON LULLS RUBBER MARKET

Dealers Here Not Surprised at British Act in Fixing 75% Export Allowance.

The passing of the July position and the fact that the London market was closed and will remain so until next Tuesday laid a restrictive hand upon the activity of the crude rubber market yesterday. The turnover was small, with the major business of the short session consisting of inquiry as to the latest level at which stock was held. This revealed a slight increase over Friday's prices, and on actual transactions represented about 1 cent per pound for spot and up to 2 cents on arrivals.

Announcement by the British Colonial Office that exports for the next three months had been fixed at 75 per cent. was in line with expectations, one prominent dealer said yesterday, despite the rumor of a fortnight ago that an extra 5 per cent. would be permitted in addition to the regular 10 per cent. originally decreed in the Stevenson plan. It was believed in rubber circles that with this point settled by the Colonial Secretary much of the feverishness and violent fluctuations of recent markets will disappear.

Quotations for the principal grades, spot and later months, follow:

	Spot.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
Ribbed smoked sheets	96c	92c	87c	82c
Brown crepe thin clean	85c	82c	80c	77c
First latex crepe	96c	92c	87c	82c
Amber No. 3	85c	82c	80c	77c
Fine up-river para	94c	94c	94c	84c

Reclaimed rubber.

Tire reclaimed	9½c
Shoe reclaimed	8c
Tube reclaimed	18½c

LONDON, Aug. 1(P).—As the markets are closed for the week-end holiday, nothing is available as to the direct effect of the announcement made by the British Colonial Office yesterday that an increased supply of rubber would be allowed to be exported from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, amounting to about a 10 per cent. increase over the exports permitted the last three months.

It was realized for some time that the so-called Stevenson scheme provided an automatic increase of rubber exports on Aug. 1, and that the recent decline in the price of rubber, as well as of rubber shares, was due partly to this. It brought a considerable shake-out of speculators in the recent Stock Exchange settlement, but there is still a good deal of faith in the commodity and its shares, both of which improved yesterday under renewed buying.

Spot rubber rose yesterday to 46 pence per pound. In distant places it appreciated 2¾ pence, while big business was transacted for delivery over the whole of 1926 at 28½ pence per pound. All the leading shares also appreciated.

In the meantime, it is announced that in consequence of the recent appreciation of raw rubber there will be a general increase of 15 per cent. in the price of rubber tires beginning next Tuesday.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP EXCEEDS LAST YEAR'S

Department of Agriculture Figures Total 2,109,000,000 Bushels So Far.

The world's wheat production for 1925 will be greater than for 1924, according to figures received by the United States Department of Agriculture up to July 28. These returns give a total of 2,109,000,000 bushels against 2,065,000,000 bushels last year. The countries involved normally produce more than 75 per cent. of the world's wheat crop outside of Russia.

According to the department figures are still lacking for such important producers as France, Germany, Yugoslavia and Russia. In these countries the latest reports showed a condition above average and better than at the same time last year. The crop, however, is not yet made and there is still a chance of unfavorable weather conditions adversely affecting the harvest.

Recent advices from Canada report deterioration of the crop in the Province of Alberta due to hot, dry winds. Some damage has occurred in Saskatchewan but conditions there are more favorable.

Mill stocks in the Danube Basin are reported to be low and the milling demand for old wheat has increased, according to a report from United States Commissioner Haas at Vienna. Harvesting has been delayed by wet weather and it seems likely that the new wheat will arrive on the market later than expected. Recent increases are reported in purchases of Argentine and American wheat.

The wheat crop of Hungary is now forecast at 63,199,000 bushels, compared with 51,568,000 bushels harvested last year, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Rye production is placed at 29,132,000 bushels against 22,103,000 bushels last year; barley 21,127,000 bushels against 14,712,000; oats 22,046,000 bushels against 15,713,000. No forecasts are yet available for the other crops, but condition reports including corn, potatoes, sugarbeets and forage crops are all above average.

GRAY RETURNS TO THE ERIE

Vice President Finds a Warm Welcome Awaiting Him.

David L. Gray, who had served the Erie Railroad for thirty-two years prior to 1918, when he went with the New York Central, went back to the Erie yesterday as a Vice President. His return was the occasion for a reception by more than 200 executives and employes of the traffic department in his new office.

One of the many bunches of flowers on Mr. Gray's desk carried this message: "The President, the executive staff and the officials of the Erie Railroad extend to you their hearty welcome and gratification at your homecoming and the renewal of your allegience to the 'Old Reliable.' You are where you belong and are in the house of your friends."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Revenue receipts and expenditures as at close of business July 30:

	This Month.	Corresp. Period Last Year.		Corresp. Period Fisc. Yr. *1925.	Corresp. Period Fisc. Yr. *1924.
Receipts,	$43,036,930.17	$41,960,651.28		$43,036,930.17	$41,960,651.28
Customs					
Internal revenue income and profits tax	37,227,908.13	33,010,509.58		37,227,908.13	33,010,509.58
Misc. internal revenue	71,401,738.76	76,443,155.16		71,401,738.76	76,443,155.16
Miscellaneous receipts—					
Proceeds Govt.-owned foreign obligations:					
Principal	.....	5,000.00		.....	5,000.00
Interest	19,498.16	20,247.86		19,498.16	20,247.86
Railroad securities	5,401,227.74	8,518,696.81		5,401,227.74	8,518,696.81
All others	5,111,855.13	466,079.80		5,111,855.13	466,079.80
Trust fund receipts reappropriated for investments	3,288,872.54	1,890,695.54		3,288,872.54	1,890,695.54
Proceeds sale of surplus property	960,062.60	3,765,044.11		960,062.60	3,765,044.11
Panama Canal tolls, &c.	2,160,061.85	1,242,063.46		2,160,061.85	1,242,063.46
Receipts from miscellaneous sources credited direct to appropriations	1,773,700.31	1,356,526.31		1,773,700.31	1,356,526.31
Other miscellaneous	18,231,895.11	20,817,002.95		18,231,895.11	20,817,002.95
Total ordinary	$188,617,750.50	$189,493,672.84		$188,613,750.50	$189,493,672.84
Excess of total expr's chargeable against ordinary receipts	50,508,395.31	10,405,834.02		50,508,395.31	10,405,834.02
Total expr's chargeable against ordinary receipts	$229,118,345.81	$199,894,921.66		$229,118,345.81	$199,894,921.66

*Receipts and expenditures for June reaching the Treasury in July are included. Balance today, $148,036,138.80.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government, municipal and miscellaneous bonds issued in this country and in American currency values in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Argentine 5s, 1945 M. & S.	87	88
Can. Steamship 7s, 1942 M. & N.	100	100¼
Carlsbad 8s, 1954 M. & N.	98⅝	99
City of Bergen 8s, 1945 M. & N.	113¾	113⅞

SAYS OIL DATA FAIL TO SHOW TRUE STATE

Trade Review Asserts Reported Consumption May Mean Only Refinery Deliveries.

PUZZLED BY EVIDENCE

Declare Jobbers Seem to Believe Gasoline Stocks Are Larger Than They Are Made to Appear.

There are many puzzling aspects in the situation affecting the petroleum industry at present despite the fact that it is now in a stronger position than at any time in recent years, according to a survey by the Standard Daily Trade Service. Supplies of crude oil continue larger, according to the survey, and production is on the down grade, but it is said that it will be some time before the industry clears itself of the load of stocks accumulated since 1923. At the same time refinery capacity has been substantially increased and no shortage of either crude or refined oil is expected. Commenting upon current conditions in the open market, it is asserted that stable markets for gasoline, fuel oil and lubricants seem probable, with lubricants the strongest item. During the past week, however, some weakness developed in the gasoline market.

The chief drawback to gasoline, and the failure of the price to advance sharply as had been expected when the first intimation was received of the rapidly expanding consumption, lies in the rapid increase in production coupled with the probability that actual consumption is not quite as large as estimated. The refinery capacity of the country has increased greatly, and is now more than 2,800,000 barrels daily. Since 1918 the number of plants has been doubled, and their capacity increased 141 per cent.

The efficiency of the modern refining processes has increased the output and the quantity of gasoline recovered from each barrel of crude oil. About 30 per cent. of the gasoline produced east of the Rockies is the result of "cracking" heavy pertoleum products. It now takes less crude oil to satisfy the demand for gasoline than it did a year or two ago. In view of this there is a growing realization that the country is far from facing a gasoline shortage.

Puzzled by Evidence.

In explaining the conflicting evidence presented by the oil situation, it is further pointed out that "on the consumption side, it is to be remembered that what is reported as consumption, really represents deliveries from refineries. Such deliveries may not be actually consumed, but merely be shipped from the refiner's storage to jobber's or even other refiners. From month to month the figures easily may fail to indicate true consumption. Many jobbers are reported to be decidedly skeptical concerning the apparent large gain in consumption statistics and to believe that stocks of gasoline are larger than they are made to seem. We do not pretend to know the absolute facts but we do recognize the possibility of a good deal of truth in the idea," says the survey.

"In any case," it is added "it is a fact that jobbers of gasoline are showing no uneasiness about supplies. They are buying slowly and the Chicago bulk market has recently declined. Two further facts may be noted in connection with the unfavorable aspects of the situation:

"One is, the imports of crude oil have recently shown considerable gains, in part offsetting the declines in domestic production. The average daily quantity imported during the four weeks ended July 18, was 213,893 barrels against 193,714 in the four weeks ending July 11. For the week of July 18, the figure was over 275,000 barrels. Another factor is that California production and stocks in June showed heavy gains. There were 119 wells completed during the month with an initial daily production of 73,150 barrels; compared with May figures of 78 wells and 52,440 barrels initial production. The California stocks of crude indicated a more than 12,000,000 barrels during the first half of the year."

Oil Earnings Grow.

Commenting on the earnings of the various oil companies, the survey states that "there can be no doubt that not a few are making an excellent showing, if for no other reason than that they are working off low-priced inventories at high prices. In cases in which crude stocks are carried at conservative cost figures the earnings statements should show large gains. Some concerns have large stocks of purchased gasoline which they are disposing of at a gain. A number of companies are reported to be drawing on inventories at an advance of 75 cents to $1 per barrel over book values.

"Companies having large production of light crude oil should make excellent profits at the current prices, and in view of the declining production of such crudes, their earnings from this source should hold good for months. We doubt if gasoline prices go higher. Recent advances in crude oil have merely prevented declines. Supplies seem ample, and the costs of large refiners are low. A somewhat easier market is probable.

"Fuel oil will do well to hold at present figures. Stocks are large and have recently increased. Advances in crude decreased Mexican production, and the approach of the season of growing demand for heating would seem to insure a stable market. Lubricating oils are strongest, with smaller stocks and a heavy demand reported for motor cars and factories."

HOPEFULNESS IN TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST

Steady Enlargement of Trade Revival in July and June.

It is now fully conceded, the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis states in its end-of-July bulletin, that business in the Northwest "has been improving substantially for several months, and it is particularly important to note that in the month of June these gains became general. That many of these increases have probably continued into July is indicated by a considerable increase in the money value of business transacted during the first two weeks of July as compared with the same two weeks a year ago.

"We have now reached the most critical period for the crops. Damage to wheat from heat has occurred in the western half of the district. Wild hay and forage crops are heavy and corn is making good progress. Some weeks will be required to determine definitely the outcome; but it is evident that there is growing confidence in the sustained purchasing power of these Northwestern States."

SILK FIRM REORGANIZED.

Gottlieb Knecht Heads New Onondaga Company of Syracuse.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Onondaga Silk Company of Syracuse, which was acquired by Ford, Bacon & Davis of this city some time ago, has been reorganized into the Onondaga Silk Company, Inc. The capitalization of the new company consists of $630,000 of preferred stock and 15,000 shares of no par value common stock.

Directors of the new company are Gottlieb Knecht, Jacob F. Freiberger, William A. Mackenzie and B. C. Milner, Jr., of Syracuse; Frank R. Ford, S. C. Stivers and C. H. Harper Jr. of New York; Ford, Bacon & Davis being represented by Milner. Ford, Stivers & Harper. Mr. Knecht has been elected President, Mr. Stivers Vice President and Secretary, and William von Phul Jr. Treasurer.

PAIGE MOTOR CO. EARNINGS

Balance of Common Stock in Six Months Is $3.14 a Share.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company reported yesterday net earnings of $2,208,094 for the six months ended June 30, after all expenses and reserves for interest, depreciation and preferred dividend requirements, but before reserves for Federal taxes. After allowing for taxes, the company reported a balance of $1,952,082, equal to $3.14 a share earned on the 615,000 shares of no par value common stock. This compares with $1,624,875, equal to $2.71 a share in the first half of 1924.

The balance sheet as of June 30 showed total assets of $16,574,087, of which $5,142,979 was in cash. The company sold 24,002 Paige and Jewett cars in the six months, against 24,698 in six months last year.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred—July 30, 1925, Robert A. Kohloss Jr. to Walter Duisenberg. Duisenberg, Wichman & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Albert L. Brown to William J. Ehrich, at Ehrich & Co., 30 Broad Street. James A. Garland to Nelson S. Bartlett, Charles Head & Co., Boston, Mass.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—July 23, 1925 (balloting Aug. 6, 1925): William J. Ehrich, deceased, to Eugene Duluth Smith; sponsors: Edward H. Delafield, R. W. Schuyler Smith. Charles H. Macdonald to Dwight H. Ellis; sponsors: William May Wright, Alfred M. Morris.

For Reinstatement—J. Victor Onativia Jr. Dean, Onativia & Co.

Dissolutions of Partnerships—On July 31, 1925, Brooks, Hyman & Co. On Aug. 1, 1925, Brown, Friedlander & Co.

New Partnerships—Duisenberg, Wichman & Co., July 30, 1925, San Francisco, Cal.; Edward G. Duisenberg, Walter Duisenberg, Fred W. Wichman. Hyman & Co., Aug. 1, 1925, 60 Beaver Street; Bernard E. Hyman, Harry D. Austin, Sp.; Harris Hyman.

Changes in Partnerships—Fenchtwanger & Co., Sp.: James H. Adamson, admitted, effective July 31, 1925. Arthur E. Frank & Co., Harry J. Popper and Edward J. Russell, admitted, effective Aug. 1, 1925. Gude, Winmill & Co., Fredrick F. Alexandre, admitted, effective Aug. 1, 1925. W. E. Hutton & Co.: W. E. Hutton, retired, effective Aug. 1, 1925; James M. Hutton Jr., John Christie Duncan and Edward E. Matre, admitted, effective Aug. 1, 1925. Jackson Bros. & Co., Frank C. Jackson, retired, effective July 31, 1925. E. A. Manice & Co.: Howard P. Armstrong, admitted, effective July 27, 1925. Scholle Brothers; Alexander Hereman, general partner, became a special partner, effective Aug. 1, 1925. Wilson, Cranmer & Co.; John M. Cates, admitted, effective July 28, 1925.

New Address—Edwin M. Friedlander, 27 William Street.

Other Offices of Members—Jos. P. Benkard & Co. (new), Saratoga Springs, N. Y., resident partner, Duisenberg, Wichman & Co. (new), Honolulu, Hawaii, resident partner, Duisenberg, Wichman & Co. (new), Oakland, Cal.; Fred Ogle, manager. E. F. Hutton & Co. (new), Saratoga, N. Y.; Barclay H. Warburton, manager. Arthur Lipper & Co. (new), Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; William E. Sweeney, manager. Logan & Bryan (new), Kimco, Maine; P. J. McCabe, manager. Logan & Bryan, (new), Poland Spring, Maine; Samuel F. Barager, manager. W. D. Moore & Co. (new), New York (604 Fifth Avenue), resident partner, Mors & Ferguson (new), New York (18 East Fifty-third Street); Frank Deceased. W. D. Moore & Co., A. Brennan, manager. West & Co. (new), Williamsport, Pa.; Paul O. Brosius, manager. W. D. Moore & Co., New York (11 East Forty-eighth Street), discontinued. Poe & Davies, Hagerstown, Md., discontinued.

COTTON ENDS WEEK NEAR THE LOW PRICE

Final Quotations Off 20 to 25 Points, Wiping Out Recovery of Previous Session.

WEATHER TOO FAVORABLE

Beneficial Rains in Texas and Predictions for Over Sunday Bring Resumption of Sales Pressure.

Movements in cotton were frequent and irregular yesterday, prices ending at a net decline of 20 to 25 points. Beneficial rains throughout Texas, with moisture covering a wider territory than for several months, and favorable predictions for over-Sunday weather brought a resumption of selling pressure. An advance in "par" figures was announced by the Department of Agriculture over those employed in the last report, and this produced a heavy market. The recovery of the previous session was lost and final quotations were about the lowest of the week.

Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange issued an annual report yesterday. This showed a commercial crop of 14,698,000 bales, compared with 11,290,000 bales the year before. World's consumption of American cotton was put at 14,247,000 bales, against 11,242,000 bales the previous season, which left a carry-over of 2,880,000 bales, compared with 2,319,000 on July 31, 1924. Consumption figures proved nearly half a million bales larger than had been generally considered probable earlier in the season.

Nervous and erratic price changes began with the opening. The Liverpool market was closed on account of the usual bank holiday for Saturday and Monday, but private reports of more moisture in dry sections of the belt brought selling immediately after the opening. This recession was halted abruptly by a sharp upward movement at New Orleans, due to a smaller world's carry-over than had been anticipated, and both markets recovered nearly a quarter of a cent. On the advance to 24.50 for December, general liquidation occurred which ran October off 35 points to low levels of the week. The par figures announced for the next Government report showed a greater increase in the average than during the interval from July 16 to Aug. 1 last year. This, together with showers reflected on the morning weather map over the greater part of Texas, brought out contracts from various directions.

Though both official and private advices indicate the presence of weevil over portions of Eastern States in larger numbers than last year, actual damage thus far this season has proved limited. This was reflected in Wednesday's weekly weather report, with State details showing damage only locally where excessive moisture had prevailed. The rapid advance of the plant under high temperatures and light rainfall over the Carolinas, are assured. The generally favorable weevil condition caused the Government to raise its par figures for use in the report next Saturday. The figure for North Carolina was raised 19 pounds, for South Carolina 36, for Georgia 30, for Alabama 11, for Mississippi 9, for Louisiana 16 and for Texas 14 pounds. This represents a net boost in the average figure for the entire belt of slightly over 14 pounds, compared with an increase of about 11 pounds for the same interval last year.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	Last Week Bales.	Previous Week Bales.	Last Year Bales.
Port receipts...	45,020	21,742	35,170
Since Aug. 1...	9,193,119	9,153,776	6,742,925
Port stocks.....	210,730	266,691	222,786
Interior receipts	36,816	21,869	20,822
Since Aug. 1...	10,178,919	10,134,400	7,302,169
Interior stocks..	40,117	34,194	42,197
Interior stocks..	160,005	170,236	182,549
Amount brought into sight.....	101,882	78,866	64,403
Northern spinners' takings.	27,171	7,144	.....
Southern consumption	65,000	65,000	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	9,764	8,063	22,269
Since Aug. 1...	2,551,997	2,542,026	1,717,361
Exp. to France.	902,246	898,040	720,028
Since Aug. 1...	72,704	41,847	55,391
Total wk.'s exp.			
Total exp. since Aug. 1.....	8,069,969	7,997,048	5,667,039
World's visible supply	2,343,887	2,769,327	2,190,493
Of which Amer.	1,112,887	1,219,327	933,493
Liverpool stocks	572,000	609,000	422,000
Continental stks.	335,000	402,000	299,000
N. Y. stocks	61,613	99,788	80,759
New Or. stocks.	49,275	60,963	50,500
On shipbd. waiting clearance.	18,201	27,061	14,988

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
Oct.	24.28	24.28	24.08	24.10-13	24.36
Dec.	24.42	24.50	24.20	24.21-23	24.43
Jan.	23.78	23.95	23.63	23.63-65	23.86
March	24.02	24.20	23.92	23.92	24.17
May	24.32	24.48	24.23	24.23	24.43

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 20 points decline, 24.65c for middling upland.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, holiday.

COTTON MEN CELEBRATE.

Odd Lot Exchange Has Luncheon on Its Third Anniversary.

The Odd Lot Cotton Exchange of New York yesterday celebrated its third anniversary with a luncheon on the floor of the Exchange. Frank Moore, the President, declared that the cotton world was gradually admitting the necessity of a lower unit than the 100-bale contract maintained for many years by the older exchanges.

He pointed out that the past year has witnessed the adoption of the fifty-bale contract by the Bremen Cotton Exchange and the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to introduce a new fifty-bale contract for "Empire" cotton.

BANKS TO OPEN BRANCHES.

Three Institutions Receive Authority From Albany.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has received authority from the State Banking Department to open a branch office on or after tomorrow at 161 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

The Pacific Safe Deposit Company has received authority to open a branch at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, one at Broadway and Grand Street, and one at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

The Mechanics and Metals Safe Deposit Company is permitted to establish a branch at 422 and 424 West 125th Street.

BANKS ARE CONSOLIDATED.

American Exchange and Pacific Merger Now In Effect.

Consolidation of the American Exchange National Bank and the Pacific Bank, under the title of the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank, became effective yesterday under the terms of the merger agreement which was drawn up early last May.

This brings together two of New York's oldest banks and gives the combined institutions capital, surplus and undivided profits of more than $19,000,000 and total resources in excess of $225,000,000. The bank will maintain six branches in the city.

Consolidated Textile's Report.

The Consolidated Textile Corporation reports for the six months ended June 27 a loss of $33,801 after interest, depreciation and all other charges and reserves. This compares with a loss of $906,518 for the corresponding period last year.

Business Volume Below That of Week Ago, But $869,000,000 Above That of a Year Ago

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Debits to individual accounts, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board by banks in leading cities for the week ending July 29, aggregated $10,242,000,000 or 9.1 per cent. below the total of $11,273,000,000 reported for the preceding week.

New York City reported a reduction of $449,000,000 while other large reductions are Detroit, $64,000,000; Boston, $59,000,000; San Francisco, $50,000,000; Chicago, $45,000,000; Cleveland, $25,000,000; Los Angeles, $21,000,000; and Philadelphia and St. Louis, $18,000,000 each. An increase of $31,000,000 was reported by Pittsburgh.

As compared with the week ending July 30, debits for the week under review were larger by $869,000,000 or 9.3 per cent. Substantial increases are shown for most of the more important centres, the principal increases being as follows: New York City, $328,000,000; Chicago, $99,000,000; Pittsburgh, $46,000,000; Detroit, $43,000,000; Cleveland, $30,000,000; Philadelphia, $26,000,000; and St. Louis, $17,000,000.

Aggregate debits for 141 centres for which figures have been published weekly since January, 1919, were $9,446,896,000, as compared with $10,597,458,000 for the preceding week and $8,828,239,000 for the week ending July 30, 1924.

Debits to individual accounts were reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 257 centres, of which 254 are included in this summary by Federal Reserve districts:

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS.

	July 29, 1925.	July 30, 1924.
New York	$5,534,715,000	$5,189,805,000
Boston	512,184,000	484,137,000
Philadelphia ...	498,369,000	461,454,000
Cleveland	657,731,000	539,827,000
Richmond	262,606,000	244,219,000
Atlanta	237,266,000	201,588,000
Chicago	1,171,117,000	1,008,643,000
St. Louis	256,493,000	223,218,000
Minneapolis	153,495,000	143,900,000
Kansas City ...	288,934,000	247,834,000
Dallas	124,243,000	105,990,000
San Francisco .	552,023,000	523,778,000
Total	$10,242,196,000	$9,373,464,000

NEW UTILITY OFFER SEEN.

More Standard Gas and Electric Common May Be Issued Soon.

Valuable subscription rights to new common stock may be issued shortly to common stockholders of the Standard Gas and Electric Company, according to reports. The exact terms of the offer have not been decided.

Standard Gas and Electric Company is the big Byllesby holding concern for numerous public utility operating properties over the country. The funds derived from the proposed stock offering will be used for expansion purposes.

Asks Permit to Acquire Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for formal permission to take over the assets of the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham & Pensacola Railroad Company. The Frisco will pay $305,000 cash for the entire capital stock of the Muscle Shoals Company, which is $2,500,000 at par.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY ACTIVE.

Seasonal Lull Not So Large as Expected, Says Trade Review.

A favorable volume of business in the electrical industry was reported from most sections of the country last week. The seasonal lull in inquiries and sales has been far less than had been anticipated, Electrical World reports. The utility construction programs are providing a steady outlet for equipment. Motor sales, particularly to the steel and automotive industries, have been good. Radio has begun to stir in advance of the Autumn movement.

In the two great centres of population, New York and Chicago, jobbers experienced a slackening of trade, but manufacturers' sales continued active, with the outlook favorable. On the Pacific Coast large power business is on the move and some railway buying has developed.

GERMANY BUYING COPPER.

Her Imports From America Much Bigger Than Last Year.

According to an investigation made by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, Germany is taking more copper from the United States than a year ago. For the first five months of 1925 Germany imported an average of 20,094 tons of copper a month, against an average of 8,059 tons a month last year and 3,926 tons monthly in 1923.

The United Kingdom during the first six months of 1925, according to the figures, imported an average of 11,513 tons monthly, against 10,162 for 1924 and 6,848 for 1923. France shows a reduction in imports, averaging 9,538 tons for the first five months of the year, against 11,281 tons in 1924 and 9,005 tons in 1923.

EXPRESS PROFITS DECREASE

The American Company Made a Net of $164,679 in April.

The American Railway Express Company reports net income for the month of April of $164,679 after payment of express privileges, expenses and taxes. Net income for the four months ended April 30 was $667,232. The April income showed a decrease of $30,296 from the same month in 1924 and the four months' income was $88,185 smaller than for the corresponding period last year.

Total revenues in April were $24,930,718, including $24,544,361 charges for transportation. Expenses for the month included $12,162,972 payments to carriers, $12,428,440 operating expenses and $171,484 express taxes.

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ARE RAILROADS STILL A BUY?

For the past year we have been strongly advising the purchase of railroad stocks. They already show profits ranging from 25% to 200%.

Yet, rails as a group are still lower, relatively, than industrials.

BUY OR SELL?

Does this condition warrant further purchases? Or, on account of the advance that has taken place, should rails be sold and avoided? If still attractive, what are the individual issues in a sound position?

A detailed analysis and specific recommendations on the rails as a group and on individual issues have just been presented to our clients. A few copies are now available FREE.

Simply ask for NTA2

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FINANCE
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1925.

Stocks.	Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Year to Date.	1924 to Date.
Industrials and public utilities.....	107,410	263,355	302,945	27,185	29,233,721	9,087,172
Standard Oils.....	22,950	39,445	30,605	26,500	8,286,864	4,905,869
Miscellaneous oils.	30,600	52,310	57,110	43,190	14,075,486	11,142,273
Mining	18,100	52,800	39,300	156,920	19,978,175	29,561,684
Total stocks...	179,060	407,910	429,600	253,795	71,574,246	54,696,998
Domestic bonds ...	$372,000	$665,000	$630,000	$481,000	$136,245,000	$82,962,700
Foreign bonds	114,000	280,000	199,000	18,000	31,660,000	17,246,000
Total bonds ..	$486,000	$945,000	$829,000	$499,000	$167,905,000	$100,208,700

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,000	Acme Packing	20	20	20	..
600	Am Rayon Prod.	35	34½	34½	+ ⅝
300	Am Thrd pf(25c)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
500	Atl Fruit & Sugar	85c	85c	85c	+ 1c
400	Belding Bros	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
200	Bridgeport Match	9	9	9	+ ½
100	Brompton P & P.	20	20	20	— ⅛
20	BurroughsAdding Machine new pf.	105	105	105	..
1,400	Can Dry Ginger Ale, new, w i..	43	42½	43	+ ⅝
1,800	Car Light & Pwr	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
200	Cent C I Pipe (1)	14	14	14	..
800	Chatg-Shockt	46¼	45¾	46	+ ¼
1,100	Chat&Son (11.30)	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
200	Cont Bak.ClA(8)	138½	138	138	— ½
4,400	Do Cl B.....	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	+ ⅞
300	Cuba Cos (4).....	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅞
500	De Forest Radio.	25	25	25	..
75	D.L&WCoal(7½).	127	126	127	..
500	Dubilier Cond&R.	17½	17½	17½	..
100	Duplex Cond & R Cent Stores ...	6½	6½	6½	— ½
200	Durant Motors...	12¼	12⅛	12¼	..
200	Fed Mtr Tr(1.20)	34½	34	34	+ ⅛
1,000	Fox Film, Cl A..	58¼	58	58	+ ⅝
500	Gabriel S, A(2½)	30⅝	30½	30¾	+ ¼
100	Gen Outdoor Adv vot trust ctfs..	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
800	Gillette S R(12½)	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
200	Glen Al Coal (1)..	130	130	130	..
600	Goodyear T & R.	33½	33	33½	+ ½
100	Grand 5, 10 & 25 Cent Stores ...	76	76	76	— ½
300	Grocery Stores ..	21⅝	21	21	— 1⅞
2,300	Hap Candy.A(50c)	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	..
200	Hazeltine	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
500	IntMatch pf(3.20)	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅝
2,200	Do rights	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅝
100	IntConcretelnd(1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
150	Johns M'ville (3).	178	177	177	+ 3
500	Kelvinator (1½).	42	42	42	..
50	KraftCheese(1½)	92	92	92	— ⅝
100	LV Coal ctfs. B (2½)	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
400	Lib Mad Ch Stre	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
500	McCord Rad ctfs A	22	22	22	..
200	Mengel Co	68⅝	67½	68	— ⅝
830	Miller Rub (6)..185		175	176¼	+ 1⅛
200	Motion Pic (1½).	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅛
1,700	Moto Met, A, w i	39⅝	34½	34½	— 5
50	Nat Tea (8).....	450	450	450	+ 2
200	Nizer Corp, A(3)	57⅛	57	57⅛	— ⅝
1,100	Do Cl B, w i.	54⅝	54	54½	+ ⅝
2,000	Norwalk T & R.	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
100	Outlet Co (4).....	39⅝	38	38	..
2,300	Pathe Ex, A ($5)	87	85¼	85¼	..
300	Purity Bak, Cl B	39	39	39	+ ⅛
200	Reo Mot (11.65).	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
200	Roxy Radio	4	4	4	..
2,400	Serv El, Cl A(60)	25½	24⅞	25½	+ 1½
500	Silica Gel	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
600	St Regis Pap (2)	81	80	80½	+ 1½
100	Std Pub, A (1.50)	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
200	Stutz Motor (2)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
200	Swift Int (1.80).	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
70	Swift & Co (8)..110½		110	110	— 1½
100	Thermiodyne	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
300	Thotop (R12) Rad	9	8	8	..
300	Timken Det Axle	8	8	8	..
100	Un Carb&Car (5)	67	67	67	..
500	Univ Pictures...	38	38	38	..
25	Victor Talk M (8).	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
4,800	Vulcan Det, Cl A (1½).....	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Am Gas & El(11)	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
875	Am Lt & Trac (60)	186½	185	186½	+ 2½
900	Am P & L,new(11)	59½	59⅛	59½	+ ⅝
2,300	AmSuperpr,A(60c)	37⅞	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
3,600	Do Cl B (60c)...	39	38½	39	+ ½
1,500	Assp G&E,A(a2½)	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+ ¼
100	BklynCityRR(80c)	8	8	8	..
100	Buff GenE,n(1.60)	72	72	72	..
175	Connwith Pw (9)	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
1,400	Do new, w i...	39⅛	38½	38½	— ½
7,800	Do rights, w i.	1⅞	1	1	..
1,000	C Gas Balt,new(2)	44½	44	44½	+ 1¼
600	El Bond&ShSec(1)	66⅝	66½	66⅝	+ ¼
20	Do pf (6).....	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
1,700	ElecInvestors,without war attached	63	62	62¼	— 1

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Gen G & El cv pf	225	225	225	— 2
50	Do B pf (7)..	150½	150½	150½	+ 4½
200	GenG&E Del,A,w i	38½	38½	38½	+ 3½
400	Ga Lt, Pwr & Ry	66½	66½	66½	— 3½
60	GenGas of Maine	215½	215½	215½	— 7½
5,300	Inter Util, B.....	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
300	Lehigh Pwr Sec	147⅞	146	147⅞	— 2½
7,800	Mid W Util (8)..	116	110	115½	+ 4½
50	Do pr lien (7)..	105	105	105	+ ¼
50	Do pf (7).....	98	97⅞	98	+ ⅞
500	Mohawk Val, new	41½	41½	41½	— ⅝
100	Nat Pwr & L (9)	345	344½	345	+ 1
10	Do pf (7).....	100½	100½	100½	..
5,400	Nat'l Pub Ser, A	29	28	29	+ 5½
600	Do Class B.....	17	14½	17	..
4,500	Nor Ohio Power.	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅞
100	No Ont Lt & Pwr	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
10	No St Pwr pf(7)	100	100	100	..
270	PaWater&Pwr(8)	161	159¼	161	+ 1
3,400	PurCorp of NY(1)	81½	80	81½	+ ⅝
1,200	Do rights.....	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
950	So Cal Edison (8)	129½	128	128	— 3⅛
300	Sd Cities Util (3)	61½	59	61½	+ 2½
100	Do v t c.....	45	45	45	— 1
200	Do 7% pf.....	86½	86	86	— 1
960	S E Pwr & Lt	153⅛	150⅝	150⅝	+ ⅝
100	Un Gas & El,new	48	48	48	+ 1
3,100	UnLt&Pr,Cl A(2)	125	123½	124	+ 1
5,500	Do rights.....	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
500	Western Power	59	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅝
30	Do pf (7).....	95½	94½	94½	— ⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
700	Anglo-Am (80c)..	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
6,700	Cont'l, new (1)...	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
50	Galena-Signal (4)	53	53	53	— 1
5,700	Humble (1.20)....	64⅞	62⅝	64⅝	+ 2⅝
400	Imper Oil of Can.				
	Do coupon, new (1)	31	31	31	..
8,400	Internat Pet(25c)	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅝
50	Magnolia Pet(4)	145½	145	145	— 1
20	Northern P L (8)	82	82	82	— 1
200	Ohio Oil	65¼	65	65¼	+ 1¼
100	Penn-Mex P(50c)	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
160	Prarie P L (8)..	125⅞	125	125⅞	+ ⅝
70	South Penn Oil..	169⅝	169¼	169½	+ ⅝
4,000	S O of Ind (2½).	64⅝	63¾	64¼	+ ⅝
400	S O of Ky (4)..	124⅞	124½	124⅞	+ ⅝
600	S O of N Y(1.40)	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅝
400	Vacuum (14)	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝	+ 1⅛

MISCELLANEOUS OILS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2,000	AmMaracaiboCo.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
100	Cardinal Pet.....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
500	Cath Syndic.....	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
3,300	Cities Service, n	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ½
300	Do pf (6).....	84	83⅞	84	+ ¼
700	Columbia Synd..	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
1,100	Creole Syndi....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
100	Crown Cent P...	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
500	Gibson	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
100	GulfO of Pa(1½)	76½	76½	76½	+ 1
1,100	Lago Pet.....	5	4⅞	5	..
500	Lion Oil Ref. (2).	22	22	22	— ⅛
1,600	Mex-Panuco, w i.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
100	Fronts &Gulf(3c)	1½	1½	1½

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IS BEST SINCE 1920

With Prosperity Reigning in All Lines in First Half, No Let-Up in Fall Is Foreseen.

AUTOMOBILE PROFITS HEAVY

Petroleum Industry Also Reports Big Earnings—Merchandise Houses Gain.

The outlook for active trade during the remainder of the year is considered excellent, according to a study of the many indices upon which business forecasts are based. Production of merchandise and commodities has been on an active scale during the first half of the year, but with the absence of boom operations. In conjunction with this activity, however, consumption has been progressing at a rapid pace. If the prediction of business forecasters materializes, the full year will go down on the records as the most prosperous since 1920.

That prosperity reigns in most industries is indicated by the many statements of earnings issued by the leading corporations thus far covering operations for the first six months. In many instances these earnings doubled and tripled those for the corresponding period last year. Some record breaking earnings were reported. These favorable statements are not confined to any one industry. The most cheerful reports have come from the petroleum and motor industries.

See Big Year for Petroleum.

The petroleum industry looks forward to the greatest prosperity experienced since the boom years of 1919-1920. In the automobile industry production established a new high record for all time during the first six months. The statements of earnings of the leading steel companies also make a favorable comparison. During the last few weeks reports of earnings for the second quarter of 1925 have been issued by the United States Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Republic Iron and Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube. Virtually all showed increases in profits or unimportant declines.

Substantial gains in sales and profits were also reported by the larger merchandising organizations, including the mail order houses, chain store corporations and the department stores. During the first six months of 1925 department stores reported increases in sales for every month, compared with the corresponding month last year, with the exception of January.

According to figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Board based upon returns received from 359 department stores, February recorded an increase of 3.2 per cent. in sales compared with last year; March recorded a gain of 4.4 per cent.; April sales increased 1.5 per cent.; May sales increased 0.8 per cent. For June returns received from 522 establishments recorded a gain of 4.6 per cent. in sales compared with June last year.

The figures of sales of the larger mail order houses show even larger gains than reported by the department stores on a percentage basis. The two largest mail order houses in the country, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward & Co., reported combined sales of more than $200,000,000 for the first half of 1925, which compares with combined sales of about $180,000,000 last year. The June sales for both companies established new high records for any corresponding month in the history of the respective organizations, while the six months' sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. also established a record for any six months covering the first half of the year. It was pointed out that the increased sales of the mail order houses was due to an increased volume of orders rather than to higher prices.

All Chain Stores Gain.

The ten leading chain stores report larger gains in sales on a percentage basis than either the department stores or the mail order houses. The aggregate business of the ten leading concerns operating in the United States was $236,000,000, against $208,000,000 in the first six months of 1924, a gain of 13.3 per cent. Every one of the companies listed in the group contributed to the increased sales, the gains of the respective companies ranging from 8.7 per cent. to 26.3 per cent. In some instances the half year sales established new high records for any similar period.

In regard to the sales of the merchandising companies it is expected that sales and profits will be curtailed somewhat during the midsummer months, but by September it is expected that business will be again on the increase. Consequently, when the returns for the full year have been compiled the old records in many instances are expected to be shattered.

In the case of F. W. Woolworth Company, the prediction is made that gross sales for the year will aggregate $240,000,000 and net profits are estimated at $24,000,000. Montgomery Ward & Co. is expected to do a gross business of $175,000,000. Other chain store companies expected to report record-breaking sales this year include McCrory Stores Corporation, J. C. Penney & Co., Inc., G. R. Kinney Company, F. & W. Grand and S. H. Kress & Co.

BUSINESS IN MIDDLE WEST NOW VERY ACTIVE

Reserve Bank Describes It as Not Exceeded Since 1920, if Ever.

The August bulletin of the Kansas City Reserve Bank describes the business situation in the Middle Western district served by the bank as representing "a steady forward movement through the first six months of 1925, reaching the peak at the half year turn." The review continues: "Considered as a whole, or by separate lines, the record shows an enormous volume of business—such a volume as has not been exceeded in any like period since 1920, if ever it has been exceeded.

"Measured by payments by check through the banks the volume in twenty-nine cities of the district attained the high mark of record in June and for the half year, and was 15.6 per cent. larger than in the first half of last year. Using also as a barometer the Federal Reserve Bank clearance of checks drawn on 3,756 banks, it is of record that there were increases of over 14 per cent. in the number of checks and 20 per cent. in the amount of money.

"Distribution of merchandise by wholesalers to retailers during the six months assumed very large proportions, exceeding the volume of a year ago in all lines. Retail trade during June at department stores was about up to that of April and May and 7.6 per cent. larger than a year ago, with the half year business 6.4 per cent. larger than in the first half of 1924. Mail order houses did a larger business than last year.

"Sales of implements and farm machinery were the largest for any half year since 1920. The automobile trade, and also that of tires and accessories, was large. Although there was no boom in trade, the reports indicate that the so-called buying 'from hand to mouth' by retailers from wholesalers was making a very large volume of business."

COPPER RANGE ACTIVITY.

Lake District Expects 35% of the Deliveries—Other Mine News.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Advices from the lake copper district are that export sales account for 35 per cent. of the deliveries.

Ahmeek's rock output holds around 3,800 tons daily and the copper outlook shows no diminution.

It is stated that more new openings are under way than at any time in a decade.

The output of the copper range is well above 1,500,000 pounds.

The July product of the Tamarack Reclamation plant was slightly under that of June, when a yield of between 700,000 and 800,000 pounds of refined copper was reported.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City says that the Bingham Mines Company, which early last month purchased the Utah Copper Company, has now added the old Dixon Mine at Bingham to its holdings.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends were announced during the past week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Buff., R. & Pitts.	3	—	Aug. 15	*Aug. 8
Do pf.	3	—	Aug. 15	*Aug. 8
Do sp. gtd. bet. sk.	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
T. O., T. & Mexico	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 15

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Am. Tel. & Cable	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Brooklyn Edison	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Con. Gas of N. Y.	$1.25	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 11
Cumberland Co. Pr. & Light pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Duquesne Lt. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Los A. G. & E. 6% pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	*July 31
Munic. Serv. Corp.	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
N. N. & H. Ry. G. & E.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 15
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Penn. Cent Light & Power pf.	$1	Q	Oct. 1	*Sep. 10
Do pf.	10c	Ex.	Oct. 1	*Sep. 10
Phila. Co. 5% pf.	$1.25	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Tampa Electric Co.	2%	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Wash. Rapid Tran.	60c	In.	Sep. 1	Aug. 1

BANKS.

Pacific National	2	Q	July 31	July 25
Do	2	Ex.	July 31	July 25

FIRE INSURANCE.

Bankers & Shippers	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Pacific Fire	$1.50	—	July 29	July 28
Stuyvesant	1½	Q	July 27	July 18
U. S. Fire	$1.20	Q	Aug. 1	July 28

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alaska Packers	2	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Am. Chicle 7% pf.	$2.33	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 6% pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Am. Greenhouse Mf.	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Am. Metal	2	Q	Oct. 15	*Sep. 30
Do pf.	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Am. Tobacco	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Anaconda Mining	2	—	Aug. 10	July 31
Bates Mfg.	3	—	Aug. 1	July 27
Bond & Mtg. Guar.	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 31
Botany Con. Mls. A	$1	Q	Aug. 8	Aug. 5
Byers (A.M.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 5
Centrifugal Pipe C.	25c	Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Chi. M. & Lumber	$1	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Childs Co.	3	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Do (no par)	60c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 28
Continental Mills	3	—	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Cuban Dom. Sug. pf.	2½	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Cushman's Sons, Inc.	75c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Aug. 15
Do 8% pf.	2	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Deere & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Dow Chemical	$1	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 5
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 5
Edwards Mfg.	2	—	Aug. 1	July 22
Eisemann Mag. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Franklin Co.	6	—	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Hayes Wheel Co.	75c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do	25c	Ex.	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do	75c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do	25c	Ex.	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Hazeltine Corp.	25c	—	Aug. 24	Aug. 20
Hood R. Prod. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Ingersoll (J.) Dollar Pen. pf.	4	—	July 25	June 30
Inland Steel	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Int. Bus. Machine	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Int. Comb. Engin.	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Int. Prod. & Ref. pf.	2	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 18
Int. Shoe pf.	50c	M	Sep. 1	July 18
Interstate I. & S. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Acc	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Jeff. & Clear. Coal & Iron pf.	2¼	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Jones & L. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Kelvinator Corp.	37½c	Q	Aug. 20	*Aug. 8
L. of the W. Mill.	3	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Liggett & Myers T. com. & com. B	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 17
Lima Locomo. Wks.	$1	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Lorillard Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Merrimack Mfg.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	July 31
Do pf.	2½	Q	Sep. 1	July 31
Mid. Cont. Pet. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	July 31
Monomac Spinning	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Mo. Port. Cement	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 28
Nashawena Mills	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 23
Nat. Refining	1½	Q	Aug. 4	July 28
Cont. Steel Prod.	1	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do	1	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Pathe Exchange pf.	2	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 17
Pepperell Mfg.	4	—	Aug. 1	July 27
Phillips-Jones	$1	Q	Aug. 20	*Aug. 5
Pitts. Ter. Coal pf.	$1.50	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Savage Arms 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 2d pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 10
St. L. Cotton Comp.	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Standard Oil (Cal.)	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 17
Stevens Mfg.	2	Q	July 16	On dem.
Southern Pipe Line	$1	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 6
Standard San. Mf.	$1.25	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 6
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 20	Aug. 6
Studebaker Corp.	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Sub. Boat (in stk. of Ed. Boat Co.)	—	—	Aug. 11	Aug. 7
Thomp.-Starrett pf.	4	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Tono. Belmont Dev.	5c	—	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Union Tank Car	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
U. S. & F. Sec. 1st pf. (full paid)	$1.50	—	Aug. 1	July 15
Do (25% paid)	37½c	—	Aug. 1	July 15
U. S. Steel Corp.	1¼	Q	Sep. 29	Aug. 28
Do pf.	½	Ex.	Sep. 29	Aug. 28
Vulcan Detinning pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 9
Do pf. A	1¾	Q	Oct. 20	*Oct. 9
Do pf.	1	Acc	Oct. 20	*Oct. 9
White (J.G.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do Engineering pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do Man. Corp. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
White Motor	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21

*Holders of record; books do not close.

†Includes period of quarter and additional month of June.

NEW JERSEY ZINC REPORT.

$1,573,009 Net for June Quarter Equals $3.20 a Share.

The New Jersey Zinc Company reported yesterday net income of $1,573,009 for the quarter ended June 30, after all deductions. This equals $3.20 a share earned on 490,816 shares of $100 par value. It compares with net income of $2,140,100, equal to $4.36 a share in the same period last year.

For the six months ended June 30, the company reported net income of $3,211,385, equal to $6.54 a share on the capital stock, against net of $3,940,946, equal to $8.03 a share in the first half of 1924.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS.

American Light and Traction—
(Includes subsidiary companies)

	1925.	1924.	Inc.
3 mos. gross	$1,725,495	$1,591,718	$133,777
Bal. aft. tax. & int.	1,618,185	1,431,438	186,747
Bal. aft. pfd. divs.	1,464,642	1,217,895	186,747
12 mos. gross	7,028,910	4,811,881	2,217,029
Bal. aft tax. & int.	6,513,794	4,176,608	2,337,186
Bal. aft pfd. divs.	5,659,622	3,322,436	2,337,186

Week's Mill Stock Sales in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Among the sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were the following:

3 American Glue Co. pf.	108
8 Eastern Manufacturing Co. pf.	37
1 Great Falls Manufacturing Co.	17
17 Holmes Manufacturing Co.	56
8 Ludlow Mfg. Associates	166¼@166½
20 Lawrence Manufacturing Co.	48
15 Merrimac Chemical Co.	87¾
13 Nashawsee Mills	112
2,161 Nashawsee Mills rights	1-16@ 3
200 Parker Mills pf.	10
25 Pepperill Mfg Co.	138@140¼
1 Union Cotton Mfg Co.	105¼
3 Sagamore Mfg. Co.	222
1 Seamless Rubber Realty	297
10 Waltham Bleaching & Dyeworks	37
4 Walter Baker Co., Ltd.	129

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Power pf.	103	105
American Public Utilities	95	100
American Public Utilities pf.	90	93
Appalachian Power	78	82
Appalachian Power pf.	101	103
Arizona Power pf.	80	83
Arkansas Light & Power pf.	88	...
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	52	54
Broad River Power pf.	94	96
Brooklyn Borough Gas	101	106
Cen. Ill. Pub. Ser. 6% pf.	86¾	88
Do 6s, 1946	100½	...
Do 5½s, 1932	100½	...
Central Power & Light pf.	83	87
Central States Electric pf.	94	99
Cities Service, new, interim	39⅞	40½
Do B	83½	84⅝
Do pf., B.	7⅞	8⅛
Do bankers' shares	79	79½
Columbus Ry., Power & Light	19¾	...
Columbus Electric & Power	145	200
Columbus Gas & Fuel	153	...
Conn. Light & Power 7% pf.	100	...
Conn. Light & Power 8% pf.	108	110
Consolidated Gas pf.	119	121
Consumers' Power 6% stocks	80	...
Continental Gas & Electric	94¼	95¼
Continental Gas & Elec. partic.	130	140
Continental Gas & Elec. prior	93	95
Eastern Texas Electric, new	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	76	...
El Paso Electric, new stock	100	...
El Paso Electric pf.	74	76
Empire Gas & Fuel pf.	100	...
Federal Utilities	97	100
Federal Utilities pf.	17	...
Galveston-Houston Electric	75	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	72	...
General Gas & Electric	72	75
General Gas & Electric, cv. pf.	245	255
General Gas & Electric pf. A	220	...
General Gas & Electric pf. B	167	172
Georgia Railway & Power	100	104
Georgia Railway & Power 8% pf.	97	99
Georgia Railway & Power 7% pf.	109	112
Illinois Power & Light pf.	100	101½
Jer. Cent. Pow. & Lt. 7% pf.	96	97
Kentucky Securities Corp.	87	89
Keystone Tel. (Philadelphia) 4%	78	82
Kings County Lighting 7% pf.	53	56
Lehigh Power Securities	100	101
Metropolitan Edison 7% pf. B	146	150
Michigan Electric pf.	106	108
Mississippi River Power	2	4
Mississippi River Power pf.	65	67
Mississippi Power & Light pf.	93	95
Mountain States Power	100	103
Mountain States Power pf.	27	30
National Public Service 7% pf.	93	98
New York Steam Corp.	98	100
North Carolina Public Serv. pf.	90	93
Northern N. Y. Utilities 7% pf.	91	95½
Northern Ohio Power opts., w. i.	101	105
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	94	10¼
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	48	49
Nor. States Power pf.	77	79
Northern Texas Electric	99	102
Northern Texas Electric pf.	43	48
Oklahoma Gas & Electric pf.	53	60
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	92	...
Penn.-Ohio Securities Co.	97	98½
Portland Ry., Light & Power	18	20
Portland Ry., Light & Power pf.	41	45
Power Corp. of N. Y. 7% pf.	72	78
Public Service Co. pf.	98½	100
Puget Sound Power & Light	97	100
Puget Sound Power & Lt. 6% pf.	57	59
Puget Sound Power & Lt. 7% pf.	84	86
Republic Railway & Light	106	108½
Republic Railway & Light pf.	64	65½
Securities Corp. gen.	21½	22½
Securities Corp. gen. pf.	60	65
Sierra Pacific Electric	79	84
Southern Power & Light of Md.	16½	17½
Southern Power & Light pf.	107	110
Southwestern Light & Power A	43	48
Southwestern Light & Power B	22½	27½
Standard Gas & Elec. 7% pf.	98¾	101
Standard P.&L. pf. (with com.)	115	...
Tampa Electric Co.	220	...
Tenn. Electric Power	70	...
Tenn. Electric Power 7% pf.	98	...
Tide Water Power 8% pf.	59	102
Toledo Edison cum 7% pf.	101	102
Utilities Power & Light 7% ctfs.	99	101
Do Series B, cts.	92	98
Utica Gas & Electric pf.	105	108
West Missouri Power pf.	91	93
Western States Gas & Electric	19	21
Western States Gas & Elec. pf.	89	94

GUARANTEED STOCKS.

Company.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susq. R. R.	11	202	206
Atlantic & Char. Air Line	9	176	178
Canada Southern R. R.	3	56	57½
Cleveland & Pitts R. R.	7	70	71½
Erie & Kalamazoo	8½	77	80
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	5½	106½	108½
Georgia R. R. & Bank	10	272	282
Gold & Stock Telegraph	6	112	115
Lexington & R. R. of N. J.	4	79	81
Minn., St. P. & S. M. M.	4	60½	62½
Morris & Essex R. R.	3.87	79	81
Mobile & Birmingham pf.	4	70	72
N. Y., Lack & Western	5	101	103
Northern Cent. R. R. of N. J.	4	64	66
Oswego & Syracuse	5	88	90
Pitts., Bessemer & L. E. R.	3	29	30
Pitts., Bessemer & L. E. pf.	6	59	60½
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. pf. 7	140	142	
Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.	7	120	123
United N. J. R. R. & C.	10	252	256
Utica, Chenango & Susq.	6	119	120½
Wilkes R. R.	5	99½	101½
Warren R. R.	7	68	70

*Dividend subject to Federal income tax.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
America	255	265	East River	400	315
Am. Exch.	395	405	Fifth Av.	290	...
Am. Union	235	...	First	2850	2950
Bank of U. S.	270	280	Franklin	150	160
Do v t c	270	280	Garfield	360	390
Bowery	520	560	Greenwich	411	421
Bryant Park	215	225	Hamilton	180	190
Bway Cent.	200	...	Hanover	1015	...
Bronx Boro.	650	...	Harriman	480	500
Bronx Nat.	200	...	Lafayette	120	140
Butch & D.	150	160	Liberty	120	130
Do v t c	150	160	Manhat Co.	180	187
Bank Europe	275	...	Mech & M.	415	425
Capital	190	200	Mutual	445	...
Cent Merc.	280	290	Nat Amer.	175	180
Coney Island	210	...	New Neth.	230	260
Chelsea Exch.	210	217	People's Nat.	380	...
Capitol Nat.	190	200	People's Com.	140	...
Cent Merc.	280	290	Prod Exch.	565	515
Chase	465	475	Penn Exch.	115	125
Chat & P.	626	632	Port Morris	190	...
Chemical	668	673	Public	495	505
City	486	496	Queensb Nat.	175	...
Coal & Iron	290	310	Sovereign Av.	130	155
Colonial	450	...	Seaboard	590	610
Commerce	165	167	Standard	390	415
Com'wealth	310	325	State	525	550
Continental	220	...	Statle Bank	120	145
Corn Exch.	500	510	United Nat.	260	225
Cosmopolitan	180	...	Wash Hts.	400	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Aetna Fire	595	605	Imp & Expr.	60	65
Aetna Life	1125	1140	Ins of N A.	55	56
Am Alliance	362	368	Mil Mech.	42	44
Bankers Ship	250	...	Nat Fire	715	725
Carolina	37	38	Nat Liberty	220	...
City N Y	290	300	Nat Union	42	44
Continental	114	116	Niagara	244	248
Cont Cas.	150	155	N Y Casualty	88	91
Fid & Cas.	120	125	North River	110	115
Fid Phenix	165	168	Pacific Fire	225	235
Franklin	177	182	Security, N H	88	90
Glens Falls	38	40	Travelers	1280	1400
Globe & R.	1350	1375	Westchester	220	225
Great Amer.	283	287	U S M & S.	240	245
Hanover	180	187	United States	140	145
Home	356	360	Westchester	44	46
Homestead	40	45			

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Bk N Y & T.	605	615	Kings Co.	2300	2500
Bankers	492	500	M'facturers	380	405
Bronx Co.	200	210	Midwood	230	250
Brooklyn	265	270	Mut Tr of W.	290	...
Cent Union	565	570	New York	460	470
Empire	355	370	People's	830	...
Equitable	289	294	Title Guar.	585	600
Farm L & T.	560	580	Unit States	1800	1875
Fid Inst.	360	...	U S Mtg.	355	370
Fulton	315	...	West T & T.	340	...
Guaranty	360	368	Westchester	400	...
Irving-Col	280	288			

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK STOCK

	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
Bankers of Milwaukee	160	165	6.06
Chicago	177	182	5.50
Des Moines	165½	171	5.85
Denver	150½	156	5.77
Equitable	125	135	6.12
Fremont	116	120	6.00
Kansas City	140	145	6.20
Lincoln	169½	179	5.97
Omaha	150	156	5.77
Southern Minnesota	116	122	3.27
Virginia (par $5)	16½	170	5.88
	7¾	8½	5.88

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARM LOANS.

Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.
5	May, 1941-31	103	...
5	Nov., 1941-31	103	103¾
4¾	July, 1954-34	102¾	105½
4½	July, 1953-33	102¾	103½
4½	Jan., 1955-35	102	102¾
4½	Jan., 1953-33	101	101¾
4½	July, 1953-33	101	101¾
4½	May, 1942-32	100¾	101½
4½	Jan., 1943-33	100¾	101½
4½	May, 1957-37	100¼	101

REALTY, SURETY & MORTGAGE COMPANIES

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alliance R.	150	...	Mtg Bond	132	135
Am Surety	140	148	Nat Surety	210	215
B & Mtge G.	265	275	N Y Tie & M.	380	390
Home Title	155	...	Realty Assoc.	370	390
Lawyers Mtg.	234	240	Do 1st pf.	83	88
Law T & G.	285	295	Do 2d pf.	84	88
L W M & T.	180	200	U S Title G.	300	310

UNITED STATES INSULAR AND TERRITORIAL BONDS.

	Rate.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ter. of Hawaii	4	May, 1946-36	95	98
Ter. of Hawaii	4½	Apr., 1954-44	102	104½
Philippine Govt.	4½	July 15, 1952	98½	100
Philippine Govt.	5½	Sep., 1929-39	102¾	104
P. R. Panama	3	June, 1961	95½	96½
Gov. P. Rico	5	July, 1952-43	107	108½
Gov. P. Rico	4½	Jan., 1940-36	101	102¾

FOREIGN INTERNAL SECURITIES

Securities in subjoined table payable in currency of issuing countries:

Security.	Rate.	Issues.	Bid.	Asked.
Belg. Prem.	5	1920	31⅛	35½
Belg. Restoration	5	1919	30½	34½
British Fund	4	Mar., 1919	84	86
Brit. Nat. W. R.	5	Oct., 1927	101½	103½
Brit. Nat. W. R.	5	1929	99½	101½
Brit. Nat. W. R.	5	1929-47	96½	98½
British Consol	2½	...	53½	55½
British Victory	4	Sep., 1919	88	90
Denmark	6	1919	190	194
Denmark	5	1894	119	129
French Govt.	4	1917	22¾	24¾
French Govt. Vic.	5	Jan., 1931	26¾	28¾
French Loan	5	Feb., 1920	32	36
French Loan	6	1920	31	34
Italian War Loan	5	...	33	34
Mdl R. R.	6	1960	25	29
Norway	6½	1944	193	196
Norway	6	1920-30	190	193
Norway	4	1921-31	187	190
Paris-Orleans Ry.	6	1956	27	31
†Polish Govt.	5	1920	6⅛	7½
*Warsaw	8	1921	12½	17½
Prague	4	...	15½	17½
Russian rentes	4	1894	6½	8

Payable in currency other than that of issuing countries:

Arg. (unlisted)	5	Sep., 1945	82½	83½
Arg. (rescission)	6	1945	73	75
Bolivia	6	1940	77	79
Brazil	5	1913	52½	54½
Brazil	5	1895	54	55
Brazil	4	1889	43	45
Brazil (reclasion)	4	1900	43	45
Brazil	4½	1883	49	50
Brazil	4½	1888	48½	50½
Brazil	4	1910	44	45
Buenos Aires 10-yr gold bond	6	1926	99	100
Buenos Aires 5s, £15, £10 pieces		...	59½	61½
Buenos Aires 5s, £5, £20-£100 pieces		...	63	64
Canada	5	1937	104¼	104¾
Canada	5½	Nov., 1933	106⅝	107
Central Pac. R. R. (European issue)	4	1946	72½	73½
C. M. & St. Pul.	4	1925	44½	46½
Chile	1st 5	1911	78	82
Chinese Reorg.	5	1913	...	62
City of Lima	5	1911	58	60
Costa Rica	5	1911	63	64½
Greek Govt.	6	1914	105	112
Mexican	5½	1942	37	39
Sao Paulo, Pr. St.	5	1907	61	63
San. Cath., Brazil	8	...	60	70
Uruguay	5	1915	72	76
Uruguay	6	1919	77	78

*Per 1,000 Polish marks. †Per 100 zlotys.

CANADIAN PUBLIC SECURITIES

Payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin.

Security.	Rate.	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta	5	1932	99½	100½

GOOD GAIN IN WHEAT ON EASTERN BUYING

Short Covering Aids in the More Than 4-Cent Rise of the September Option.

EXPORT INQUIRY KEENER

Foreigners Seek Cash Grain for Quick Delivery but Find Little to Be Had.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—There was aggressive buying of wheat by houses with Eastern connections and the September advanced 4¾ cents from the low and closed at a net gain of 4¼ cents and only ¼ cent under the December, compared with 1¼ cents the previous day. May gained 2⅝ cents. The "pit" element covered freely on the way up.

J. P. Griffin, who turned bear when prices were around 10 cents higher than at present, took the bull side early today.

Exporters were after cash wheat here for quick shipment today, but the bulk of the local stock was delivered on July contracts and few had anything to offer, and the grain taken in on contracts was not for sale. St. Louis claimed 72,000 bushels had been sold to the Gulf from there.

Farmers in the Southwest have stopped selling freely and the receipts in car lots were considerably under those of a week ago.

Primary arrivals for the day of 1,022,000 bushels were, however, only 66,000 bushels less than last week, and compared with 3,431,000 last year. Shipments were 1,383,000 bushels, against 987,000 a week ago and 1,437,000 last year.

A committee of three has been appointed by the Board of Directors to fix a settlement price on the wheat delivered on July contracts.

Corn closed ¾ to ⅞ cent higher in sympathy with wheat. Trade was not large. The weekly forecast was for showers early in the week, with gradually rising temperatures.

Primary arrivals today were 399,000 bushels; week ago, 581,000; last year, 616,000; and shipments, 281,000 bushels; week ago, 349,000; last year, 539,000.

Oats were unchanged to ¼ cent higher, with sales of 265,000 bushels cash oats from Minneapolis, including a cargo to Buffalo for export.

Rye advanced 1⅝ to 2⅛ cents in sympathy with wheat.

Chicago.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal grains were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.53⅝	$1.49	$1.53⅛	$1.49⅝	$1.32⅛
Dec.	1.54⅝	1.50⅛	1.53⅞	1.50⅛	1.35⅝
May	1.57⅝	1.54⅛	1.56⅝	1.54⅛	1.40⅝

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.04⅝	1.03⅛	1.04⅝	1.03⅞	1.14⅝
Dec.	.87	.85	.86⅝	.85⅝	1.03⅞
May	.89⅛	.87⅝	.88⅞	.88⅛	1.04⅛

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	.47⅝	.41⅝	.41⅞	.41⅝	.49⅝
Dec.	.44⅝	.40⅝	.41⅛	.40⅝	.52⅛
May	.47⅝	.46⅛	.47	.46⅞	.55⅝

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	.98⅛	.96	.98	.96⅝	.96⅛
Dec.	1.02	.99⅛	1.01⅞	.99⅝	.99⅝

PROVISIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
LARD—					
Sept.	17.27	17.20	17.20	17.30	18.82
Oct.	17.30	17.20	17.20	17.30	18.90
Jan.	16.12	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.37
May	15.90	15.87	15.87	15.85	15.92
RIBS—					
Oct.	18.15	18.00	18.15	18.00	....

Winnipeg.

Today's Winnipeg prices for the principal grains were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.	1.39⅛	1.35⅛	1.38⅛	1.36⅛	1.40
Dec.	1.36	1.33⅛	1.35⅝	1.33	1.35⅝
May	1.40⅝	1.38	1.40	1.37⅝	1.39

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.	.48⅛	.47⅞	.48⅛	.47⅞	.55⅝
Dec.	.46	.45⅝	.45⅞	.45⅝	.58⅝
May	.49⅝	.48⅝	.49⅝	.48⅝	.56⅞

Cash prices for the principal grains at Chicago follow: Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.53@$1.58½; corn, No. 2 yellow, $1.09@$1.09½; No. 2 mixed, $1.05½; oats, No. 2 white 42@42½; No. 3 white, 43@43½.

Cash prices at other markets: Minneapolis—Wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.61½@$1.66½; Duluth, $1.50½@$1.63½; Kansas City—Wheat, No. 2 hard, $1.54@$1.68; Friday, $1.53@$1.66.

Liverpool Grain Market Closed.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Holiday today and on Monday on the Cotton, Corn and Provision Exchange here.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Grains and Rubber Higher, Cotton and Lard Lower—Other Cash Staples Firm.

Fractional improvement in several of the cash grains and a gain of a cent in spot rubber were the only advances of importance registered in yesterday's wholesale markets. Spot cotton and lard declined. Quietness and steady values for the most part applied to the other staples in the subjoined list, including the groceries, dairy products, provisions and metals.

Yesterday's closing wholesale cash prices for commodities in the New York market, unless otherwise noted, were:

	Aug. 1, 1925.	July 25, 1925.	Aug. 2, 1924.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.59⅝	$1.63⅛	$1.46⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.25⅛	1.26⅝	1.32⅛
Oats, No. 2, f. o. b.	1.08	1.04⅛	1.03⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.54	.55½	.66½
Lard, cont. exp. pts. 5.50@9.00		8.75	8.00
Pork, fam. mess	20	.20	.16⅛
Sugar, granulated	.0525	.0535	.066
Butter, cream, 92 sc.	.43	.44	.37⅛
Eggs, fr. gath. 1st	33@34½	.34½	.30
Steers, W.	17.75@17.75	18.30	14.60
Pork, mess	41.00	41.00	27.00
Beef, family	20.00@22.00	22.00	20.00
METALS—			
Iron, 2X Philadelphia	23.00	28.00	22.25
Lead, pig, New York	8.00	8.00	8.00
Lead, St. L.	7.87½	7.90	7.80
Zinc, East St. L.	7.95	8.00	8.00
Copper, lake	14.20	14.25	13.00
Tin, N. Y.	38.50	38.50	40.50
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, middling, uplands	24.65	27.75	31.50
Cotton, middling, Philadelphia	.00⅝	.00⅝	.07
RUBBER—			
Rubber, smoked sheets, spot	.96	1.15	.23⅛

Range of prices 1925 to date:	Highest.		Lowest.	
Wheat	$2.34⅝	Jan. 28	$1.61⅝	July 21
Corn	1.52⅝	Jan. 16	1.13⅛	Apr. 3
Rye	1.23⅝	Jan. 30	1.03	July 2
Oats	.49	Apr. 7	.41	July 6
Flour	10.25	Jan. 28	7.50	Apr. 3
Coffee	.24⅛	Jan. 3	.16⅝	May 13
Sugar	.06⅝	Jan. 2	.0525	July 27
Tin	.49	Mar. 27	.37	Jan. 7
Steers	19.00	Jan. 26	.27⅝	Mar. 4
Lard	18.40	July 7	15.20	Apr. 27
Pork	41.50	Mar. 24	34.00	Jan. 2
Beef	24.00	Apr. 14	20.00	Jan. 26
Iron	28.00	Jan. 8	22.00	May 1
Steel	40.00	Jan. 2	35.00	May 7
Lead	10.85	Jan. 9	7.70	Apr. 28
Copper	15.00	Jan. 5	13.25	Apr. 11
Tin	60.50	Jan. 5	38.00	Apr. 9
Zinc, E. St. L.	8.12	Feb. 20	6.75	May 1
Cotton	26.05	Mar. 2	22.50	May 13
Printcloths	.07	Mar. 6	.06⅛	May 13
Rubber	1.21	July 20	.24⅝	Jan. 20

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.

(Reported by United States Department of Agriculture, Jersey City, and Sixteenth Street, New York City.)

CATTLE—Some of the best grass cattle of year offered this week; sold fully up to expectations. Light and medium weight cattle sold hard on first two market days, thin stock culled out mostly $10.50 the last days at declines, but stronger weights of this medium quality grass finished stock got back some of early loss Friday. $14.50, week's top. Cows strong at Sixtieth Street Wednesday, and 14 loads showed activity while 2 loads at Jersey City so inactive that one load carried over for want of market bid. Very light canners sold on that market at $1 a hundred. With supply of market bulls confined to moderate receipts of dairy herds, market steady to firm uptown, while some sales looked 25 cents higher at Jersey.

CALVES—Both near-by vealers and Southern stock competed for buyers' needs; were in about equal demand. From steady, fairly active early market finish strong with 50 cents advance written on late tickets. New York and Vermont vealers good weights and good condition $14, with premiums up to $14.50 at close. Some short-haul Virginias fairly fat and even $13, while other plainer kinds from sunnier sections $11 to $12.50; more mature stock $8 to $10. Light throwouts from dairy arrivals around same figure.

HOGS—Hog receipts light, confined to few scattered lots of corn-fed States, mostly 180 to 220 pounds, few rough packer sows and one or two lots garbage-fed stock, latter showing very good quality for that kind. Best of offerings $14.65; few head 5 cents higher; swillers about $1 lower; packer sows $11.50 to $12.30.

SHEEP—Early 50-cent price advance on lambs erased on Friday, when under lazy movement and hard downward pounding late arrivals sold at $16, top figure; most of day's offerings $14 and $15.50. Sorting indulged in in more liberal measure with week's advance and to $11.50 for week. Several loads good and choice Marylands and Virginias $16.75 on Wednesday, other sales at same figure Monday. One outstanding sale load of merinos containing yearlings, 810, showing attitude toward poorer stock. Sheep in light supply, fairly steady. Best closely selected stock $7.50, though $7 practical top with culls down to $2.

ASK RISE IN TEACHERS' PAY.

The Claremont Heights Property Owners' Association, through its President, William D. Carroll, has issued a statement endorsing the campaign of New York City teachers for a general revision of salaries.

Many Bronx organizations have endorsed the Ricca schedules which the teachers are asking the Board of Education and Board of Estimate to put into effect, according to William R. Lasher, Chairman of the Joint Salary Committee of Teachers' Organizations. The Bronx Board of Trade, the Bronx Jewelers' Association and the Automobile Club of the Bronx have given their endorsements to the teachers' salary campaign. The Bronx branch of the Child Study Association of America, the Bronx Women's Federation for Social Service and many mothers' clubs and parents' associations affiliated with the public schools in the Bronx also are supporting the teachers in their demand for salary revision.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts, 8,975 packages. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 46½@44c; extras, 92 score, 43c; firsts, 41½@42c; seconds, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39½c; centralized, cars, 90 score, 42½c; 89 score, 41½c; 88 score, 41½@41½c; 84 to 87 score, 40½@41c; unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 92 score, 44½@45c; firsts, 41½@44c; seconds, 40@41c; renovated, fresh, 36@38½c; ladies, current make, extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 34c; lower grades, 32½@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@32½c.

EGGS—Receipts, 10,650 cases. Market quiet on average offerings. Extras, dozen, 39@42c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 32½@34½c; seconds, 31½@32c; undergrades, 29@31c; mediums, 30½@32½c; dirties, No. 1, 31@31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 27@30c; checks, No. 2 to 1, 28@30c; Jersey and other near by hennery whites, closely selected, extras, 50@52c; near by and Western hennery whites, average extras, 46@49c; do, firsts to extra firsts, 40@45c; near by gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts, 40@44c; near by whites, undergrades, 37@39c; near by whites, mediums, 40 to 41 pounds n 4, 41@46c; near by whites, pullets, No. 1, 37@41c; near by whites, pewees, 32@34c; Pacific Coast, whites, firsts to extras, 41@48½c; mediums, 36@42c; other Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@41c; Jersey and other near by and Western hennery browns, extras, 44@48c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Sixty-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $522,500, were chartered to day. They include:

MANHATTAN.

Lyons & Lay Realty Co., 220 common, no par; S. L. Cohen, M. C. Friedberg, S. U. Spiro. (Attys., Moses & Singer, Manhattan.)

Longmere Holding Corp., realty, 100 common, no par; I. Freiman, L. B. Shimberg, D. Lozzatti. (Atty., L. F. Glaser, 2 Rector St.)

Silverblatt & Marmorino, dresses, $10,000; B. Silverblatt, C. Marmorino, H. Greenberg. (Atty., C. Recht, 110 West 40th Sth.)

Wolf Flatbush Avenue Corp., realty, 100 common, no par; H. Saltanoff, R. V. Levenson, F. Davis. (Attys., Burnstine & Geist, 276 5th Av.)

Feiner Dry Goods Co., $25,000; H. and T. and L. Feiner. (Atty., M. D. Flomenhaft.) 116 Nassau St.)

Bridgman & Rubin, machinery, $10,000; A. Manback, L. Sills. (Atty., S. Bitterman, 205 Bway.)

Garfield Investing Corp., realty, $25,000; G. Jacobson, G. Pankin, M. Zurkow. (Atty., A. J. Herrick, 59 Nassau St.)

Edelhoff & Reilly, silks, 600 shares $100 each, 400 common no par; F. D. Reilly, G. A. Edelhoff. (Atty., J. W. Richie, 276 5th Av.)

Abda Realty Holding Corp., $10,000; A. Arnstein, J. Becker, S. Danowitz. (Atty., L. Schafran, 51 Chambers St.)

Cosmopolitan Taximeter Mfg. Corp., $5,000; G. Vlahov, L. Bierman. (Atty., J. Whelan, 50 Church St.)

Brownwolf Realty Corp., $25,000; H. Bregman, F. F. Kriegel, T. Director. (Attys., Lippman & Sachs, 299 Bway.)

Bidellier & Co., $10,000; J. S. Wayne, F. Ebel, J. Lapidus. (Atty., P. C. Samuels, 42 Bway.)

Stony Point Operating Co., realty, 1,000 common, no par; D. R. Garland, H. Konigsberg, W. E. Moore. (Attys., Watson, Godley, Sheppard & Williams, 280 Bway.)

Stony Point Realty Corp., 2,500 shares $100 each, 5,000 common no par. Same as preceding.

Lt. D. Minard Shaw, advertising, 250 shares $100 each, 500 common no par; C. B. Mc-Innis, L. M. Mabis, M. E. McDermott. (Attys., Holmes, Lynn, Paul & Kavens, 15 William St.)

Pantzer & Segal, trimmings, $8,000; S. and B. Pantzer, E. Segal. (Atty., S. S. Rubenstein, 291 Bway.)

Columbia Stevedoring Co., $10,000; F. Vicci, L. Giuliano, G. Disalve. (Atty., J. A. Calce, 165 Bway.)

815-837 East Tremont Av. Holding Corp., realty, $5,000; H. Beaner, H. and J. Israel. (Atty., A. Berman, 225 5th Av.)

Pantzer Dress Co., $5,000; W. H. Lerner, H. Haskenett, E. Myers. (Atty., J. L. Gruhel, 80 Maiden Lane.)

Geschwind Kohn Co., wearing apparel, $20,000; M. and H. Geschwind, L. Kohn. (Atty., J. Rubin, 299 Bway.)

Fine & Halpern Realty Corp., $20,000; M. E. Klinkenstein, J. and T. Fine. (Attys., Gould & Newman, 51 Chambers St.)

Osbre Realty Co., $20,000; M. E. McNally, T. Raub, J. S. McSheehy. (Atty., U. S. Corp. Co., 150 Bway.)

Rein-Bruyn Corp., $20,000; N. Reinhold, J. Dobrynin, J. Adam. (Atty., P. S. Brinbaum, 280 Bway.)

Triangle Sales Corp., hosiery, $5,000; M. and S. and L. Goldstein. (Atty., S. S. Smith, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.)

Consumers' Credit Association, $100,000; K. Hornwick, S. Dukelsky, J. Ravoiz. (Atty., A. Friedman, 230 Bway.)

Thirleth Century Productions, 200 common, no par; M. Hammerstein, B. Zelenko, H. H. Greenfield. (Atty., D. Blum, 1,540 Bway.)

Eastern Offices, realty, 5,000 common, no par; W. J. Grazey, R. S. Anner, E. Kronish. (Atty., Eilers, Abberley & Bryde, 277 Bway.)

James Jay Frocks, $20,000; J. Kopelman, E. Siebel. (Atty., J. Bregman, 233 Bway.)

Newgren Sales Corp., hosiery, $5,000; L. Newman, D. Green, L. Nathan. (Atty., H. E. Stohlreder, 565 5th Av.)

Booth, Willoughby & Sons, tailors, $20,000; J. N. Booth, H. Willoughby, V. Jones. (Atty., R. E. Kiel, 522 5th Av.)

Municipal Hall, realty, $10,000; G. C. Young, D. Kugel, B. Leavitt. (Attys., Kugel & Telsey, 80 Maiden Lane.)

Hertog Bakery, $10,000; M. and E. Hertog, C. A. Cohen. (Atty., H. Schwed, 2 Rector St.)

Grand Lyceum Window Cleaning Co., $10,000; A. Flug, H. Hyman, M. Fink. (Atty., J. Blumenfeld, 299 Bway.)

Land Compania Slavia, realty, $5,000; J. Sedlacek, A. B. Greene, S. E. Ackerman. (Atty., H. Ackerman, 1,113 Bway.)

Puccio & Vicedomini, fish, $20,000; J. & M. Puccio, C. and V. Vicedomini. (Atty., J. C. Lewis, 347 5th Av.)

Wix Realty Corp., $10,000; J. M. & S. Wicker. (Atty., J. E. Thorn, 305 Bway.)

Y. S. & L. Can Manufacturing Co., $10,000; M. Yermet, S. Schneider, S. Lamb. (Atty., L. Kolodney, 15 Park Row.)

Elise Garage, $20,000; L. Jay, E. H. Tausig, A. Kraut. (Attys., Teitelbaum & Jay, 305 Bway.)

112 West 145th St. Garage, $10,000; H. & M. Stern, E. Lifshitz. (Atty., P. S. Glickman, 290 Bway.)

B. Schubert & Co., merchants, 600 common, no par; R. P. Lindner, R. A. Philpot, L. E. Williams. (Atty., H. S. Schultz, 20 Nassau St.)

860 Third Avenue Corp., realty, $30,000; C. J. Smyth, R. Okun, R. W. Carillo. (Attys., Smyth, Haggerty, King & Corcoran, 17 East 42d St.)

BROOKLYN.

Sum Light Damp Wash, $10,000; S. & E. Rossman, B. Morgan. (Attys., Teitelbaum & Jay, 305 Bway., Manhattan.)

Perlen Realty Co., $10,000; A. & R. Perlen. (Atty., M. Weinberger, L. I.)

Alfred Nagelberg & Weigel & Realty Co., $10,000; E. Nagelberg, L. E. Schwartz. (Atty., A. Nagelberg, 1,668 Pitkin Av.)

Boxer Shoe Co., $10,000; J. & S. Boxer. 1 Snyder. (Attys., Reit & Kaminsky, 305 Bway., Manhattan.)

Esmark Realty Co., $10,000; M. V. Abrams, B. Spindelman, J. M. Campbell. (Atty., S. Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St.)

Zephyr Realty Corp., $100,000; L. Siegel, H. Hyde, J. Berg. (Atty., Berg & Berg, 949 Bway, Manhattan.)

Aaron Metter Leather Novelties, $10,000; M. and H. W. and A. Metter. (Attys., Dilson & Cantor, 16 Court St.)

Premier Upholstering Corp., $10,000; V. and A. Steinberg, M. Gorenberg. (Atty., M. A. Elias, 924 Bway, Manhattan.)

BRONX.

Salas Realty Corp., $10,000; E. and L. Scrath, F. Levey. (Atty., C. Pack, 233 Bway.)

Tarlow & Co., meats, $15,000; L. Tarlow, F. Felntuch, I. Goldsmith. (Atty., H. Kepposlman, 144 Rivington St.)

Gould & Newman Realty, realty, 250 shares, $100 each; 100 common, no par; A. S. Elliott, J. A. and E. Damsey. (Atty., E. Weitzke, 51 Chambers St.)

QUEENS.

K. & S. Cabinet Co., $10,000; A. and I. Steinhardt, M. Kohl. (Attys., Ritter & Kaden, L. I. City.)

Herpout Realty Co., 100 common, no par; A. A. Potter, S. Bernstein, Herman, A. H. Schnackenberg. (Atty., H. Cohn, 149 Bway, Manhattan.)

OTHER LOCALITIES.

New Hyde Park Coal & Ice Co., New Hyde Park, $10,000; A. L. Gasser, C. T. McCarthy. (Atty., H. W. Moore, Mineola.)

Smith Fence Co., Buffalo, $10,000; M. W. Comstock, J. Johnson. (Atty., F. C. Howard, Buffalo.)

Mineola Sales & Service Co., Mineola, $5,000; L. McKeon, H. F. Parker, H. Heilsberg. (Atty., W. R. Klein, Floral Park.)

M. Altman Produce Co., Buffalo, $10,000; M. & M. Altman, T. Elster. (Atty., Goldring, Sherman, Reisman & Killeen, Buffalo.)

Avenue Motor Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; J. F. Cook, F. J. Keefe. (Atty., G. F. Burd, Buffalo.)

Adlas Furniture Corp. of Rochester, Rochester, $25,000; M. B. & D. M. Senzel, P. Belasky. (Atty., J. S. Bryan, Rochester.)

Baldwin Aerifactor Oil Burner Co., Baldwin, $100,000; J. F. Cleveland, E. W. Bihl, F. Kaveny. (Atty., F. W. Robertson, Corp., 506 Singer Bldg., Manhattan.)

Profit Securities Corp., Rochester 5,000 common, no par; C. L. Cadie, E. G. Miner, H. Russell. (Atty., W. T. McCarthy, Rochester.)

Nassau Beach Realty Corp., Roosevelt, $30,000; C. E. Whitehouse, C. E. & R. J. Delap. (Attys., Levy, Fishel & Beck, Freeport.)

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Amtorg Trading Corp., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

26 Mott Street Corp., Manhattan, $82,500 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Fitz, Dana & Brown, Manhattan, $150,000 to $125,000.

NAME CHANGES.

E. R. Hoffman Co., Manhattan, to Fifth Avenue and 42d Street Realty Brokers.

Gottlieb & Barnett, Manhattan, to Banjamin Gottlieb.

Sumac Dore Products, Manhattan, to Sumac Dore Products, Manhattan, to Suma-Dore Products.

DESIGNATIONS.

Secretary of State named representative in each instance:

Neptune Meat Packers, Del., $2,000,000.

University Insignia Corp., N. J., $100,000.

A. Martinez & Co., N. J., tobacco, 100 common, no par.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Industrial Refining Co., Manhattan.

41-49 West 31st Street Corp., Manhattan.

Metropolis Silk Co., Manhattan.

People's Hygienic Ice Mfg. Co., Brooklyn.

Auris Co., Manhattan.

Melvin Carpenter, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—New charters filed:

Williams & Root, Haddonfield, merchandise, $25,000; R. Selby Williams, Riverton; Myron L. Root, Haddonfield; George W. Harkins Jr., Philadelphia. (Atty., George W. Harkins Jr., Philadelphia.)

Vesuvius Co. of New Jersey, Newark, auto supplies, $100,000 and 1,000 shares, no par, common; Anna E. Knowles, East Orange; Patrick J. Maloney, Mitchell Nyc; J. Chanalis, Newark. (Attys., Haines & Chanalis, Newark.)

Arlston Apartment, Jersey City, $564,200; Alfred F. McCabe, J. F. Brand, John R. Turner, Jersey City. (Atty., Corp. Trust Co., Jersey City.)

Chanceller Construction Co., Newark, $100,000; David Nudelman, Herman Winnikay, Newark; Albert M. Bell, Grossman, Caldwell. (Atty., Samuel M. Hollander, Newark.)

Clinthans Corp., Ocean City, real estate, $50,000; Clinton Breckley, Hans Burkhardt, Mary B. Burkhardt, Ocean City. (Attys., Dalrymple & Campbell, Newark.)

Gold Seal Manufacturing Co., Newark, radio supplies, $100,000; Alfred C. King, Herman B. Tuhan, Walter Julian, Newark. (Atty., William Harris, Newark.)

James Wright Co., Jersey City, real estate, $15,000; John A. O'Grady, William H. Orie, Jersey City; James W. Wright, Matawan. (Atty., Louis Eischenbaum, Jersey City.)

Kirkwood Land Co., Camden, $125,000; Julius Golden, Dora Getzov, Nathan Hoffman, Camden. (Attys., Wescott & Varbalow, Camden.)

Monroe Towing Co., Jersey City, $50,000; Samuel C. Wood, Raymond J. Gorman, Harry C. Hand, New York. (Atty., United States Corporation Co., New York.)

Montclair Grill, Montclair, $100,000; William Zervas, Thomas F. Kacandes, Joseph F. King, Newark. (Attys., Pomerehne, Laibe & Kautz, Newark.)

National Automobile Service Corp., Jersey City, auto supplies, 500 shares, no par; William L. Griffin, Margaret McAghon, Archie Elkins, Jersey City. (Atty., J. Stanley Griffin, Jersey City.)

Riverside Land & Development Co., Hackensack, $200,000; Frank A. Buono, Warren D. Haggerty, William De Lorenzo, Hackensack. (Atty., William De Lorenzo, Hackensack.)

R. & L. Shoe Co. of Lancaster, Camden, $100,000; Samuel Rosman, Minnie Rosman, Philadelphia; Ethel Goldring, Lancaster; Herman Rosman, Camden. (Atty., Bernard Berinman, Camden.)

Saddle River Polo Fields, Saddle River, $125,000; Claude G. L. Bond, William J. Bond, Saddle River; Charles A. Bond Toronto, Canada. (Atty., Charles C. Scott, Paterson.)

Supreme Land Improvement Co., Newark, $125,000; Ben M. Ratwer, Victor Mintz, S. Donald Perlman, Newark. (Atty., Benj. M. Ratner, Newark.)

Theyas & Kaplis, Newark, florists, $10,000; Henry Bomerehne, George P. Laible, Frederick G. Kautz, Newark. (Attys., Pomerehne, Laible & Kautz, Newark.)

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 1.—Charters filed:

Central and Southwest Utilities Co., Wilmington, general utilities, $120,000,000; 1,200,000 shares divided into three classes—prior liien preferred, 300,000; preferred shares, 300,000, and 600,000 common, no par. Corporation Trust Co. of America.) Tax paid with filing, $6,100.

American Investment Co. of Illinois, Dover, $7,500,000. (Corporation Trust Co. of Delaware.)

Land Products, Wilmington, develop farm lands, $1,002,000. (Colonial Charter Co.)

American Carpenter Boxes Mfg. Co., Wilmington, manufacture, $1,000,000. (F. L. Metzler, Wilmington.)

Kansas-Oklahoma Gas Co., Dover, pipe lines, $1,000,000. (James M. Satterfield, Dover.)

Bradley Estates, stocks and bonds, $100,000; C. L. Hays, Alex. R. Kellegrew, Brooklyn; T. R. M. White, Ridgewood, N. J. (United States Corporation Co.)

Froemke & Co., Wilmington, stocks and bonds, $100,000. (Corporation Trust Company of America.)

Sesquicentennial Manufacturing and Sales Company, installing electric lighting systems, $100,000; Major J. N. Thomas, John Gilroy, William Gilroy, Narbets, Pa. (Capital Trust Company of Delaware.)

Newark Realty Company, real estate, $100,000; Fred G. Schleifer, Paul Schlifer, Morris J. Quartner, Catasauqua, Pa. (W. M. Prickett, Wilmington.)

Directors Publishing Corporation, Wilmington, $75,000. (Corporation Trust Company of America.)

Washington Sales Company, Wilmington, clothing, $20,000. (Corporation Trust Company of America.)

Winkler Thompson Company, merchandise, $20,000; S. M. Winkler, Olga Ronea, Irving Klein, Brooklyn. (Corporation Service Company.)

Philadelphia, Trenton and Chester Company, hauling, $20,000; Rich S. Tweed, Trenton, N. J.; Maurice J. Gallagher, Gretda H. Gnetting, Philadelphia. (Capital Trust Company of Delaware.)

Holstein Friesian Registry Association, Wilmington, maintain breed registry, no capital. (Corporation Guarantee and Trust Company.)

CAPITAL INCREASE.

Elk Mills Fabrics Company, Wilmington, $600,000 to $1,000,000.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

DEVELOPERS BUY LONG BEACH TRACT

Reich-Ash Corporation Plans All-Year Bungalows for Eastholme Lots.

HOTEL FOR NEW ROCHELLE

Builder Plans $1,000,000 Operation for Post Road and Echo Avenue Site.

The largest single transfer of vacant lots in the City of Long Beach was the purchase of 300 lots in Eastholme, in the City of Long Beach, by the Long Beach Investing Corporation.

This transaction, involving $500,000, is to be developed with one-family, all-year bungalow dwelling houses, according to the plans of Sidney Ash and Leopold R. Reich of the Reich-Ash Corporation, president and treasurer respectively of the investing corporation.

Foundations have already been erected on the property and it is anticipated that the entire development will be ready for the Spring of 1926.

The parcel is being sold in individual lots and contracts are being executed with the buyers providing for curbing, sidewalks and sewers free of any charge or assessments on the entire development.

The property faces the Atlantic Ocean, and adjoins the exclusive Lido Country Club and Golf Course, on the west, and the Long Beach Model Home Settlement on the east.

The broker in the transaction was Eugene Blumenthal.

$1,000,000 Hotel for New Rochelle.

A. P. Sorice, architect, has completed plans for a $1,000,000 hotel, which will be erected at Boston Post Road and Echo Avenue, New Rochelle, by A. Wattwood, builder. The building will be erected on a plot 116 by 289 feet and will be 100 by 200 feet, seven stories high.

The plans call for Corinthian architecture with construction of steel, brick, terra cotta and indiana limestone. There will be a ballroom with a capacity of 1,000 persons, an Italian garden terrace and roof garden.

Prince & Ripley have sold for Mrs. Mary G. N. Walker her English stucco dwelling, overlooking the Hudson River at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The buyer is George T. Dexter, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The property, which is one of the show places of this section, was held at $35,000. Mr. Dexter will take immediate possession.

New Jersey Sales.

Dr. Joseph T. Welch sold through David S. Meyer, Inc., his residence at 247 Broadway, Long Branch, to the Coast Holding Securities Corporation. The property has a frontage on Broadway of 103 feet and was held at $50,000.

The same broker also sold for Mrs. Samuel Cohen her fourteen-room dwelling, 155 Cedar Avenue, West End, to Dr. Philip Hood. The house is on a plot 155 by 350 feet and was held at $25,000. After alterations are completed Dr. Hood will occupy the premises as his Summer home.

David S. Meyer also sold for H. J. McDonald his cottage at 22 Milan Place, Deal, to James B. Gottheb. The cottage contains fourteen rooms and three baths. There is also a two-car garage with living quarters above for the property. It was held by the seller at $35,000.

BIG CONVENTION HALL FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH

Investors and Business Men Plan a Structure to Accommodate 10,000 People.

In an effort to make Rockaway Beach a convention centre negotiations are under way by a group of investors and local business men who contemplate the erection of a modern arena sufficient to accommodate 10,000 people.

The site chosen for this latest Rockaway improvement is at Seaside Avenue, fronting on Jamaica Bay, and comprises an area of about 600 feet square which is now vacant.

It adjoins the Seaside Station of the Long Island Railroad to the east and the new community pier to the west.

The proposed arena will face the Beach Channel Drive now under construction and which is to link it with the Cross Bay Boulevard now nearing completion.

The property is reported to be worth $1,000,000, and is situated along the Seaside House, one of the leading hotels at Rockaway. It is to be enlarged and provided with a driveway on the Beach Channel Boulevard.

According to John W. Wainwright, who is interested in the erection of the arena, the structure will be four stories high and modeled after the old Madison Square Garden.

Its construction will be such as to make it available for large conventions, sport fights, exhibitions and prize shows. A syndicate will be formed to operate the arena. Work is to start in the Fall.

NEW WEST SIDE APARTMENT

Fifteen-Story Multi-Family House for Broadway Corner.

The Ninto Building Corporation yesterday filed plans for a fifteen-story apartment house to accommodate fifty-nine families, on a plot 89 by 100 feet, at 2,490-2,500 Broadway, the southeast corner of Ninety-third Street.

Plans for the new operation, which will cost $1,500,000, were drawn by U. M. Felson, architect.

Other plans filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for new construction:

Sixteenth Street, 731 East; two-story building, chapel and lavatory; owner, City of New York, William Wirt Mills, Commissioner; architect, private plans; cost, $23,000.

PRIVATE HOUSE SALES.

Californian Sells West 102d Street Dwelling After Long Ownership.

The Houghton Company sold for Mrs. Ada Schwab of Long Beach, Cal., through Leonard J. Obermeier, the four-story American basement altered dwelling at 253 West 102d Street, on a lot 18 by 100.11 feet, being 92 feet from the north corner of West End Avenue.

This property has been in the ownership of the seller since 1899.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., sold for Rutger Bleecker Miller his four-story and basement dwelling, 164 East Eighty-first Street, on a lot 20 by 104.4 feet to a client for occupancy. The property was held at $50,000.

Coral Gables, Miami, Makes $75,000,000 Building Program

Announcement of a $75,000,000 home building program has just been made by George E. Merrick, owner of Coral Gables, the 10,000-acre real estate development adjoining Miami. The first hundred houses of the thousand included in the project will be constructed immediately at a cost of $6,000,000, for occupancy March 1, 1926.

Contract for the first section of the work has been awarded to the American Building Corporation, a group of Cincinnati capitalists.

The building will be done by Myers Y. Cooper Company of Cincinnati.

LEACH & CO. FINANCE GREELEY SQ. BUILDING

$2,200,000 First Mortgage Loan Placed on Twenty-five-Story Sixth Avenue Operation.

Plans for financing the construction of the twenty-five story Greeley Square Building on the northwest corner of Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue were announced yesterday.

The Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street Corporation, which is erecting the building, is being financed by the banking firm of A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., with an issue of $2,200,000 first mortgage twenty-five-year 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds.

The loan will be secured by an absolute first closed mortgage on land and building, which have been appraised at $3,390,000.

The new building, upon completion, will have a gross rental space of 231,824 square feet. The land fronts 98.75 feet on Sixth Avenue and 100 feet on West Thirty-first Street, having a total area of about 10,000 square feet. Stores will occupy the ground floor and display room lofts and commercial offices the upper floors.

Irving H. Wolfe & Co., Inc., have placed for the Harding Construction Company a mortgage of $90,000 on the six-story elevator apartment house at 481 Fort Washington Avenue.

Dwight, Voorhis & Perry, Inc., have placed the following mortgages: $40,000 on 121-3 Eighth Avenue, $28,000 on 778 Tenth Avenue, $24,000 on 358 West Twenty-third Street.

OLD JERSEY ESTATE

Cooperation from readers in promptly reporting advertisements which seem questionable or misleading is earnestly invited by The New York Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person inserting a fraudulent advertisement in The Times.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000

Bank and business references are required. Rat dollar an agate line. For insertion on Sunday, a tisements will be accepted up to 8 P. M. Friday.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SALES EXECUTIVE, CONTROLLING ABSolutely U. S., &c., sales rights under contract for valuable home appliance (new, radically different and priced far lower than competitive articles), desires active associate with $7,500 or more; must be high-calibre man, unusually good executive, field manager or both, good sales correspondent, energetic and progressive; this is ground floor opportunity, with excellent reason to expect substantial earnings first year, greater earnings thereafter; considerable time, effort and money already spent developing sales to present volume; valuable sales contracts closed for Eastern and Western territories, many others pending; comparative sales cost very low; dealer replies from principals only; references exchanged. W 898 Times.

WANTED—LOAN OF $275,000 NET, TO BE secured by first mortgage on old-established, producing, manufacturing plants of a company with annual sales in excess of $1,000,000 (sound appraisal of plants, $375,000); additional security through company starting sale of preferred stock issue, the returns of which will be used to liquidate the loan; the loan to be temporary, to provide additional working capital, to liquidate certain current liabilities; company shows a surplus, owns brands established 25 years, management well recommended and highly thought of in industry; net profits present fiscal year estimated will run 4 times interest requirements; no stock selling organization need answer. Those interested and who can act promptly kindly reply immediately to Y 2417 Times Annex.

REALTY OR SUBDIVISION OPERATORS.

To settle estate we offer large acreage immediately adjacent to the highest class residential section, adjoining finest country club in South (membership 2,500), also Richmond University and Westhampton (Women's) College, which are spending millions increasing their facilities. Property is rolling, overlooks beautiful James River, has wonderful natural advantages for business sites. Big demand for subdivision of this property; reasonable price and terms to experienced, responsible party qualified to develop tract creditably to adjacent property. Write or wire J. A. Connelly, 7th and Franklin, Richmond, Va.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

Experienced financial man and sales manager will join man capable of managing production department of going manufacturing business established seven years, to which will be added another line. Demand already created. Now being manufactured under contract; $20,000 additional capital required, half of which will be furnished by me, making three-cornered close corporation; other man mechanical engineer of recognized ability; factory located within metropolitan district; deal only with principals; no promoters needed; A1 references furnished and required. Address H 135 Times.

$75,000 ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL wanted for an old-established Canadian Flour Milling Company, ideal location, not far from Buffalo; total amount of investment covered by liquid assets or cash in bank; position of Treasurer with salary to man with executive ability; prospects exceptionally good bumper wheat crop; highest trade and bank references. Reply giving your telephone number to V 917 Times Downtown.

PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILENT, TO market my patented automatic loose powder vanity box; wonderful opportunity for right party; $10,000 required. Y 2444 Times Annex.

TREASURER AND OFFICE MANAGER will be given half interest in New York operating company having no competition; business may be increased continually by re-investing $25 at a time; seven years' work back of this opening; salary and profits commensurate with opportunity; investment of $7,500 necessary; give telephone number. G 167 Times.

CONTROL OF SMALL MACHINERY CONcern may be secured for $20,000; machine sells for $600 and upward, is patented and on market in small way for 3 years; owners have little knowledge of field and prefer minority interest with experienced people in control. H 125 Times.

$50,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL NEEDED IN connection with well-established publishing business of long standing, great reputation; only principals apply; opportunity for substantial interest. Write for appointment, giving business address and telephone. Box 108, 228 West 42d.

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL CREAM, capable of producing 30,000 tubes per week; present plant, Novel Selling Plan, desires party, active preferred, $10,000 to $15,000 for expansion advertising purpose; only principals need apply; no brokers. H 88 Times.

MANUFACTURER OF COMMODITY USED in large quantities can make advantageous offer to party able to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in sound, highly profitable business and take active part; market for entire output. H 824 Times Downtown.

$15,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED, to expand a professional business, not now generally advertised; profits and growth certain; smaller limits considered; full details and bank references to responsible principals. J. B., 128 Times.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPErienced in manufacture of rubber sundries to take an active and financial interest with a growing concern. For particulars, write to J. Hecht, 3,532 East 163d St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOREIGN BIOCHEMIST WANTS PARTner, man or woman, with capital $10,000, for manufacturing ferments; important for health and for cosmetic effects. G 95 Times.

PARTNER—ACTIVE OR SILENT, $40,000 to $50,000 for additional working capital in old established staple manufacturing business having excellent reputation. Z 2306 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER OF TOILET PREPARAtions with established name from coast to coast wants partner with $5,000 to enlarge business; thorough investigation invited. T 77 Times.

MAIL ORDER FIRM, ESTABLISHED 47 years, offers a good opportunity for the right man with little money, about $10,000 and his services. Fall Mail Electric Co., Inc., 46 West Broadway, New York.

WELL ESTABLISHED STAPLE FOOD product concern partly owned by producers, operating on a profitable basis, with expanding business, needs $20,000 additional capital. S 813 Times Downtown.

ENTER THE BUSINESS SCHOOL FIELD— A prosperous and dignified profession. Our advanced methods assure success in half the usual time; $1,000 required. W 251 Times.

PARTNER, WITH $15,000, OLD ESTABlished staple rated manufacturing business in Philadelphia; selling, jobbers; liabilities only $6,000; own building. Z 2004 Times Annex.

ASSOCIATE WANTED FOR COUNTRY amusement and dancing park, 90 miles from city; wonderful place; about $7,000 necessary; fully protected. K. K., 777 Times Downtown.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE or silent partner under 40 as officer in organized concern giving many attractive services to merchants throughout New York; $5,000 required. G 150 Times.

GOING CONCERN, OPERATING TWO shops, wants $3,000 on chattel mortgage; ample security; very good interest. 96 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

OPPORTUNITY—CAPITAL WANTED TO expand incorporated, new mineral sulphur bath, fluid, shampoo; partner or sell outright. Edgecombe 4571.

PARTY WHO CAN INVEST $2,500 TO $5,000 in exceptionally profitable and sound manufacturing business and take active part; immediate returns. E 801 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE PRODUCT, unlimited market, requires $3,000 to $5,000 for expansion; active participation. M 808 Times Downtown.

SMALL ESTABLISHED NOVELTY BUSIness, wonderful possibilities, seeks hustling partner; small capital, mail order experience; references. G 85 Times.

PARTNER WANTED FOR BROADWAY production of new play by noted author; famous star under contract. Box S L, 327 Times.

LOAN WANTED, $4,000, ONE YEAR BY reliable manufacturer in Germany; good investment, high interest. N 2262 Times Annex.

WANT PARTY WITH $50,000 TO ASSIST doctor financing building sanitarium. Dr. B., 923 Hayes St., San Francisco.

AUTO ACCESSORY OF LARGE DEMAND wanted; capital to put on the market. Address A. C., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NOT EXCEEDING $5,000: LARGE BONUS and interest. F 424 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OWNing outright valuable patent rights and equipped with all dies, tools and machinery for production, faces serious condition due to lack of working capital. The product is a unique development of a popular-priced staple household article and patents cover new basic principles of proved practicability. Will entertain any reasonable offer of investment, merger, reorganization or sale, providing only that new capital is available to undertake sales and advertising campaign. This opportunity is distinctly out of the ordinary and will appeal to an individual seeking an active or inactive business connection or to an established company wishing to add a new product. Correspondence is direct with principals. Z 2002 Times Annex.

$50,000 LOAN

desired by large operator for

one year, ample security.

Address V 918 Times Downtown.

FLORIDA.

We are organizing a syndicate of which a few members of highest standing have subscribed 75%. The property ready for subdivision is admitted to have the finest claims for natural beauty and location in Florida. Highest altitude, Ocean and lake beaches; Dixie Highway. Surrounded by some of the most exclusive family estates with historical associations. Only a few associates with highest credentials will be accepted. P 467 Times.

FOR SALE, ADJOINING 5TH AV. CORNER, in the midtown section, a strategic lot at a value of about $40 per square foot, compared to about $140 per square foot for the adjoining 5th Av. corner; the building will show a return on $25,000 cash investment with very good speculative possibilities. Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co., Inc., 14 Wall St. Telephone Rector 9040 Extension 3.

BROKER REPRESENTING ONE OF THE largest and best known real estate concerns in New York City will go to Florida (with or without Buick sedan) to act for those who wish to speculate in options on lots and acreage; 10 per cent. required on contract; buyer can accompany and select own attorney to handle cash and legal details; references exchanged. S 825 Times Downtown, or telephone Rector 1344.

ABOUT TO ERECT 60 PORTABLE GArages for commercial use with automobile accessories, gasoline and parking station on large corner plot situated on three streets; 15-year lease; low rent; wonderful opportunity for proper party who can devote exclusive time and references; $15,000 required. Don't reply unless you can meet all requirements. A. G., 294 Times.

WE HAVE INVESTED $50,000 AND HAVE perfected an ALTERNATING CURRENT RADIO SET that operates without batteries. Are now in production on a limited quantity. Require additional $150,000 working capital for large production. Wanted, investors to make up this amount in units of $5,000 and upward. 49 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

CAPITAL WANTED FOR ELECTRICAL displays; $10,000 to $20,000 for ground floor proposition which has shown enormous profits; capital to be used in developing sales in this and foreign countries; a market has been created for this product in the leading shops, hotels, theatres and homes. Address C. W., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTY with $3,500 to obtain interest nationally known theatrical organization, presenting in the leading cities one of last season's Broadway successes; best references required and given; interview only by appointment. P 488 Times.

HAVE WONDERFUL GENERAL MERchandise location; can easily sell $50,000 ready-to-wear garments, furnishings and shoes from September-January; seek manufacturer or wholesaler to back me with plenty cheap merchandise. Write Box 904, Rocky Mount, N. C.

LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY DEsires representation New Jersey cities; business man with sales ability and $1,500 to invest will be considered; large, permanent returns; references exchanged; give phone. F 256 Times.

ASSOCIATE IN ESTABLISHED TURKISH and medicated bath proposition, showing very profitable possibilities; have plant, central location; need some money to extend. Lou Grant, Schwab, P. O. Box 130, Madison Square Branch.

BACKER WITH $4,000 TO MANUFACTURE small stamped metal specialty appealing to users of radio and electrical apparatus; unlimited field, no competition; good proposition for party posted along these lines, no others desired. P 498 Times.

EXECUTIVE SOUGHT FOR CONSERVAtive financial publication with profitable possibilities; investment required to cover his own activities in building circulation or advertising. G 123 Times.

MEN WANTED, CAPABLE, WHO ARE INterested in the orange drink business, with $5,000 to $10,000 capital; unusual opportunity. Apply all week, 9 to 11, Lebros Orange Drink Corporation, 656 Broadway.

ONE-HALF INTEREST CAN BE PURchased in department store; largest Carpet store on coast city; store well known, with best reputation; will sell my interest at a big sacrifice. Z 2001 Times Annex.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AGGRESsive young man to secure active interest in theatrical producing firm; $2,000 to $5,000 investment required; references exchanged. H 451 Times.

MAN WITH MANY YEARS' PRACTICAL experience in photo supplies wants partner with $10,000-$15,000 capital to establish store. Will also carry radio and sporting goods supplies. S 818 Times Downtown.

$10,000 LOAN ON PATENT, CASH VALUE $50,000; object purchase and sale of extensively manufactured product that patent will completely monopolize. Z 2053 Times Annex.

STATE DISTRIBUTORS FOR NEW NON-competitive patented machines for vending nationally required article; must be prepared to invest $10,000; investment secured; references exchanged; give phone. H 129 Times.

JOIN OUR FLORIDA REALTY SYNDIcate. We will control two articles promising large profits; manager's position open; unlimited opportunities. Florida realty investments. P 492 Times.

DISTRICT MANAGER TO OPERATE AND collect money from vending machines, $1,500 required; investment secured; large, permanent returns; references exchanged; give phone. K 362 Times.

EXPERIENCED BEAUTY PARLOR SPEcialist with some money wanted to associate in enterprise on 42d St., near Broadway; very large space, long lease. Schwab, P. O. Box 130, Madison Square Branch.

AN OPPORTUNITY EXISTS FOR THE right man with $10,000 or more to invest in an established business doing a national business; negotiations must be held confidential. K 345 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENgage in producing and marketing meritorious patented article; small capital; royalty basis. H 408 Times.

RESPONSIBLE PARTNER, ERECTION apartment house; must control capital; loan covers entire operation; large profit assured. H 101 Times.

BUILDER, WIDE EXPERIENCE, SPECUlative and contract operations, lofts, apartments, theatres, alterations; wants financial associate. V 237 Times.

MAN WITH $3,000 TO INVEST IN AN established health studio on a 50-50 basis; physical culturist or masseur preferred. Call at Schwartz Health Studio, 255 West 40th St.

$10,000; JOIN SYNDICATE OF LIVE DEvelopers building an entire city; fireproof, quakeproof, windproof; principals only. P 491 Times.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH AT LEAST $5,000 to invest; will only consider a man who has had experience in the office furniture business. Y 908 Times Downtown.

PARTNER, EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, $5,000 to $10,000 for expansion, established decorative flower business; references. H 539 Times.

TO MANUFACTURE AND MARKET BABY bed; something new; mother's greatest invention. W. L. S., 285 West 40th St., New York.

PARTNER OR PARTY FOR GOOD PAYING textile business with about $10,000 wanted by an honest, hard-working mechanic. Box 591, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

MANUFACTURER WANTED TO FINANCE automatic hot water heater on royalty basis, or sell outright. Y 2454 Times Annex.

BUSINESS PARTNER DESIRED, WITH $25,000 to $35,000, for expanding well established firm; sound reference. G 108 Times.

BUILDER CAN USE A MAN WITH $5,000; investment secured. H 419 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A REPUTABLE PARTY WANTED with capital of $50,000 to $100,000 to invest in a highly profitable, legitimate business, which we can satisfy those interested is an assured success; not a promotion, but a solid money making business, back of which are organizations and men of the highest type; therefore none but applicants of the highest repute will be considered. Communicate with Picard, Bradner & Brown, Inc., 16 West 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—ASSOCIATE, GOOD OUTSIDE selling experience and about $5,000 to $10,000 capital to expand sales and advertising for established specialty selling through agents and mail order. Every dollar spent on advertising has brought in four. For right man have splendid opportunity to grow with us and share in profits of patented products with no real competition and good repeat sales. W 332 Times.

$25,000 NEEDED IMMEDIATELY TO PURchase retiring employer's interest in long established enterprise. Advertiser has successfully managed this concern for 9 years. During this period has done $4,000,000 cash business. Opportunity offers salary, interest and security to man or woman of integrity, ability. Has pleasant occupation. Prompt action essential. T 99 Times.

WANTED—A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE WHO can invest at least $25,000 and take actual interest with one of the most prominent firms in the line to establish a similar business in Palestine; we will invest an equal amount; only party who is capable and properly qualified and who can reside there considered; replies kept confidential. Z 2040 Times Annex.

HAVE YOU TEN TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND for Rochester manufacturing business? You can affiliate with live business men and be in on the control of perfected machine. Company has good assets, reliable; will stand rigid investigation; business established number of years. P. O. Box 628, Rochester, N. Y.

MIAMI, FLA.

Wanted, party to join well-known constructing engineer and group of reliable men to pool their money on profit-sharing basis, buying, selling land and constructing buildings; investment of $2,000 or more; large profits; first-class references; no brokers; chance to make big money. H 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN WITH $2,000-$3,000 TO INvest has opportunity to connect with a business of the highest type; proved success; assistant managership, with liberal salary, open; we want a clean-cut, progressive business man; bank and commercial references given and expected. 55 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

HAVE EXCLUSIVE AND SOLE SELLING rights for patented article entire East, 9 States; also sole export rights; no competition; every automobile owner wants it; very large profit; will take in partner with $5,000; only one-third required promptly; going business; thorough examination invited. B 812 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN (IRISH DESCENT), EXCELlent credentials, capital, experience, has option specialty manufacturing, mail order business; wants young associate, $3,000-$5,000; real estate security; apartment rentals assure substantial income. K 368 Times.

$10,000 NEEDED — GOING BUSINESS, steady money-making proposition; will stand strictest investigation; heavy business; must be taken care of this Fall; everything open and aboveboard. L 976 Times Downtown.

PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED MANUFACturing concern in New York City; $20,000 necessary; very good opportunity for right party; no brokers need apply. For further particulars write W 830 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED TO INCREASE ESTABlished standard outdoor advertising business, which pyramids profits yearly; will consider partner or organizing corporation opportunity. D 95 Times.

EXPERIENCED HOTEL MAN CAN BUY one hundred thousand dollar property for one-third of value for cash; desire honest partner with $20,000; experience not necessary; unusual opportunity. H 452 Times.

WELL-KNOWN PROPRIETARY REMEDY wants capital for advertising; will also consider partnership; established since 1912. B 99 Times.

WILL PAY HIGH INTEREST MONTHLY for loan of $8,000 for one year; mortgage on plant worth $30,000 given as security; principals only. W 207 Times.

CAPITAL FOR PAPER MFG. ENTERPRISE near New York; entire product sold; will return substantial profit; state amount available. Z 2062 Times Annex.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED FInancial man to join real estate exchange; possibilities unlimited; full investigation solicited. E 810 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OFFICE man with $10,000 join concern; possibilities unlimited; strictest investigation solicited. E 807 Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, BROADway musical comedy, opens September; interest offered. H 445 Times.

AN INVESTMENT OF $3,000 WILL GIVE active, silent interest in a modern undertaking concern. Z 2046 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER LADIES' NECKWEAR wants as partner salesman who can get results; moderate capital. B. B., 266 Times.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY OFfered individual with $25,000; fullest investigation. E 809 Times Downtown.

EXPERT CHEMIST WANTS PRIVATE INvestor, develop rubber substitute invention. P 485 Times.

PARTNER TO FINANCE NEW RADIO cone loud speaker. F 145 Times.

$10,000 FOR A PROPOSITION OF REAL merit; unlimited returns. P 496 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

PROMOTE ESTABLISHED CLIENTELE; wide experience all phases corporate organization, industrial plants; local projects of merit properly organized and successfully financed. G 140 Times.

HAVE CAR AND FEW THOUSAND DOLlars; been going to Florida since 1910; know every available spot; well acquainted in New York and Florida; legitimate business proposition. 31 N. Y. Times B'klyn Branch.

WE HAVE A CLIENT WHO IS INTERested in Florida land; must be high ground, no swamps. Send full particulars James T. Swan Co., Certified Public Accountants, 866 Broadway, New York.

LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS—COMpetent young executive, 26, adapted inside, outside routine, seeks connections requiring small investment with service; have auto. A 1220 Times Bronx.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT SEEKS connection where his services can be profitably employed; investment $1,000. H 85 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE WISHES TO invest $10,000, with services, established business; give details. M 985 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN WILL BUY OR INVEST IN established business; partnership or agency considered; $1,000 initial investment; give particulars for attention. G 97 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WILL PURCHASE active interest in a well established provision business or wholesale poultry business. F 530 Times.

GENTLEMAN OF MEANS AND EXECUtive ability seeks connection with firm or individual desiring European representation. H 365 Times.

GENERAL MANAGER, SALESMAN, fancy leather goods; open for proposition; state amount required; full particulars, confidential. G 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE EDUCATION, eight years' technical experience, has money to invest good going business. T 65 Times.

PRINTING PLANT—HAVE $20,000, WISH to purchase modern plant outright. M 805 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN HAS $5,000 WITH SERVICES for established firm, money as security; full particulars. Box 579, 1,393 Broadway.

C. P. A. HAS CLIENT WHO WILL INVEST up to $10,000 in established mail order business; write fully. B 364 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

MERCHANDISER-EXECUTIVE, UNUSUAL capabilities, experienced manufacturing, importing, retailing; presently managing well-known business, seeks reputable affiliation; possibility investment; 32; character; collegian. G 161 Times.

DOWNTOWN NEW YORK TRADING CONcern, with ample capital at its disposal, willing to finance legitimate transactions in steel products, machinery and kindred lines. S 832 Times Downtown.

$2,500—YOUNG MAN, SERVICES LIVE legitimate business only; references. B 346 Times.

ACCOUNTANT WITH SERVICES AND $1,000 seeks profitable going business. D 27 Times.

CORPORATIONS AND MANUFACTURERS, ample finance provided; must be meritorious. K 356 Times.

EXPERIENCED EXHIBITOR DESIRES TO purchase or lease one or several moving picture theatres; any location. F 494 Times.

Brokers.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED, FINANCED, reorganized, refinanced; also temporary, permanent loans.
COLONIAL INDUSTRIAL CO.,
11 East 42d. Murray Hill 8077. Dept. T.

SECURITY SELLING FORCE WANTS good industrial stock issue; can place entire facilities and organization at disposal of corporation; must stand investigation; full particulars. H 813 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL SEEKERS, BEFORE OFFERING your securities write us about our financing plan. S 804 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL FURNISHED QUICKLY through sale of securities; worthy enterprise only. R 346 Times.

NOTES, LOANS; 30 YEARS' BANKING EXperience. H. M. Black & Co., 55 Broadway.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WANT TO BUY JOBS OF TOILET goods and druggist sundries. Edgar E. Kahn, Inc., 20 West 22d St., New York City.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR HOTEL BY HOtel man, rental basis. L 158 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

PLANT COMPLETELY EQUIPPED TO manufacture disinfectants, insecticides and liquid soap; will make these products under your label or according your formula. P 496 Times.

SALESMAN WITH UNUSUAL SELLING and executive ability as asset and small investment seeks partnership with growing concern; know territories and merchandise. B 850 Times.

TWO YOUNG MEN, LEGAL TRAINING, leaving for Florida shortly, open for propositions relative to purchase and sale of realty; highest recommendations. W 424 Times.

LONDON FIRM OF BUYING AGENTS ARE open to buy, on exclusive agency terms, approved hardware or allied novelties, or to manufacture same on royalty. Replies mailed London. Z 2045 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE OPERATOR MAY ACQUIRE upon easy terms ten miles superb shore property; strikingly advantageous for exploitation; bank references asked and given. G 126 Times.

IF YOU HAVE $300 WILL START YOU IN new business, tremendous sales, should net you large salary weekly; experience unnecessary. Mechanical Machine Works, Baltimore, Md.

ENGINEER, LONG MANUFACTURING and sales experience, wants associate possessing equivalent experience, some capital, plus determination to quit working on salary. G 124 Times.

SALESMAN WITH NEW YORK OFFICE wants lines stationery, novelties, toys, leather goods, gift shop; large following; best trade references; will handle lines either jobbing or commission basis. K 351 Times.

BEST EQUIPPED JOB PRINTING PLANT printing salesman; good opportunity to establish yourself in business. L 969 Times Downtown.

DETROIT RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE open for reliable lines for Detroit and vicinity; commission basis; highest reference; will be in New York Aug. 5-7 personally. H 69 Times.

MAN, 30, FLUENT FRENCH, COLLEGE and local training, leaving Aug. 15, extended stay in France, would execute commissions, commercial or social. W 299 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, MACHINE DEsigner, technical advice, reports, workshop drawings. Edward Roberts, 135 East 45d. Murray Hill 8713.

RELIABLE MANUFACTURER WILL FInance or manufacture articles that retail for 10c; all offers seriously considered. R 458 Times.

DRESS HOUSE MAKING $25 TO $49.50 women's tailored dresses would like to hire space with some one in kindred line. Z 2038 Times Annex.

EXPORT TRAVELING SALESMAN, WELL connected; long experience Spanish, Portuguese speaking countries; open for engagement. G 177 Times.

LONG-ESTABLISHED OUT-OF-TOWN company wishes telephone representative; prefer construction engineer's office. Y 2422 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE broker, competent, successful, would like to associate with established office. H 113 Times.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENT, WIDE EXPErience, downtown office; seeks additional line; highest bank and commercial references. H 801 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT REAL HOME OF YOUR own on easy payments, or investment for profit, write to Roper Estate Building Co., Vineland, N. J.

SALESMAN ABILITY AND FOLLOWING for partnership in Russian Batik; no knowledge required. Box No. 52, 1204 St. James Bldg.

PARTNER, ESTABLISHED CONCERN, selling oil business to home owners, requires active partner; some cash. M 578 Times.

DISTRIBUTOR WITH LARGE ESTABlished trade, radio and battery dealers, desires connection with standard manufacturer. H 380 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO TOURS.

TO HEALTH SEEKERS,

HUNTERS—FISHERMEN.

Down the West Coast of Mexico, through the Sierra Madres. Under a clear blue sky, with pure dry air free from humidity. Patrons are offered all manner of diversion. Motoring, horseback trips, boating, hunting, fishing, tennis and golf away from the beaten trails of commerce.

Commodious Ranch Homestead, with good cuisine, modern dairy, kitchen garden is at the disposal of those physically unfit for strenuous exercise, where they may reside indefinitely.

Bi-yearly trips will leave Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, Mexico, Oct. 15 and Feb. 1, each year under experienced reliable guides, who give free instructions in riding, horsemanship, hunting and fishing where desired.

Elevation from 1,000 to 6,000 feet. The famous Medicinal Hot Springs, Aguas Calientes, which have effected many startling cures, are operated expressly for patrons of West Coast tours.

A special feature is the thrilling horseback trip, on gentle dependable cow ponies, into the Sierra Madre Mountains, visiting the old undisturbed Jesuit Missions and trails and centuries forgotten Spanish mines, hunting deer (white tail and mule), bear, wild turkeys, quail, grouse, coyotes, &c., and in Winter ducks and geese and a score of smaller game.

Special attendance and accommodations for ladies. The Gulf of California furnishes unequaled fishing, tuna, yellow tail, bass, &c., in all varieties. No snow, no cold days, no fogs, no Winter rains. Just a warm bright climate.

For particulars, apply to

THE MANAGEMENT,
WEST COAST TOURS, P. O. BOX 8,
HERMOSILLO, SONORA, MEXICO.

NEW YORK SALES.

Sales organization, firmly established, with New York office, is open for an additional line; have contract with leading jobbers and distributors in many trades; excellent connections with exporters and foreign buyers; thorough knowledge of export procedure; highest references given and required. Address our advertising agency, O. S. Tyson & Co., 16 East 41st St., New York.

DISTRICT SALES MANAGER.

Philadelphia Manufacturing Co., doing business throughout United States, wants man with executive ability to manage sales in Eastern New York State. Man selected must invest $2,000 in company. Investment fully secured. Give full particulars regarding self in first letter, stating age, past experience and reference. Personal interview will be arranged if you qualify. President, P. O. Box 105, Wilmington, Del.

DISTRIBUTORS.

An opportunity to make money on the exclusive sales rights of a commodity which has a tremendous sale. This commodity sold to Drug Stores by an unusual sales plan. The repeat orders are enormous. We need distributors everywhere. An investment of $250 to $500 in merchandise is required. Room 704, 79 Wall St., N. Y.

NOTICE, MANUFACTURERS!

Live selling agency, established 20 years on Pacific Coast, calling on all classes of trade, with following among jobbers and department stores, desires attractive novelty lines on commission, for territory west of Ohio including Denver, Col.; please describe line you wish to offer; all correspondence treated confidentially. 146 Times, 742 Market, San Francisco.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A woman with experience in the dressmaking line and a high-class clientele to buy an interest in a well-established and exclusive shop which desires to enlarge its patronage; all applications confidential. Address F 247 Times.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE!

What inducements can your town offer? We are producers of Radio equipment, manufactured independently, and are desirous of locating outside of New York City, anywhere east of the Mississippi River. Prefer smaller towns if shipping facilities are good. H 128 Times.

FLORIDA.

Townsite on Charlotte Harbor; popular-priced lots; local bank receives payments and issues deeds; desirable terms; maps and complete equipment furnished organization with established sales force. Room 902, 3 East 46th St.

EXECUTIVE, EXPERIENCED SALES AND advertising, to become general manager of close, young, progressive manufacturing corporation; product, patented automobile electrical device in big national demand; rigid inspection invited; investment $15,000 to $25,000. W 331 Times.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN IS OFFERED INterest in successful doll manufacturing business; must be able to take complete charge of sales particularly; past record must prove ability; write, giving detailed information. W 161 Times.

FACTORY ORGANIZATIONS LOOKING for locations having plenty of coal, natural gas, electrical power, water and excellent shipping facilities can obtain such valuable information from the McAlester Chamber of Commerce, McAlester, Okla.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—OUR MARVELOUS new camera takes and finishes pictures inside camera in one minute; exclusive territory. CROWN CAMERA CO., Dept. 950, Norwalk, Conn.

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE—FORTUNES BEing made; physician just returned from Florida, gives facts, business advice; returning will assist responsible parties or syndicate. Trafalgar 2178.

DOES FLORIDA INTEREST YOU? Sales organizer and counselor, leaving shortly to investigate marketing opportunities, will discuss cooperation; write fully. B 374 Times.

SALES MANAGER WANTED CAPABLE increasing established money-making novelty product, with unlimited possibilities; third interest for small consideration to one qualifying. H 153 Times.

WELL-EQUIPPED METAL CASTING AND plating plant open for additional work; reasonable. Art Finishing Works, 882 Canal.

MAIL ORDER NEWS, 500 5TH AV.; AUgust number explains how to conduct mail order business; copy 25c postpaid.

PARTNER ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE business, $7,000 required; must be first class salesman. H 117 Times.

PARTNER, REAL ESTATE, JAMAICA, L. I.; preferably some cash and auto. M 577 Times.

ATTORNEY, REPUTABLE, EXPERIENCED, seeks connection any legitimate enterprise. F 528 Times.

SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP

Every advertisement offered to The New York Times is subject to its censorship and must conform to The New York Times standards and its ideals of a newspaper's obligations to the public. A double precaution is exercised over Business Opportunities advertisements, in that each advertiser must present bank and business references, which are investigated before insertion of the announcement. Despite this care, misleading statements may elude censorship. The New York Times welcomes information regarding any questionable advertisement.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

MORE AND SAFER PROFITS.

Experienced legal adviser with business brains and constructive ability now available, at small monthly wage, to one more progressive business concern, as part time member of your own office staff. Interview and try-out will cost you nothing. Address Mr. Judge, care The Harry Porter Company, 270 Madison Av., New York City.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Licensed and bonded; requires the services of a man with personality and education to act as manager for inside and outside work. Investment of $1,500 required; character references essential. For interview write L 975 Times Downtown.

MEXICAN EXPORTS—WELL RECOMmended representative with long experience and residence in Mexico, thorough knowledge of markets and exportable goods, would consider acting as representative in this desirable field. Write Export, care of Boucher Cork Co., 845 West 40th St., New York.

BARGAIN BASEMENT, SCRANTON, PA., 20x62 feet for rent, best location on Lackawanna Av., four hundred block; eight year lease. Write for particulars to Max Schmier, Hotel Casey, Scranton, Pa.

AM LOOKING FOR SOME EXTRA HARD proposition which calls for energy, tact and perseverance, and my money, if necessary; am retired and keep myself busy solving other people's troubles; compensation gauged by result. Schwab, P. O. Box 130, Madison Square Branch.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCIES OFFERED IN Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Long Island and Westchester, by manufacturer of nationally-known product; whose repeat orders are steady; little capital required; our liberal terms of credit will start you in profitable business. C. V. A., 412 Times.

SPRAYING; DUCO, VARNISH, ENAMELS; commercial articles, quantity or job lots estimates furnished.
REED & SCHAFER,
16 East Fort Lee Road.
Hackensack 2039M. Bogota, N. J.

LATIN AMERICA BUSINESS—HIGH-CALIbre, competent, shrewd business man, expert Latin field, with over twenty years' experience in same, seeks connection with reputable firm; machinery line specialty. Address G. P. O., Box 93.

GENTLEMAN, 35 YEARS, 15 YEARS IN Japan, manager of a leading importing and exporting firm in Japan, machinery, textile and materials, who will in future reside in New York, wishes to join good firm interested in Far Eastern trade. B. D., 87 Times.

AUTO TRIP—SALESMAN STARTING AUG. 15, covering entire South, wants salesman or tourist share expenses; average 100 miles a day; no night traveling. Call 467 Broadway, New York, Room 216.

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE, headquarters San Francisco, covering California, Oregon, Washington; open for exclusive representation Eastern manufacturer. C. G., 219 Times.

HAVE FORTY PATENTS AND APPLICAtions involving large sums of money for infringement; good proposition for capitalist or high-grade patent attorney. 63 Times Brooklyn Branch.

SUCCESSFUL SUB-DIVIDER, DEVELOPer, shortly commence operations Miami, Florida, is anxious to meet men with necessary capital and integrity, similarly inclined, as partners. F. T., 53 Times.

ENGINEER, BUILDER, TWENTY YEARS, will settle in Florida; desires agency building or machinery specialty. Y 2408 Times Annex.

METAL ARTICLES, QUANTITY PRODUCtion; dies, stamping, assembling, economical manufacturing methods. Metal Craft Co., 306 East 40th. Caledonia 9139.

SALES EXECUTIVE NOW IN EAST SEEKing Pacific Coast; references exchanged. P 501 Times.

SALES MANAGER GOOD REPUTE HAVing luxurious offices 42d-5th Av. location desires bona fide proposition to promote through sales organization. W 435 Times.

FACTORY EXECUTIVE, EXPERT MEchanic, technical training, 20 years' experience, conscientious and energetic, desires responsible position. H 437 Times.

TEN MEN, APPOINT COUNTY DISTRIBUtors, east Mississippi; big chance right men; auto accessory; big possibilities. F 252 Times.

SO. CAL. SALESMAN WANTS NEW lines gents' furnishings; references. S. Schacket, 1,515 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal.

ADVERTISING MAN, SUCCESSFUL NAtional record, seeks part time connections; reasonable fees. Finkel, Concourse Building, Jersey City, N. J.

BUSINESS MAN, PROMOTER, TO MANage new patented device needed in almost every line. G 90 Times.

ENGINEER, DESIGNS, CONSTRUCTS special machinery; reasonable charges. Polachek, 70 Wall St.

ASSOCIATE REQUIRED, ROOMING PROPosition, Miami, Fla. Write George Miller, 10 East 43d.

ACCOUNTANT GOING TO FLORIDA INDEfinite period, will consider proposition. 1494 Times Fordham.

C. P. A. WILL HANDLE ACCOUNTING work on liberal royalty basis. W 221 Times.

MANUFACTURER TOILET SEAT SHIELDS, ext

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person inserting a fraudulent advertisement in The Times.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000

FOR SALE.

Garages.

GARAGE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, UNder construction, 21,000 feet, 2-story with runway; only $22,000 cash required; direct from builder. Harris Exchange, 4,046 Broadway. Wadsworth 5053.

GARAGE, 100x200; ONE FLOOR FILLED; only security. Garage, 80x100, two floors, $6,000, including $5,000 security. Crowe, Times Building.

GARAGES FOR SALE OR LEASE. Desirable locations, Bronx; brokers invited. SHAW & SANFORD. 253 East Burnside Av. Fordham 0600.

GARAGE BUSINESS, OVER $200,000 yearly; 2 houses; very large garage; several sales agencies; price for everything, $125,000. Burke Stone, Inc., 41 East 42d.

GARAGE, 50,000 FEET, WEST SIDE; LOW rent, direct from owner; security only. Garage Real Estate, 140 West 42d.

GARAGES—GOOD INVESTMENTS, ON security only. Munn Realty Exchange, 1,440 Broadway.

GARAGE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 25,000 feet; 120 cars; average $50; price $12,000; terms. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

GARAGE, BRONX, ONE FLOOR; CAPACity 100; storage $1,280; rent $700; $12,000; terms. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

GARAGES, ANY SIZE, ANYWHERE. Gaillard, 100 East 42d. Ashland 8714.

Patents.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR OUR GUIDE books and "Record of Invention Blank" before disclosing inventions; send model or sketch of your invention for our inspection and instructions free; terms reasonable; highest references; prompt attention. Victor J. Evans & Co., 1,007 Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Whitehall 5896. Main offices, 857 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS PROCURED FOR MECHANICAL, electrical, chemical inventions; recording mark and book free. W. T. Criswell, Attorney, Woolworth Building, New York Whitehall 5899.

INVENTION FOR SALE—IMPROVED EGG-timer, automatically lifts eggs from the water when boiled after a predetermined time; have working model. Address for particulars, 141 Madison St., Brooklyn.

I PROTECT YOUR INVENTIONS BY PATents; send sketch or model; satisfactory terms. Z. Herbert Polachek, Patent Attorney-Engineer, 79 Wall St. Telephone, Hanover 3862.

WILL SELL MY PATENTED CORSET AND rupture truss, one of the greatest inventions of the age; a protection before and after operation; men and women; can be made to measurement. Huettner, 1,270 2d Av.

VALUABLE PATENTS FOR SALE—ENgineer will sacrifice invention for immediate cash; $20,000 required. H 86 Times.

TWO NEW, MODERN CLEANING AND dyeing plants with trade, city and Newark, N. J. Address W 886 Times.

INVENTORS DON'T ONLY PATENT, HAVE ME PATENT AND PROTECT. Terms. McNair, 291 Broadway. Worth 9543.

Miscellaneous.

COTTON CONVERTING CORPORATION, retiring from business, offers for sale its franchises, sales and shipping room fixtures and office furniture, including valuable credit files; lease expires February, 1926, but may be renewed if prompt action is taken. Reply to W 904 Times Downtown or phone Worth 3801.

LONG ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE business, fully equipped, long lease; best location New York; excellent opportunity to acquire money-making proposition; little cash required; owner going South. H 447 Times.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR TWO lively stationery men; commercial and social stationery store off 5th Av.; established 10 years; good, live accounts; will sell at actual inventory price, no good will; cash required $5,000. W 835 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALES AGENCY, ESTABlished and profitable; $35,000 buys business and modern building; $10,000 cash; real investment; growing Long Island town; owner stays with purchaser till well acquainted. F 525 Times.

BUY FLORIDA LAND. Miami firm with New York representative offers full size lots, exceptional location, adjoining huge development, at $1,000 on easy terms. Write 42 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

FORD AGENCY FOR SALE, SPLENDID territory, good leases on show room and service station; other business compels owner to sell; will bear strictest investigation and will be sold on inventory; principals only. W. W., 1189 Times Harlem.

CHINA AND JAPAN. Import commission business for sale; good agencies; staple lines; long established; steady income assured; easy terms; responsible parties only. R. S., 189 Times.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING RIGHT IN U. S. and Canada is available of nationally advertised office appliance; $3,000 required; particulars at interview. L 921 Times Downtown.

MULTIGRAPHING, MIMEOGRAPHING, public stenographic office, employment agency. Well established; Grand Central district; partners retiring; terms. Box 110, 228 West 42d.

ELECTRIC INCUBATOR BUSINESS, established 12 years; patents, good will and assets sold outright; no liabilities; partner wishes to retire; sacrifice. 76 Greenwich St.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FUR BUSINESS; ON account of retiring will sell stock, fixtures and lease; fine location. For particulars apply Friedman, 86 Fort Washington Av. B 363 Times.

ESTABLISHED TECHNICAL JOURNAL for sale to settle estate; available for $15,000; gross income about $30,000 a year; terms cash. Harris-Dibble Company, 345 Madison Av., New York City.

SIGHT SEEING BUSINESS, TIMES Square; modern buses, showing substantial profits; investigation solicited; terms arranged; retiring. Crowe, Times Building.

RESTAURANT, CIGAR PRIVILEGE, FOR part; big business centre; must be investigated to be appreciated. E 608 Times Downtown.

A SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHED CARPET business, sell for $25,000; doing business $60,000 yearly; principals only. Call 106 East 125th.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, PUBLIC STEnographer, suitable one or two; profitable business, little capital required; well established. F 262 Times.

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE GOOD PAYing soda water route; wonderful opportunity for man able to drive auto; $2,000 required. W 239 Times.

LAKE GEORGE PROPERTY, SUITABLE for hotel, adult camp and country club; lease or sell; immediate possession. W. R. Slack, Hague, N. Y.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERY BUSINESS—MAchines and small inventory; possible lease-hold rights; will arrange for inspection and interview. Administratrix, C. S. 540 Times.

MOVING BUSINESS, LONG ESTABLISHED, three trucks kept busy; will sell for price of equipment. Write 1498 Times Fordham. Raymond 1548.

MOVING PICTURE, DANCING ESTABlishment, Coney Island; big capacity; long lease, reasonable rent; $10,000 required. H 614 Times Downtown.

CHILDREN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, JEWish, Westchester County; large house, large grounds; good income. 14 Times, 165 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FIRM, WELL KNOWN, Times Square; sell reasonable terms, or sublease; attractively furnished. S. R., 128 Times.

AUTO ACCESSORY, GAS STATION, PARKing space; established business on Merrick Road, L. I.; wonderful opportunity; part cash, terms. W 329 Times.

ESTABLISHED MULTIGRAPHING BUSIness for sale or partnership; big orders. K 259 Times.

BARGAIN—200 $5 FORD SHOCK ABSORBers at half price. K 356 Times.

FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS IN FLORIDA. A wholesale grocery business, located in the fastest growing section of Polk County, Florida, offered for sale. Net sales for the first six months this year approximate $300,000 and the net profits large. Because of real estate interests, the two partners wish to close out quickly. Fullest opportunity given for complete investigation. Price $40,000. To responsible parties, acceptable terms extended. Town in which business located, one of most beautiful in Florida. If sale is effected, railroad fare from and to New York deducted from purchase price. Z 2003 Times Annex.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN, entire business block in fashionable Long Island resort on the ocean; contains four stores, one nine-room house, the postoffice, two living apartments and two-car garage; two acres, 170-foot frontage on the main business street; price $20,000, on very easy terms; yearly income from rentals $2,760. Inquire Great South Bay Improvement Corporation, Oakdale, L. I., or Room 722, 41 East 42d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUnity, $8,000 buys established furniture business, betting large yearly returns in beautiful growing Long Island town, on South Shore; cost invoice price of stock $8,000, 1924 Overland truck ($700, value) goes free; cash required $5,000, balance monthly; owner will also sell his 7-room home at sacrifice. Great South Bay Improvement Corporation, Oakdale, L. I., or Room 722, 41 East 42d St., New York City.

FINE BAKERY, ONLY ONE IN TOWN OF 7,000, situated on Boston Post Road; well-established trade and growing daily; store, kitchen, supply room, room for tables; four-room apartment; all new equipment two months ago; reasonable to quick buyer; health of proprietress necessitates sale; take over lease of apartment and store; must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most delightful store in State. E. A. Georgi, 198 Post Road, Darien, Conn.

ADVERTISER, RETIRING FROM THIRTYfive year established food products business, will sell all or part; dock property, buildings, fixtures and good-will; everything unincumbered, present operators having made competency; $25,000 to $50,000 required; part may remain on mortgage; splendid opportunity for energetic, ambitious people; past profits can be doubled; special experience unnecessary; present owner will remain for period. W 184 Times.

Leases.

FOR RENT, STORES AND CONCESSIONS IN NEW $2,500,000 HOTEL. Eight stores are for rent in the $2,500,000 12-story building of Libby's Hotel and Russian Turkish Baths, now being completed at Delancey and Chrystie Sts.; also concessions for barber shop, bootblack parlor, billiard parlor, chiropodist, doctor's office, hat cleaning parlor, laundry, manicure parlor, medical baths, notary public, public stenographer, theatre ticket agency; wonderful opportunities in first great Jewish hotel on the east side. For plans, rents, &c., apply to Libby's Hotel Corporation, 14 Delancey St. Telephone Orchard 4113.

8,000 SQ. FT. FIREPROOF BLDG. at 21-25 West 144th St.; running water, electric light and power installed; ideal for wet wash laundry, storage, garage, repair shop. LONG TERMS. LOW RENT. MAKE OFFER. A. N. GITTERMAN, 12 EAST 44TH ST.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A milliner or designer with executive ability to rent fully equipped show room and workroom; must be able to furnish references and run business on own resources; shop located West 51st St.; millinery business having been conducted for over two years; write for appointment. K 358 Times.

WILL SUBLET LONG-TERM LEASE, FURnished apartment house, West 70s; apartments consist of two rooms each and bath; present owner cannot give personal attention required; splendid opportunity for right party; price $12,000. H 821 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS - OPERATORS, OPPORTUNITY, 64-year lease, Chelsea section, 4-story, 25x100; ripe for improvement with stores; finest renting section. Hidalgo-Lefkowitz, 25 West 42d.

WILL SELL 10-YEAR LEASE ON ATTRACtive corner store, suitable for drug or other business; location centre New York; rent reasonable. B 307 Times.

LONG LEASE FOR SALE—4-STORY CORner building and basement, heart of Philadelphia; exceptional opportunity. W 428 Times.

LEASE TERM OF YEARS THREE UPPER floors; six 2-room, bath apartments, completely furnished, modern improvements, to reliable party. L. Bilson Co. Bryant 6435.

BROADWAY, 3,899, CORNER 163D ST., choice light corner, large basement store; great future; $50 monthly.

RESTAURANT CONCESSION NEW apartment building for business women. Apply 308 West 30th.

BUSINESS SERVICE.

AN UNUSUAL MAIL ORDER OPPORTUnity reaching 40,000 of the best consumer buyers in the United States; the entire cost is only 1c. a name, including postage direct to the consumer. John H. Smith Publishing Corporation, 154 Nassau St., New York.

ONE CENT A PIECE, INCLUDING POSTage, addressing, mailing; written, illustrated and printed for 20,000 folders, 4 pages, $49. Wetmore Advertising, 108 East 19th St., New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2474.

WANT TO SELL ANYTHING? IDEAS IN colored dummies for ads, direct mail, posters, book covers; 3 designs, $25. Wetmore Advertising, 106 East 19th St., New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2474.

YOUR 25-WORD ADVERTISEMENT IN 134 nearby rural newspapers $5.80; list free. Shaw, 221A Northeast, Washington, D. C.

IF ANTHRACITE STRIKE—WHAT PRICE bituminous? and all about it; stamp for reply. Standard Coal Buyer's Service, 910 R. P. Building, Huntington, W. Va.

ADVERTISE, COUNTRY PAPERS; ALL publications; send for catalogue. Owl Agency, Times Building.

YOUR 25-WORD ADVERTISEMENT IN 56 New England newspapers, $2.60; list free. Shaw, 221-A Northeast, Washington, D. C.

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DEPARTMENT STORE BUSINESS BY MAIL. Reach 20,000 well-rated buyers for SEVEN-EIGHTHS (⅞) OF 1 CENT EACH.

For many years we have offered a complete Circularizing Service covering printing, artwork and every other detail, including POSTAGE. We will mail your individual circulars to 20,000 prominent general stores and department stores, for ⅞ of 1 cent each.

Our book, sent free upon request, outlines the newest ideas in selling by mail. Every manufacturer seeking new outlets and additional business will find this free book of great value. Send for your copy.

Firms interested in mail order business are invited to visit and inspect our plant.

SALES PRODUCING CIRCULAR CO., INC., 30 East 23d St., N. Y. C. Ashland 8232. Originators of ⅞ of a cent idea.

WE REACH 20,000 BUYERS FOR ⅞ OF 1 CENT EACH. 1% REPLIES MEANS 200 ORDERS. We write, print, mail your individual circular to 20,000 buyers, covering all expenses, even postage; furnish all ideas, copy, photos, cuts, art work, paper, printing, envelopes, addressing, mailing and postage. We give a complete service for ⅞ of 1 cent per circular, reaching only well-rated department and general stores; also specialize in printing and all forms direct-mail advertising. Write or call on us for information. SELECTIVE SELLING SERVICE, INC., 156 5th Av. Chelsea 5016-5017.

PRINTING—500 8-PAGE BOOKLETS, $15; 3½x6; 250 letterheads, envelopes, cards, $1.50 each; combination, $4; resort folders, catalogs, prospectus, certificates, bonds, circulars, labels; everything low. Call's Quick Print, 13 East 16th (Broadway-5th). Stuyvesant 9504.

IMPORTER—AMERICAN REPRESENTAtive of large German floor tile manufacturer desires to connect with prominent building supplies or tile concern having country-wide sales organization for distribution of exceptionally attractive, competitive floor tile specialty. S 797 Times Downtown.

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ADVERTISE ENTIRE COUNTRY. YOUR 24-WORD AD IN 30 RESULT-GETTING PAPERS, $5. Other excellent lists. Send for booklet. Benat, Inc., 228 West 42d. Chickering 6002.

FINANCING—LOANS.

LOANS FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION UP TO $5,000 WITHOUT COLLATERAL to merchants and business people, convenient payment plan. Private interview arranged. Telephone Ashland 1020. GRAMERCY FINANCE CORPORATION, A. Hollander, President, 12 West 28th St. Supervised by N. Y. State Banking Dept.

MONEY ADVANCED on outstanding accounts, trade acceptances, loans on machinery, merchandise in warehouse and other good collateral. COMMERCIAL TRADES CO., 147 4th Av., cor. 14th St. Stuyvesant 2809.

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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE PURCHASED ON NON-NOTIFICATION PLAN; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; LOWEST RATE, GENERAL COMMERCIAL FINANCING. CREDIT UTILITY CORPORATION, 270 MADISON AV. TEL. CALEDONIA 2700.

COMMERCIAL FINANCING. Advances on accounts and merchandise; consult our principals with your financial problems in strictest confidence. WORMSER & CO., 95 5th Av. Corner 17th St.

AUTO OWNERS—QUICK LOANS. CAR IN YOUR POSSESSION. LOANS MADE SAME DAY. STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Lowest rates. PEERLESS FINANCE CORPORATION, 250 West 57th St. Circle 7082-0827.

LOANS MADE ON ACCOUNTS RECEIVable, merchandise, real estate; temporary or permanent; confidential. COLONIAL INDUSTRIAL CO., 11 East 42d. Murray Hill 8977.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS FINANCED; liberal terms, lowest rates; confidential; quick service assured. MERCANTILE FACTORS CORPORATION, 212 5th Av. Ashland 9506.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES. Quick action, no red tape. BURTON FINANCE CORPORATION, 1,440 Broadway, N. Y. Room 1506. Bklyn. Branch 1,774A Pitkin Av. Dickens 8605.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE CAPITALIZED WITH OR WITHOUT NOTIFICATION TO CUSTOMERS. SOLAR FINANCE CORPORATION, 152 NASSAU. BEEKMEN 5586.

LOANS, RENT ASSIGNMENTS, MACHINery, printing plants, other collateral; brokers protected. Jack Cohn, 276 5th Av. Caledonia 9642-9641.

47 YEARS OF SERVICE. ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY. J. E. LEMON & CO. ESTABLISHED 1878. 478 8th Av. (29th St.). Tel. Lack. 8080-1.

LOANS ON MACHINERY, PRINTING plants, accounts receivable, real estate, &c.; brokers protected. Wlodaver, 175 5th Av. Ashland 7337.

AETNA FINANCE CO., 40 WEST 23D. Manufacturers, jobbers, financed; new plan; advances on accounts, merchandise. CASH. IMMEDIATE CASH.

LOANS MADE TO MERCHANTS ON EASY payment plan in amounts of $1,000 and upward. Box 1505, 1,440 Broadway.

MONEY FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION. Reorganization, Real Estate, Com'cial Paper. Phoenix Factors Corporation, 1,265 B'way.

LOANS—WE DISCOUNT NOTES, TRADE acceptances and your accounts receivable. Room 602A, 315 5th Av.

IF YOU NEED MONEY SEE HARRY H. OSHRIN, 1,476 Broadway, Suites 1114-1115.

CAPITAL FOR EXPANSION, RECEIVables, mortgages, collateral loans. Foote & Foote, 136 Liberty St., New York City.

SMALL BUSINESSES USE ROTHSCHILD, 1209 Tribune Building. Beekman 8510.

CREDENTIALS ARE REQUIRED

The New York Times requires from each advertiser under Business Opportunities three references, one a bank. If these are found satisfactory and the advertisements meet the standards of The Times, then the announcement is inserted. Although The Times uses every endeavor to prevent its readers from making unwise investments which may cause money loss, through an advertisement, it cannot be responsible for the statements of advertisers. Readers are urged to independently investigate propositions before concluding negotiations.

CUSTOMERS' EXODUS CUTS FOOD PRICES

Markets Overstocked as Result of Best Patrons Being on Vacation.

FRUITS IN ABUNDANCE

Heavy Supplies of Vegetables Also Received—Other News of Interest to the Housewife.

An abundance of fruits and vegetables at low prices last week was attributed by retail dealers to the fact that many of their best customers were away for the Summer, according to the weekly review of local food markets made public yesterday by Dr. Arthur E. Albrecht, director of the New York office of the State Department of Farms and Markets. The review follows:

"Supplies of cucumbers, tomatoes, cantaloupes, peaches and pears were abundant. The cucumbers sold mostly for 50 to 75 cents per bushel at wholesale, or at hardly enough to cover transportation charges.

New Jersey tomatoes were mostly of ordinary quality. At retail prices ranged from 10 to 15 cents a pound. Peaches were plentiful.

"Prices for crates of six four-quart baskets ranged from 50 cents to $1.25. Georgia and North Carolina Elbertas, the yellow, freestone variety, sold on Friday at $1.35 to $2.50 per crate. Belles, the white freestone, sold at $1.25 to $2 per crate of six four-quart baskets. At retail some low-priced markets featured peaches at 24 for 25 cents.

"California Bartlett pears were also plentiful. At retail prices were generally 8 for 10 cents. Maryland and Delaware are becoming a factor in the cantaloupe supply of this city. Supplies, however, came mostly from the West. Prices at wholesale continued low. At retail prices varied from 5 cents each to two for 25 cents. Apples were in abundant supply. The quality has been mostly poor.

"Beans and peas continue low, with prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents a pound, retail."

The following table by the State Department of Farms and Markets shows wholesale prices on Friday and the corresponding date last year:

	1924.		1925.	
Cherries, per 4-quart basket—				
Red sours	$.45@$.50	$	.65@$	.75
Red and black sweet	1.35@	1.50	.75@	1.15
Raspberries, per qt.	.12@	.20	.12@	.20
Red currants, per qt.	.07@	.10	.12@	.16
Carrots, near by, per bunch	.02@	.03	.01½@	.02½
Celery, bunched, dozen stalks, large	.50@	.65	.50@	.65
Corn, L. I., per ear	.01½@	.03	.01½@	.02½
Lettuce, per crate	.75@	1.75	.75@	2.25
Peas, up-State, best, per bushel basket	1.50@	2.50	1.75@	2.00
Potatoes, L. I., No. 3 Cobblers, per bbl.	2.00@	3.25	5.00@	6.25
Rhubarb, per bunch	.01½@	.02	.01½@	.02½
Spinach, Savoy, L. I., per bushel crate	2.50@	3.00	1.00@	1.75
Eggs, near by hennery whites, average extras, per dozen	.43@	.45	.46@	.49
Eggs, Pac. C., whites, extras, per dozen	.41@	.43	.46@	.48
Butter, cream, salted, higher score, pound	.38½@	.39	.43½@	.44
Country-dressed veal, choice, per pound	.15@	.18		.18
Dressed fowls, per lb.	.22@	.28	.80@	.81
Dressed broil., per lb.	.30@	.40	.25@	.30
Dressed L. I. ducks, per pound	.22		.23	
Honey, clover, white, extracted, per lb.	.11@	.12½	.12@	.13
Honey, buckwheat, extracted, per lb.	.08½@	.10	.10@	.10½

Egg prices are higher than a year ago. On Friday near-by hennery white eggs brought 42 to 49 cents per dozen, or about 4 cents more than a year ago. Butter is also about 5 cents higher than a year ago. The best butter sold at 43½ to 44 cents per pound, wholesale, on Friday.

ALBERTA TURNS TO POULTRY

Province Now Exports Chickens and Eggs It Once Imported.

The Province of Alberta, formerly devoted mainly to raising grain, has taken to mixed farming and now exports poultry products which it once imported, according to information furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is estimated that in 1924 Alberta farmers gathered more than 29,000,000 eggs, valued at $5,706,000, and produced 5,200,000 pounds of live and dressed poultry, worth $3,120,000.

"The showing is largely due to the activities of the Provincial Cooperative Marketing Service, which has functioned for the past five years," the statement says, "whose campaign for intensive poultry-raising brought a ready response, evidenced by a substantial increase each year in the poultry on Alberta farms. The number of chickens in 1921 was 4,963,565. This jumped to 5,422,139 in 1922, to 6,630,163 in 1923, and in 1924 the high mark of 7,214,819 was reached.

"In 1920 the marketing service handled only 72,289 dozen eggs and 46,424 pounds of poultry, while the output last year was 535,800 dozen eggs and 750,198 pounds of poultry. Until the end of 1923 practically all the poultry products of the Province were marketed at home and in the neighboring Provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Later the cooperative service, in seeking new markets, made a trial shipment of fresh eggs to the United Kingdom by way of Vancouver and the Panama Canal. Since then consignments have been sent abroad more or less regularly. The British market took 60,000 cases of fresh eggs last year."

PREACHERS' SONS ORGANIZE

Committee is Appointed to Form New Society.

At a luncheon at the Bankers' Club on Friday steps were taken for the organization of a society of the sons of Methodist preachers. A temporary organization committee was appointed, consisting of William M. Lybrand of Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery; W. H. Johns of the George Batten Advertising Agency; Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney; Fletcher H. Montgomery, President of the Knox Hat Company; James Melvin Lee, Director of the Department of Journalism, New York University; Paul H. Helms, Secretary of the Ward Baking Company; William Seaver Woods, Editor of The Literary Digest; Frank C. Bray of the Near East Relief; Ivy L. Lee, Adviser in Public Relations; William P. Beazell, Assistant Managing Editor of The New York World; Eric North of the Methodist Board of Publications.

The secretary of the committee is Paul H. Helms of 512 Fifth Avenue.

Carries Rural Mail by Airplane.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1. (AP)—What was said to be the first rural delivery of United States mail by airplane in the country was made today by Lieutenant Robert S. Fogg, son-in-law of Postmaster William D. Chandler of Concord, when letters and papers were carried to the Summer colonies on the North Shore of Winnipesaukee Lake. The delivery was made under a contract with the Post Office Department, signed yesterday and covering the period from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Only letters and newspapers are to be carried on the route of forty-three miles.

SCORES 'YELLOW' JOURNALS

Pastor Says They, Not Yellow Races Are Our Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

STONY BROOK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Rev. Harmon McQuilkin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., attended a Summer conference of foreign missionaries here, said that the "real yellow peril" threatening America was not Japan or China, but "the yellow newspapers and politicians." "There is no need for the United States to fear a war with Japan," he said, "if we treat the Japanese people with common justice and courtesy. Such a war, growing out of absolute insult and instigated by ambitious or impulsive elements would be a crime against civilization and a black shame on America.

"My ten years' residence in California, where I was in close association with a large colony of Japanese, has convinced me that they are an industrious, intelligent and law-abiding people, constantly seeking to improve their stock of knowledge, and unusually able to do so. The real source of the hostility against the Japanese in California is their superiority in making land that a native farmer would not work on fertile and productive. The passage of the California alien law, two years ago, forbidding the rental of land to the Japanese, ruined the greatest farming syndicate in the country. Our immigration laws should be free from unjust discrimination."

FIND REVOLUTION RELICS.

Bullets and Part of a Hessian Helmet in N. Y. U. Grounds.

The historical setting of the New York University grounds on University Heights has again been emphasized by the discovery of some half-dozen musket balls, and a tip of what is believed to be a Hessian helmet, on the site of Battery Hill, which was Fort No. 8, a British stronghold, overlooking the Harlem River, during the American Revolution.

While digging an extra foundation to house the concrete support of the Lipton mast, which was donated to the university by Sir Thomas Lipton, workmen unearthed Friday part of the relics of Revolutionary days. The other relics were dug up near the same site, with the placement of the Founders Monument at the foot of Battery Hill.

Fort No. 8 was one of a series of eleven forts, some built by the Americans and some by the British, which ran along the northerly line of New York in what is now the Bronx. New York was then only a city of 25,000. Fort No. 8 was the southerly fort of this chain and was, because of its advantageous position above the Harlem River, used to protect the crossing of the British troops over the river from what is now University Heights, to a cove still known as Sherman Creek. The centre of the fort was approximately where the Lipton mast has been erected.

AMERICANS IN BADEN-BADEN

More of Them Are There Than All Other Foreigners.

BERLIN, Aug. 1 ((AP).—Germany's most beautiful and fashionable health resort, Baden-Baden, in the Black Forest, has become a veritable American colony. Lord Mayor Reinhard Flesser says that 95 per cent. of the frequenters of the resort's medicinal baths and drinkers of its health-restoring waters are foreigners, of whom at least 75 per cent. are Americans.

Hotels, shops and private homes and automobiles display more American flags than German. On the streets "American" is heard quite as much as the native language. According to Dr. Hans Waag, manager of Baden-Baden's theatres, Americans patronize the productions liberally, even though the plays and operas are in German, as they are anxious to learn more German.

From Aug. 14 to 30 there is to be a series of Mozart performances, directed by Josef Stransky of New York. Baden-Baden accommodates 80,000 guests a year.

It is interesting to recall that Mayor Flesser is an honorary citizen of New York and was the first German official to be received after the war by President Harding.

CHURCH HAS VALUABLE ART

Priest Thinks Painting of Christ is of Byzantine Period.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 1 (AP)—The Rev. J. J. Hartman, chaplain of St. Anthony's orphanage, has made what he believes to be one of the most important art discoveries of America or Europe in recent years, a life-size painting of Christ, in a Catholic mission church at the Indian pueblo of Isleta, near here.

Father Hartman has seen the most noted paintings of Christ in many parts of the world, and he considers the work in the mission church the most perfect he has studied. The picture is partly in relief, and the color harmony is remarkable.

He believes the painting to be of the Byzantine era, preceding any of the European schools. The name of the artist is not known here. Father Hartman is of the opinion that the painting was brought to the Isleta mission by early padres who accompanied Spanish conquistadores on their trips of conquest through New Mexico. The mission church is about 300 years old.

The picture has been removed from the church temporarily because of its great value, until permanent arrangements for its safe keeping can be made.

FIND NIGHT FLYING GOOD.

Army Planes Testing Mail Airways Follow Beacons Easily.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP).—The pilots of the six army pursuit planes who have been testing the availability of the lighted mail airways for military and general use found it easier to follow the beacons at night than to pick out their path by maps in the daytime, Major T. G. Lanphier, in command, said today, just before the planes took off at 11:15 A. M. for Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., on the last leg of the test flight.

"This is the first time so many planes have flown together by night," said Major Lanphier. "Much of the way there was no moon. Our experience demonstrates that the lighted airways can be readily followed by fliers not familiar with the route.

"The only difficulties we experienced came after daybreak, first when one plane went down because of motor trouble after we passed Omaha, and later when we encountered a fog bank over the Mississippi River.

"Our hop from Cheyenne to Omaha was by night, and we left Omaha at 3 o'clock in the morning. There was no moon. The test was eminently satisfactory."

SOVIET BANS SAO PAULO.

Decides to Forbid Russian Emigration to Brazilian State.

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Soviet Council of Labor and Defense, after an investigation of conditions in the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo, has decided to forbid the emigration of Soviet citizens to Sao Paulo.

Investigations made by the Council are alleged to have revealed that terms of agreements offered to Russian emigrants are unfavorable to them. Climatic conditions in Sao Paulo are said to be unhealthy, while the working day lasts from sunrise to sunset.

Another reason given for the decision is the absence of any official representative of the Soviet in Brazil to whom workmen could look for redress.

FINDS OUR LIQUOR NOT SO BAD, REALLY

Mr. Aloysius Mingledew, En Route to South Seas, Is Jolly Well Astounded.

IS A TEETOTALER HIMSELF

London Merchant Never Touches More Than a Gallon of Ale and a Quart of Scotch a Day.

Aloysius Mingledew, the gum arabic merchant from Crutched Friars, London, who arrived recently on the Red Star liner Belgenland, said yesterday before starting on his journey to the South Sea Islands via Vancouver, B. C. that he had been agreeably surprised at the good quality of the whisky he had drunk during his stay in New York.

"Before leaving London," continued the gum merchant, "I was told that the liquor sold by the bootleggers here meant sudden death or the madhouse. I have found it to be more mellow and better than the whisky one gets over the bars of the public houses in London, Manchester, Liverpool or Glasgow.

"Prohibition did not really mean anything to me because I am practically a teetotaller," he added.

"What does that mean exactly?" he was asked by the reporter.

"Well, you see, my father and my four brothers, who were three hundred pounders and over, six feet three in their bare feet, were all heavy drinkers, and I had to limit myself to a gallon of ale and a bottle of Scotch whisky a day. Some member of the firm had to look after the business."

Mr. Mingledew spoke seriously, as a person who prided himself upon his abstemiousness.

"My mother was a Pingley," he continued, "and her men folks were regarded as good topers in the old town of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, where they came from. Two or three bottles of old port after dinner was about the form of the Pingley men, from what I have been told.

"During the Napoleonic wars every small town had its corps of volunteers who were ready at a moment's notice to turn out and fight if the enemy across the Channel landed on their shore. On Aug. 13, 1813, the Market Deeping Volunteers, fifty-four of them, sat down to dinner at 4 P. M. in the dining room of the Bull Inn and did themselves well. The bill for the liquors served to them included 126 bottles of port, 48 bottles of sherry, 64 bowls of punch, 20 bowls of negus and ale and porter ad lib. At 10 o'clock the volunteers retire to sleep in the great, old-fashioned mahogany four-poster bedsteads and rose in good time next morning quite refreshed and ready for the day's work, which they always started with a gallon of good ale. I remember my great uncle, Ben Pingley, having to testify in a police court case, in which he stated that the defendants had drunk about four quarts of ale each.

"The Magistrate looked rather amazed and said to my uncle: 'Ben, I think you must mean glasses.' He replied cheerily, 'No, your Worship, I mean four quarts—a gallon of ale—bless your soul, not enough to cover your boots.'"

Mr. Mingledew said he had enjoyed his stay in New York very much. There was no good beer to be had, but he would make up for that when he arrived in Canada, he added.

First Divorce is Granted in Spain.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The first divorce in Spain was granted today to Baron and Baroness de Velasco, whose marriage was annulled by the authorities. The Faculty conceded to each the right to remarry.

BLAMES FLY FOR BLACKLEG.

Minnesota Expert Says Insect Spreads Potato Disease.

HALLOCK, Minn., Aug. 1 (AP).—A fly resembling the house fly, though somewhat smaller, is responsible for the spread of blackleg, a plant disease that causes considerable loss to potato growers, Dr. J. G. Leach, plant disease specialist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experimental Station, has discovered after three years' research, he announced today.

The fly, Dr. Leach said, is the parent of the seed corn maggot. He believes his discovery will point the way to measures for elimination in large part of the disease.

Hitherto plant scientists have believed that blackleg was spread through diseased seed potatoes only, Dr. Leach said, and the fight against it has been waged by the treatment of seed.

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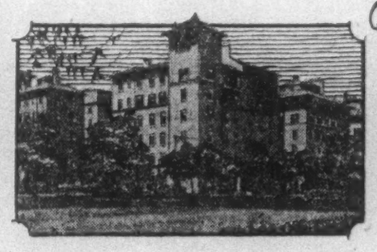
OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS.
Near "L" and Broadway Subway Station.
PHONE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 2300.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE MARKET.

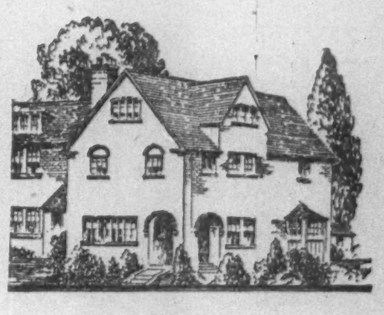
Purchasing agents will find a helpful directory of imported merchandise offered in The New York Times Business Page each Wednesday under the classification "Foreign Merchandise Market."—Advt.

A New York City Home at Jackson Heights



THE TOWERS GARDEN APARTMENTS are the highest type of fireproof, detached, elevator apartment buildings in the most carefully restricted residential section of New York City. Each apartment overlooks a landscaped garden and parked street. Terms of purchase of a Towers Garden Apartment of either 6 or 7 rooms and 3 baths under the Jackson Heights Plan of 100% Cooperative Ownership arranged to meet individual conditions.

NEW ENGLISH GARDEN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, just completed at Jackson Heights, with their red brick facades, tall chimneys, high pitched slate roofs and dormer windows, are suggestive of the quaint charm of some rural English village. Their interiors are just as unusual and home-like as their exteriors are inviting, with a room arrangement that assures effective placing of furniture. Prices from $20,500 to $28,500 with detached garages. Houses completely equipped. Ample allowance for decorations. Liberal terms arranged. Service Agreement relieves owners of care of furnaces, lawns, snow removal, etc.



Vista of Spanish Garden

THE SPAN

VIRGINIA FLAVOR ALONG WATERFRONT

Darkies and Piles of Watermelons Remind Southerners of Old Dominion.

SHOW COASTWISE TRADE

Negro Mariners and Culinary Attaches Have Headquarters in Little-Known Street.

By ERNEST HARVIER.

Imagine, if you can—and will—a watermelon slice of old Virginia right at the waterfront of New York, with negroes winging by day and banjos strumming by night. Where West Street seems to be widest the observant wayfarer may observe negroes of both sexes and heaps of watermelons as green outside as they are red within beside the shed of Pier 25. For this is the height of the watermelon season.

The focus of the small Virginia patch on west side New York is what is known somewhat grandiloquently as the Mariners, Cooks, Stewards, Head and Side Waiters' Association, which is located at 105 North Moore Street and has been there for seventeen years. The propensity of most negro people is to use long words and elaborate titles. The mariners, stewards, head waiters and side waiters are employes of lower Atlantic coastwise ships running to Savannah, Norfolk, Charleston, Jacksonville, Brunswick and other Southern ports.

There probably are many New Yorkers who do not know where North Moore Street is, though it enjoys the unique distinction of being the birthplace of the only Vice President of the United States, prior to the incumbency of Theodore Roosevelt, who was a native of New York City.

If you are traveling on the west side elevated southbound and have passed York Street, you will see a thoroughfare to the right having the outlines of a pitchfork. The south side of this street is called North Moore and the north side Beach Street. North Moore Street ends at Pier 25 and Beach Street at Pier 26, the two being occupied by the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Colonel Moore was a New York merchant and the owner of much land on the extreme lower east side near what is known now as Old Slip. He is reputed to have built the first wharf on the Manhattan shore line. A small street, unknown to a great majority of New Yorkers, was named after him. It runs from 36 Pearl Street to South Street, facing the East River. A succeeding generation, further honoring him, called a small street running from West Broadway to the North River North Moore Street, to distinguish it from the original Moore Street.

The old Lispenard farm covered a good share of this section between Chambers and Canal Streets. A thoroughfare was cut through it to the river, and as a mark of distinction for the Lispenard family it was named after Paul Bache, who married a daughter of Anthony Lispenard. But some early New Yorkers were not very strong on spelling, and called the new path Beach Street, a name that stuck.

Reminders of "Ole Virginny."

The constant stream of business between New York and Virginia ports, the steady travel of negroes to and fro, and the need of employes on the ships of the various lines to the south keep busy the members of the Mariners, Cooks, Stewards, Head and Side Waiters' Association and tend to make the river front at North Moore and Beach Streets a sort of clearing house for Virginians here. There are about 35,000 of them, of whom 25,000 are residents of Manhattan.

On a hot day when the flags and pennants of ships in dock are motionless, the heaps of watermelons piled up at the piers at this point arouse covetous longings in the breasts of the associated mariners, stewards, head waiters and side waiters.

Norfolk is the chief port for shipment of watermelons. The cost to the Southern farmer of raising an acre of watermelons is $50. He pays $15 to a negro helper; the mule represents $10. Seed cost 50 cents, fertilizer averages $15 and land cost, taxes and fencing $8 more. The watermelon season is a brief one.

What is known as The Virginians, a social organization of natives of that State resident in this city, was established in 1889 and had on the first of this year 239 members. Perhaps the best known of native-born Virginians in public and professional life here is Howard R. Bayne, who has been active in civic affairs on Staten Island for a great many years and was twice State Senator from the district which includes Richmond Borough.

NAMES OF 30,000 INCOME TAXPAYERS

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75 Per Cent. of Guests From Times Advertisement

THE PONTIAC
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July 28, 1925.

The New York Times:

Please discontinue our advertisement in the Sunday edition of The New York Times as we are hopelessly overbooked, both in our hotel and adjoining cottages. Not less than 75% of our new guests came to us through our advertisement in The Times.

A. DeLancey Neal.

CROWD SEES STABBING.

Hotel Grencourt Manager Critically Wounded—Suspect Arrested.

A fist fight that ended in the stabbing of one contestant attracted a large crowd last night outside the Hotel Grencourt, 200 West Fiftieth Street, near Broadway. Lawrence Brophy, manager of the hotel, was the man stabbed. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital with a three-inch wound under the heart. He is in a critical condition.

Policemen attracted by the shouts of the onlookers arrested William Bowers, who gave his address as a Turkish bath at St. Nicholas Avenue and 113th Street. He was charged with the stabbing. Detectives said they found in his pocket the pearl-handled knife with which the stabbing was done.

Bowers, according to the police, formerly lived in the hotel and left when he had some trouble with the manager. He came back last night to get some property and Brophy ordered him out. Blows were struck in the lobby and the battle moved to the sidewalk, with the manager as the aggressor. In the midst of the fight, the police said, Bowers drew the knife and drove it into Brophy's body. The police said Bowers was recently released on bail on a charge of violating the Harrison Drug act. He said he was a newspaper man connected with the Compton Press in Chicago before he came here a year ago.

JERSEY HAYMAKERS MEET.

Elect Charles P. Keener of Camden Their Chief.

WILDWOOD, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP).—The thirty-second annual convention of Haymakers, a degree of the Improved Order of Red Men, elected Charles P. Keener of Camden State Chief Haymaker today. Next year's convention will be held at Camden. At the Wildwood High School auditorium, where today's meeting was held, there were 1,925 delegates representing eighty-seven associations.

Complimentary resolutions were presented to Alfred Haly of Phillipsburg, who retires after twenty-seven years' service as State Secretary, and to Clark Cole of Phillipsburg, retiring after twenty-three years as State Treasurer.

New officials are John P. McCoy, Trenton, Vice Chief Haymaker; Christian Scheurer, Jersey City, State Secretary; Horace L. Pierce, Camden, State Treasurer; Frank Thomas of Moorestown, Frank McCoy of Camden, Charles C. Aiken of Moorestown, State Trustees; Charles P. Keener of Camden, B. O. Newcombe of Port Norris and Horace L. Pierce of Camden, State representatives.

Famous Old Manuscript Found.

LENINGRAD, July 13 (AP).—An old manuscript discovered in the archives of the Leningrad library is claimed by the Academy of Science to be the original manuscript of the famous Oriental tales "A Thousand and One Nights." As early as the fifteenth century it was believed that this manuscript had been destroyed. This rare find has now been incorporated in the Russian National Museum of Moscow.

BULLET-RIDDEN BODY OF CABARET MAN FOUND

Wife Says 'Two Policemen' Took Him From Home 'Under Arrest'—Thrown Into River.

The body of a man was found yesterday in the Harlem River and identified last night in the Fordham Morgue as that of Mitchell Ciaccio, 34 years old, a chauffeur, of 26 Convent Avenue, the Bronx. Three bullet holes in his body and the story of his wife, Minnie, that he left home last Sunday with two men she believed to be policemen are the only clues the police have to show how he met death.

Mrs. Ciaccio, who was taken to the Bathgate Avenue Station in the Bronx for questioning, told the police her husband was once manager of a cabaret. The two men she said came to their home and spoke for a while with her husband, who told her he had to go away with them. This, she added, led her to believe he was under arrest.

On the body was a watch which bore the inscription, "Presented to Robert T. Arnstein Dec. 25, 1915." According to Captain John Duane, in charge of detectives in the Bronx, the watch was lost by the owner a year ago at Coney Island.

Girl Aphasia Victim Identified.

Coming out of a daze in which she had been unable to say who she was, a woman detained in Bellevue Hospital said yesterday she was Tephany Lauter, 23 years old, of 245 East Seventy-second Street and that she had come here nine days ago from New Orleans. She was found Wednesday night wandering dazed in front of the shop windows at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

Dry Law Violator Gets a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—Jason Campbell was sentenced to one year in State's prison by Judge Shay in the Court of Common Pleas here today following a raid on Campbell's home in which two stills and a quantity of mash were found. It was the second time within a year that Campbell's place had been raided.

PRAY FOR NON-UNION MEN.

350 Greenwood (Ark.) Women Act in Behalf of Union Strikers.

GREENWOOD, Ark., Aug. 1 (AP).—Marching by pairs around the public square, 350 women, the wives and sympathizers of union miners who have been on strike since the Greenwood Coal Company began "open shop" operations recently, assembled on the court house lawn today to invoke Divine guidance to "show the non-union workers the right way and direct them to work union" and "unite us all."

The prayer meeting lasted an hour. The women formed in line again, led by Gomer Jones, Vice President of District 21, United Mine Workers, and marched to the property of the Greenwood Coal Company. When they were told advancement upon the property would be in violation of an injunction, granted the company by Chancellor Bourland to prevent interference with its operation, they withdrew and dispersed.

Jones told the women that 90 per cent. of the men working in the Henryetta field now are union miners, as compared with 20 per cent. a month ago. He also said that tonnage in the field is considerably less than normal.

SEEKS NOVA SCOTIA PEACE.

Premier Offers Plan to End Five Months' Strike.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 1 (AP).—Premier E. N. Rhodes, following conferences begun yesterday and continued today with representatives of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the United Mine Workers of America on the strike situation in Cape Breton, stated that the Government had formulated concrete proposals designed to settle the strike.

The company representatives will submit the proposals to the Board of Directors at a meeting, probably on Wednesday, in Montreal. A referendum will probably also be held on Wednesday by members of the union in District 26.

Until these are completed, it was said, no definite announcement as to the acceptance or rejection of the plan can be made. The Government, however, has expressed the opinion that the outlook for the settlement of the strike, which has lasted for more than five months, is hopeful.

LA FOLLETTE CROWD SMALL

Progressive Memorial Attracts Few in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1. (AP).—Several hundred persons, including many women and children, attended an Amusement Park picnic and field day sponsored today by the Progressive Party of Illinois, as a setting for a memorial exercise in honor of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

No one who had a part in the direction of the La Follette Presidential campaign last year participated. Members of the late Senator's family did not respond to invitations to be present.

Senator Wheeler of Montana, Vice Presidential candidate on the La Follette ticket last year, who had been advertised as the principal speaker of the day, was unable to leave Montana for the occasion.

Although fair weather prevailed, the crowd was slow in assembling, and at 2 o'clock the afternoon speaking program was put over until evening.

A resolution lauding Senator La Follette's life and aims was offered by Jacob Grossberg, a Chicago attorney, and tonight A. E. Haydon of the Divinity Faculty of the University of Chicago gave an address urging devotion to the spirit and ideals of the Wisconsin leader.

OPPOSE ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Some Wisconsin University Trustees Want Acceptance Rescinded.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1 (AP).—The Capitol Times says that effort to rescind action by which the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin accepted $12,500 from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation is expected to cause a bitter fight at a meeting of the board to be held Thursday. The newspaper says that a regent will again bring the matter before the board, and that several regents contend that the question cannot be reconsidered under board rules.

The acceptance of a donation for research in the Medical Department aroused protest from various quarters, including the State Federation of Labor, which adopted a resolution condemning the regents' action on the ground that donations from this source might restrict the freedom of teaching.

READY FOR SCOTT TRIAL.

State Calls Alienists for Tomorrow—Kansas "Confession" Doubted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP).—The State today finished its preparations for the sanity hearing for Russell Scott, former Canadian financier, sentenced to hang for slaying a Chicago drug clerk in a hold-up.

The hearing will start Monday and the State has hired several alienists, declaring it will put on an alienist to declare Scott sane for every defense alienist who testifies he is insane.

The State's attorneys attached no importance to a statement of John Gordon, under arrest at Wichita, Kan., that he and not Scott had killed the clerk, saying they never heard of Gordon. Defense attorneys, however, said that "anything is possible, because all the evidence against Scott is circumstantial."

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 1 (AP).—John Gordon, held here on charges of first degree robbery, kidnapping and criminal assault, today made a confession to the County Attorney that he had killed Joseph Maurer, Chicago drug clerk, for whose murder Russell Scott was condemned to hang.

The authorities believe Gordon "confessed" as a basis for an insanity plea by which he hopes to escape prosecution on a number of minor charges.

NEW YORKER KILLED IN AUTO

Carl Ripple Meets Death in Accident Near Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP).—Carl Ripple of 220 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, was instantly killed and his aunt, brother and four children were injured when their automobile overturned near here today.

The injured are Mrs. Barbara Ripple, 62; Loe Ripple, 40; Emma Ripple, 8; Louise Ripple, 9, and Emil Usher and Catherine Bauman, cousins.

Ripple, pinned beneath the car, which swerved into a ditch and overturned when a tire failed, was dead when removed. The others were thrown clear. They received treatment for minor injuries.

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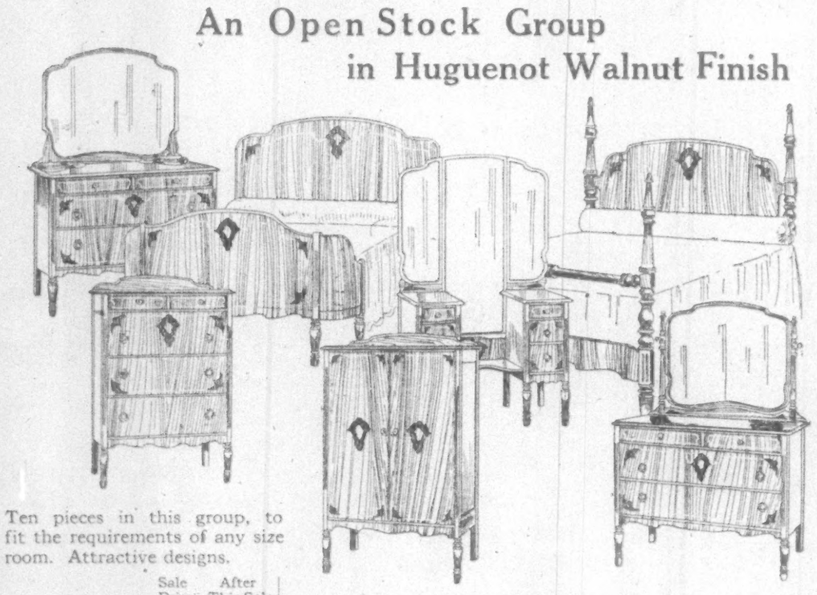

Ten pieces in this group, to fit the requirements of any size room. Attractive designs.

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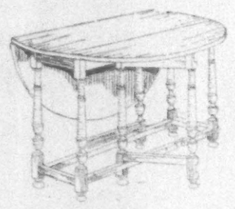
Dresser, 45 in.	45.00	62.50
Dresser, 48 in.	55.00	75.00
Vanity, 44 in.	56.00	75.00
Chifforobe, 40 in.	47.00	62.00
Chest, 32 in.	26.50	36.00
Four Post Bed, Full Size	36.00	50.00
Bow End Bed, Full size	36.00	50.00
Bow End Bed, Size 3 ft. 3	36.00	50.00
Vanity, 46 in.	62.50	82.50



Gate-Leg Table
14.75
After This Sale, $22.00
A substantial table finished in brown mahogany. Measures 34x44 inches when leaves are up.

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$5.00
Complete With Shade
Beautiful lamps; sacrificed to us by one of New York's best makers. Lamps are of metal completely wired and surmounted with attractive hand decorated shade.

Wing Chair
39.50
After This Sale, $60.00
A large roomy chair, in high grade coverings. Webbing construction. Moss and Cotton filling. Reversible Marshall Spring Cushions.

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may be utilized in purchases of Furniture and Rugs. It is an extended payment system that permits no increase on its regular or sale prices and enjoys the distinction of being the only deferred-payment plan carried on successfully by any department store.

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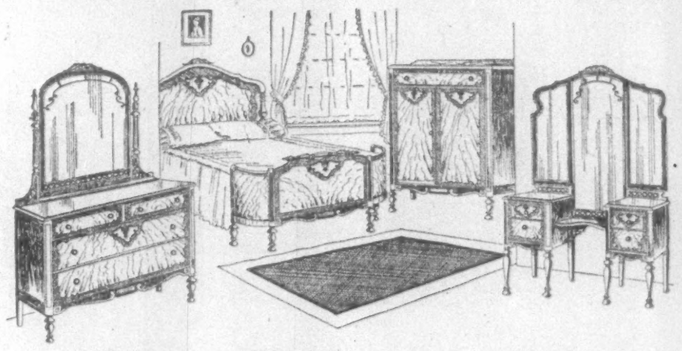
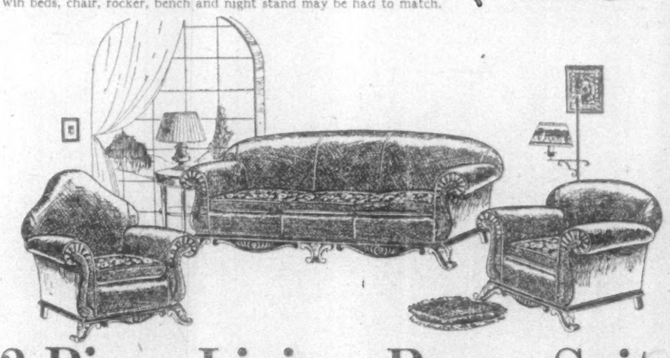
The first week of the sale broke all records for enthusiasm. They came, parties of thrifty shoppers, couples planning new homes, older people replenishing their home stocks—they came to see the new furniture, to note the prices, to make comparisons and to plan their homefurnishing expenditures. They left, a bit surprised—altogether pleased—to tell their friends about the wonderful Ludwig Baumann Sale. You, too, will find cause for enthusiasm. You will be surprised to see so much fine furniture at such incredibly low prices. You will be surprised how easy our Homefurnishing Plan makes it to furnish a home out of income.

Purchases Will Be Held, Free of Charge, Until Wanted!



4-Piece Bedroom Suite
Regularly $350
229.50
This handsome French walnut combination suite is typical of furniture that customarily commands a much higher price. The exquisite matching of the veneers, the smart two-tone decorations and the sturdy construction of this suite make it a phenomenal value at this low price. The four pieces comprise a massive dresser, full-size bed, chifforette and vanity dresser. These may be purchased individually if desired.
Twin beds, chair, rocker, bench and night stand may be had to match.



3-Piece Living Room Suite
Regularly $310
198.75
A luxurious overstuffed suite, all mohair, except the outside backs and sides, which are in plain velour. Cushion seats may be had in tapestry, brocatelle or mohair. The graceful lines of this suite, its beautiful wood frame, and the superior upholstery are characteristic of furniture that sells for a much higher price. The sofa, arm chair, and master chair, which comprise the suite, may be bought individually.
"Combination" denotes the use of another wood in addition to that mentioned.

Pay for Your Furniture While You Enjoy Its Use!
Take advantage of the economies of this Sale—buy your furniture now and pay for it out of your earnings. A small first payment secures the delivery of your purchase. You may pay the balance in small weekly or monthly amounts, and may take a year and a half to complete your payments!
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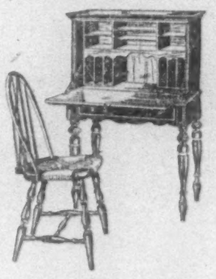
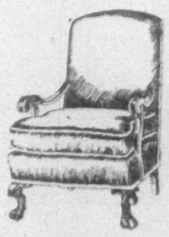
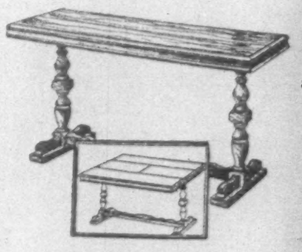


Cabinet Desk 44.75
Regularly $72.00
This mahogany combination desk has the charm of the Spinet and the utility of a Secretary.
The Windsor chair in mahogany finish with rush seat, only 9.49



Cogswell Chair 39.75
Regularly $60.00
Presenting a combination of comfort and extremely good appearance, the Cogswell chair is universally popular. Developed in brown velour with moss edging, this chair has a reversible cushion which doubles its life.



Two-In-One Table, 29.75
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When closed this is a smart library table in a rich mahogany finish. By a newly patented device, it can be opened out to a full-size dining table. Its self-contained extension leaves are cleverly hidden when the table is closed and in no way detract from its graceful beauty.

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The New York Times Book Review

Section 3

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925 TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

(Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.)

GALSWORTHY SENDS OUT A "CARAVAN"

Rich Bales, Ripe Fruits of the Short Story Art Stowed Away in One Volume

"CARAVAN. Being the Assembled Tales of John Galsworthy. 760 pp. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

By PERCY A. HUTCHISON

SO perennially has John Galsworthy made more secure his position in the realms of the novel and the drama that only when specifically reminded of the fact does one realize that this gifted British author has kept himself only less diligently employed in the field of the shorter story. Such a specific reminder is now at hand. All of Mr. Galsworthy's tales of shorter length written between the years 1900 and 1923, both inclusive, have now been assembled in a single volume. Fifty-six stories, ranging from 30,000 words down to 8,000 and under, comprise the filler for this substantial book, which runs to only twoscore fewer than eight hundred pages. Nevertheless, "Caravan," as the author has elected his assemblage shall be called, is a volume easy to handle and agreeable to the eye. In size, binding and typography the book is a companion to "The Forsyte Saga."

Since, then, there is nothing new between the covers of "Caravan," what attitude is the critical reader to assume toward the contents? It is much the same situation as confronts the dramatic critic when he is called on to attend a revival. Granting that final judgment can never be rendered in matters of art—it being meant by "final" a judgment to which everybody will be brought to consent—is not the critic forced into this predicament justified in assuming more of an ex cathedra right than when the offspring of the artist's brain first leaps, full grown, to view, with the mystery of birth still about it? Indeed, has he not been issued an invitation investing him with this right? But whence is he to derive his standards of measurement? And whence are to be derived the standards by which the contents of "Caravan" are to be judged?

In the brief foreword to the book, written by the author, there will be found little to help here. Galsworthy does, indeed, throw out some hint of a desire that his tales be judged with a view to a certain degree of independence aimed at by their creator. "Those," he writes, "who dutifully confection the short story to the sacred pattern of the hour, may well become of the company which shakes its tambourines in hell." But beyond this revelation he has not gone. Nevertheless, the most superficial examination of his collected stories makes it clearly evident that Mr. Galsworthy, early in his invasion of the short story field, set for himself very definite canons of procedure. And some slight formulation of these canons will be found scattered throughout the various prefaces which adorn the "Manaton Edition" of his works. Despite such formulations, however, Mr. Galsworthy never pursued the matter so relentlessly or to such purpose (for others, if not for himself) as did his friend and generous rival, Joseph Conrad. In the preface (the so-called "Suppressed Preface") to "The Nigger of the Narcissus" will be found all that one knows or that one needs to know about the literary art. It will be, then, in the light of such hints as have been given by Mr. Galsworthy himself, with an occasional glance at Conrad, that the "merchandise" (the author's own term) of "Caravan" will be here examined.

In assembling his stories Mr. Galsworthy has adopted a unique plan. Instead of throwing them together helter-skelter, or arranging them in strict chronological sequence, he has fallen back upon the order in which the animals entered the Ark—two and two. Moreover, in pairing his tales he has, so far as possible, "roped together" those having some similarity of subject, when similarity existed; and in most cases an early story has been coupled with a late one. For the student who wishes to extend his examination it will be obvious that the opportunity to compare Mr. Galsworthy's earlier and later methods of treatment, as well as to discover differences between his earlier and later style, is here ideally presented.

Mr. John Galsworthy at Home.

For a general approach to the merchandise of "Caravan," the title selected by the author for his book of tales which came out two or three years ago furnishes, one will be convinced, what must be regarded as something more than a mere suggestion. The title in question was "Captures." Mr. Galsworthy does not, in the prefaces alluded to above, refer specifically to this title, at least not in so far as is revealed by a hasty inspection. But he does say of the longer narrative of the novel that it can more or less be counted on to take care of itself, a certain degree of "loose-jointedness" not being inimical. Not so with the short narrative; here, he asserts, the unity must be complete, unassailable. In other words, there is something which must be caught and held fast—something that must be "captured." And what is this thing that must be "captured," this miscreant the short narrative must catch and hold fast? An idea? Assuredly an idea. The only author so far brought to light who has attempted to get along without ideas is Gertrude Stein. And so far as one is able to judge, her success has not been notable. But more than an idea; for Mr. Galsworthy, what the short story must capture is a mood. In the preface to the "Manaton" volume, in which is contained the semi-long, semi-short story "The Apple Tree," the author writes, "I tried to render in 'The Apple Tree' the golden wistfulness one feels in Botticelli's 'Primavera' and his 'Birth of Venus.'" And what is this wistfulness? It is the mood of Spring; the mood behind the human idea of Spring, in Galsworthy's words, "the mood perennial."

We take it that "The Apple Tree" is the one among all his shorter narratives which Mr. Galsworthy would like most to see preserved. He evinces for it the ardor of affection shown by a parent for his favorite child. And indeed it is an achievement of exquisite perfection. In the conception, and in the manner of the workmanship, will be seen something of Chekhov, for whom Galsworthy again and again expresses his admiration. Indeed, Chekhov and de Maupassant he considers the only two absolutely great masters of the art of narrative of shorter length; and the Russian the superior in the tale running to, say, 30,000 words, the Frenchman's superlative attainment being reached in the story which is shorter still, and hence sharper. That Galsworthy does not mention the name of Conrad in this connection is doubtless due to the probability that he considered Conrad, like himself, a pupil. But to come back to "The Apple Tree."

The story is simple in the extreme. An Oxford undergraduate is making a walking tour in the country with a classmate. The first student, who is something of a poet, injures his foot. The walkers come upon a girl of whom they inquire for a farmhouse where they can spend the night. The aunt with whom the girl lives takes lodgers. The injured one's foot does not improve, and he stops on, his companion returning to the city. This is the girl.

> He was conscious of a girl coming down the common just above them. She was outlined against the sky, carrying a basket, and you could see that sky through the crook of her arm. And Ashurt, who saw beauty without wondering how it could advantage him, thought: "How pretty!" The wind, blowing her dark frieze skirt against her legs, lifted her battered peacock tam-o'-shanter; her grayish blouse was worn and old, her shoes were split, her little hands rough and red, her neck browned. * * * But her gray eyes were the wonder—dewy as if opened for the first time that day.

Her name is Megan, a child not eighteen, a child from the Welsh coal towns, yet a nymph, a dryad, believing in "bogies"; a pagan in her emotions and honest in those emotions as only a pagan can be. To say that Megan "falls in love" with this youth who has so suddenly come upon her would not be descriptive of the lightning flash from her to him. And Ashurt would marry her. But no. All she wants is to be with him; to be with him "always." The poet in the Oxford undergraduate consents, but the Puritan in him rebels, it being written that to the Puritan the morality of the pagan shall be immorality. Ashurt leaves the girl, with her pagan purity, her Botticelli wistfulness. How shall the story end? One can see what ending Chekhov would have given it. What ending de Maupassant — but de Maupassant could never have conceived the story. Frankly accepting what Conrad calls "unofficial sentimentalism," courageously defying the dictum that although maids have died and worms have eaten them, 'twas not for love, Galsworthy's Megan (who believed in "bogies") finds the answer in the forever cooling waters of the near-by stream. Yet never was "unofficial sentimentalism" so surely raised to official standing!

Wrote Joseph Conrad: "My task which I am trying to achieve is by the power of the written word, to make you hear, to make you feel—it is before all, to make you see." The italics are Conrad's. But if he seems to stress overmuch the visual, let the interpreter beware. One sees not only with the eyes, but also with the heart and with the mind. Hence the (*Continued on Page 19*)

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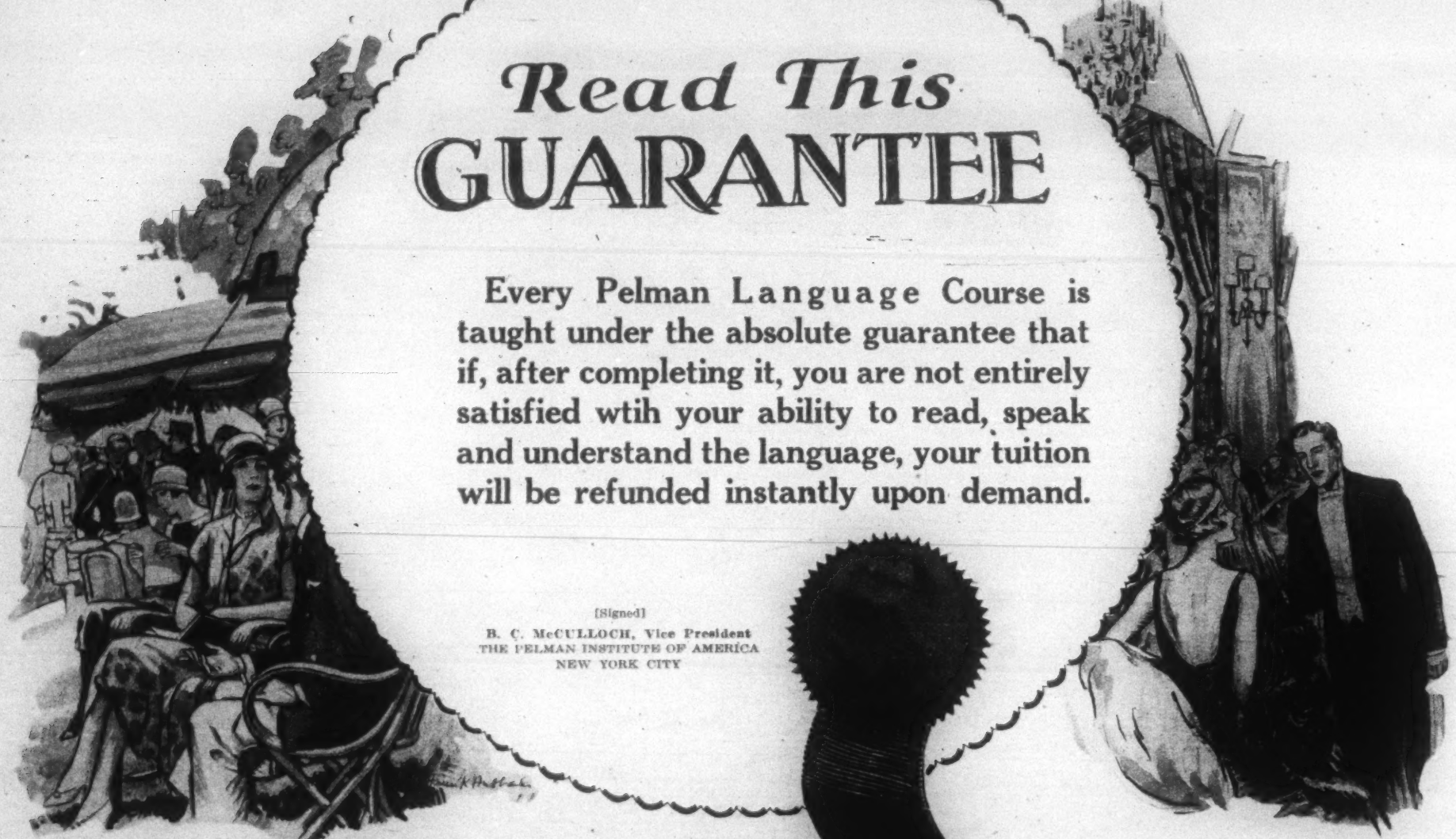

IF the Pelman method of learning foreign languages was not based upon *an entirely new principle*, we would not dare to make this remarkable guarantee, for everybody knows how difficult it is to teach a foreign language in any of the old ways.

Yet, when the right method is used, it is perfectly possible—yes, easy—to learn French, German, or Spanish without a teacher, entirely by mail, wherever you happen to live.

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Here is the basic idea, in a few words: In English, French, German, Spanish and some other European languages there is a great body of words (reaching up into the thousands) *which are practically identical in all these tongues.*

If you were asked to read a French, German or Spanish newspaper, you would probably give up without making the attempt. Yet, as a matter of fact, you *already know* a very large number of the words you would meet with. You would recognize most of them "at sight." Others you would be able to guess correctly *from the way they fit in with the words you know.*

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Learn as children do

It is this remarkable fact that lies at the basis of the wonderful success of the Pelman Language Courses.

Just like a child learning to speak, you do not bother *at first* about grammar, syntax, or any of the other difficulties of foreign languages. Instead, you learn from the very first lesson *how to use the language itself*—you acquire the habit of using the new words. When you can speak, read and understand others readily, then—and then only—you get the knowledge of grammar you need in a new, simple way, which makes it both easy and very interesting.

Suppose, for example, that you have decided to learn French. (The Pelman method works just as simply with other languages.) When you open the first lesson of the Pelman method, you will be surprised to see *not a single word of explanation in English.* But you soon realize that no English is necessary. You find that you *already know enough French words to start*—words that are almost the same in English—and that you can easily discover the meaning of the unfamiliar French words by the way they "fit in" with the ones you recognize at sight.

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This is no exaggeration. In England, where this wonderful new method was originated, tens of thousands of people have found that it makes foreign languages astonishingly easy to learn. In America, this success was at once duplicated. This is by far the most practical and sensible way to learn French, Spanish and German.

What Students Say

The files of the Pelman Language Institute are filled with letters like these. Space allows only a few to be printed here.

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F. Clutterbuck.

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E. E. Griffin.

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Inferior Paper Endangering Permanence of Printed Page

Ordinary Stock of Today Soon Grows Thin and Becomes Brittle

By HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG

WE have had books and paper for many a year, and there is but one reason why we cannot have them as long as man endures. That reason is the paper-maker. He used to make paper that lasted, and now he makes paper that evaporates.

At first books were, naturally enough, made of the substances nearest at hand and most easily worked. Sometimes it was clay, and again the pulp of papyrus reeds; sometimes the inner or outer skins of animals, or it might be palm leaves, or rags mashed and shredded. The last two generations have seen the pulp of trees feeding the paper mill. All these materials have lasted many a century, all except the wood pulp. More than a few who may read these lines can go back in memory to the days when paper in this Western world came mainly from rags, and when one might have said "eternal as the printed page" and been well within the bounds of accuracy. But now, if ever there was needed a synonym for "short-lived," the first call would unquestionably be given to woodpulp paper.

Have you looked recently at that Bible your mother gave you on your tenth birthday? Or did you, perhaps, chance to try to find that copy of "Tom Sawyer" to show your boy how the books of your time differed from those he sits entranced over these days, or compare it with "Tom Brown's Schooldays" of the time of your father or the Rollo books of the generation before that?

If you did, you probably found the pages of the Bible were turning yellow round the edges and were stiff and brittle. The leather binding was a bit crumbly, and when you took the book to the binder he shook his head and pointed to the cracks spreading from the threads the first binder used.

"Tom Sawyer" showed leaves almost as brittle and lifeless. "Tom Brown" was not quite so bad. And Rollo let you turn his pages as easily as the day he came from the press. Bethumbed and dirty, but still soft and flexible. That's the difference between books of the first half of the century and those of later days.

William Jennings Bryan and Charles Darwin have been joined today in a way that would have been thought incredible sixty-five years ago, when the first was greeting the world with childish gurgles and the latter was wondering what the world of science would say to his "Origin of Species," just off the press. You will see an eloquent demonstration of the difference between a wood-pulp paper world and a rag paper one if you compare Bryan's "The First Battle" and the Darwin book. Just a short thirty six or seven years separate them, little more than a generation. But Bryan's story of the way the "boy orator" fought his first battle to prevent McKinley from pressing down upon the brow of labor the crown of thorns is now falling from its covers and is as defiant of rebinding as its author was of the various powers that refused to let him lead the people. Darwin's book is printed on paper that will last for generations.

Our time is unquestionably one of speed, where quantity production comes first, whether paper is talked about or pig iron. And each is cheaper than ever before. But there the resemblance ceases. The ordinary paper of today evaporates almost as quickly as a drop of water that falls on a rock in midsummer.

Though the finger of blame points unquestionably to the paper-maker, he really is not the final culprit. He has been pressed to get out something that will cost less and can be delivered more quickly than yesterday's product, and naturally he has given the paper-buying public what it wanted. The skill is still in his hands, and when people call for paper that will last and tell him they are willing to pay him for making it he will give them as good and lasting a sheet as ever came from the mill.

If you will stop long enough to think it through you will see this situation affects your daily life in more ways than one. It touches business in countless fashions. Some of us read books and some do not. Whether you raise chickens or sweep streets, or sell securities or insurance, or mine coal or run a steam engine, or preach sermons, or pick rags, or go down to the sea in ships, there is a trade paper devoted to news about your occupation—at least one. And if you yourself do not go to it for news about the present condition of trade, comparisons with last year, forecasts for next year, some one else has done it, and you sensibly or insensibly get the results of what he finds. Few there are who have not tried to see how present conditions resemble those of yesterday or the last decade or the past generation, to learn what help can be secured from those past problems in solving those of today and tomorrow. If the papers that would give this help have fluttered to pieces, there is nothing but memory and tradition to fall back on. Two errant and unreliable brothers. The papers of the last half-century are fast disappearing. Those of the time before that will last many a day.

If the title to your house or business rests on a will, is it of no importance that the paper should be strong enough to stand a reasonable amount of handling? Of course, that will is filed in the office of the Surrogate or Probate Judge of the county, and it probably has been copied into a book of record open for general consultation. But there are countless wills filed today written on the first scrap of paper that came to hand, with never a thought as to whether it would last. The chances are that the one you are interested in may never be examined, but if it does become necessary to go back to the original for production in court, you are going to be affected if the thing crumbles to pieces with handling, are you not?

Our lawmakers go on year after year setting forth how it is to be enacted that this practice or that is to cease after a certain date, or how we are to do something the reformers have discovered we've failed to do properly before. And when these laws are engrossed and signed the public printer sets them forth in book form and forwards them to various depositories as the law of the land. He takes pains to get his work done within the appropriation, which is probably less this year than last, and he selects a paper stock that comes nearest to pleasing his balance on the books of the disbursing officer. If you have any curiosity to see what this results in, simply glance at the next set of statutes of the last fifty or sixty years you can set eyes on. If they have been used at all, you will find the pages gradually getting thinner and more brittle. If they have not been used, you will find the changes less marked but deterioration more rapid when they do go into use. The ultimate fate is unquestioned and unquestionable. The whole body of official public documents is printed on paper so incredibly bad as almost to defy belief.

This is an indication of the countless ways the printed book may enter closely into our daily life as a practical matter. Most of us think of books as something to read for amusement or pleasure, something for more or less intellectual appreciation and enjoyment. Books as literature may or may not come closely into our daily routine. But we are all willing to admit that books as literature are an important part of a more or less distant intellectual world. Where would our literature be without books? And if our books are so transitory, so fleeting, is there but one conclusion, namely, that we must see them used to pieces, with a few saved from oblivion by fortunate reprinting?

The Old Mill.

From a New Book Entitled "Falmouth on Cape Cod," by the Walton Staff. Published by Perry Walton, Boston.

From Farm to Suburb in Two Volumes

KELSEY'S RURAL GUIDE. By David Stone Kelsey. 299 pp. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. $1.50.

THE 8:45. By Robert M. Gay. 154 pp. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. $1.25.

WHOEVER is interested in the actual problems of farm life—and the prospective farmer in particular—will find "Kelsey's Rural Guide" a practical, direct and modern handbook dealing with every variety of rural experience. Mr. Kelsey has not been afraid to set forth the elementals of the subject, and to the man interested in buying a farm his sturdy groundwork should prove quite as helpful as his more detailed discussions of intricate agrarian problems. In fewer than three hundred pages he has worked out sixty unrelated chapters, all nearly exempt from theorizing and all full of sound information and advice.

Mr. Kelsey begins more or less conventionally by comparing, to the ill-fortune of the city, the benefits and delights of country life compared with those of city life. He shows how the home, as the greatest of human institutions, is more permanent there and how the family, which in the city breaks up in a few years, survives in the country for generations. The picture is bright and perhaps fundamentally correct, but Mr. Kelsey, though keenly aware of economic considerations as they affect the farm, is rather blind to the causes of urban life and intolerant of its more sophisticated advantages. But, after making his plea, which seems somewhat de rigueur, he gets solidly under way and considers the practical problems of the farmer.

He begins quite sanely with the advice that a prospective farmer should buy a farm for its agricultural value alone. To do this, the purchaser should first make a complete study of the field, and secure, if possible, expert advice. In the same way he should take stock of himself, and Mr. Kelsey sets forth certain requisites, many of which he more fully discusses later, that the man who would be successful must possess. He should be businesslike, hard-working, enthusiastic; he must get himself good equipment and adequate buildings; he must have a specialty produce, for the same reason that a doctor or lawyer who specializes generally gets further; he must have a good home garden, good seed, good blooded stock, and a "money crop," which last will provide him the wherewithal to buy things beyond his command—clothes, medical attention, education for his family.

Mr. Kelsey emphasizes, for the benefit of inexperienced farmers, the necessity of soil-knowledge. "A good soil," he says, "is one having all the mineral elements necessary, plus a rich content of humus, the decayed residue of organic matter." He begins with the necessity of humus, the veritable sine qua non which makes "cold soil warmer and warm soil cooler, wet soil drier and dry soil more moist." He continues by stressing the importance of mineral elements, particularly of calcium, in which the soil is generally not rich and with which, in consequence, it must be artificially strengthened. To these he adds the importance of bacteria, which constitute plant foods; of water, and, finally, of good seed. In view of how often, despite its obviousness, the necessity for good seed is ignored, Mr. Kelsey is right to re-emphasize it, for if poor seed is thrust into fine soil, no matter how fine it may be, the stage has been set in vain.

In making it plain that the modern farmer must be a good business man who uses good business methods Mr. Kelsey gets down to brass tacks and removes the glamourous picture of a farmer easily succeeding just because he possesses a part of the soil. As he says, many farmers of the old school, and many who have just left the city behind them, follow a hit-or-miss method. In the confidence of having food and shelter right under their noses they do not conduct their enterprise as a business. Mr. Kelsey firmly insists that if the man who farms for a living and not for a pastime—that is to say, the farmer born or the man who has burned his bridges behind him and invested in land—is to have an intelligent understanding of his affairs he must do some bookkeeping. He must know how he stands at the end of each year, not only for the farm as a whole but for every part of it; by making inventories, he must know what crops are a profit and what are a loss.

The book has an abundance of other sensible suggestions, generally related to more specific matters, which will handsomely repay the reading. As he analyzes it, Mr. Kelsey's statement that in America corn is the master crop, the real food basis, seems very sound. His chapters devoted to live stock, orchard fruits and dairying are thorough and clear. Some of his observations made in passing, as when he says that milk should not be gulped but eaten from a spoon in the delicate way that babies and animals savor it, are quite excellent. In fact, wherever he speaks of the practical side of farm life he has something to tell, logically and succinctly, which should be of true service to the inexperienced.

"The 8:45," by Robert M. Gay, might be taken as a somewhat concrete application of Mr. Kelsey's principles. It is a short and amusing book, written by a suburbanist-author and divided into twelve chapters which constitute the twelve months of the year. Since the Skinners of "The 8:45" are suburbanites rather than farmers and since the narrator of the story earns his living as a writer rather than as a tiller of the soil, their aims are something less serious and agrarian than those of such people as Mr. Kelsey has in mind, and the application, though concrete in many places, is plainly imperfect.

Skinner puts down in his diary, which grows into the present book, an account of a year he spends with his wife in Springdale. It begins in January, when the house they have rented is failing to live up to the splendid promises made by its owner; the Baltimore heaters will not work and the water freezes over. Then, as Spring comes, the Skinners find an avocation in taking care of their garden; as Summer comes they pick their vegetables and early fruits with pride, buy an automobile and engage in social pleasantries with their commuting neighbors. The Autumn finds them building a cottage of their own and Christmas Day shows them having their first meal in their new home.

Though "The 8:45" is written in the conventional fashion, it is piquantly brief, always filled with interest and good humor and extremely well written. Strangest of all, it has a certain ring of reality which arises from the fact that Mr. Gay never stoops to the timeworn jokes attending the commuter.

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Continued From Preceding Page.

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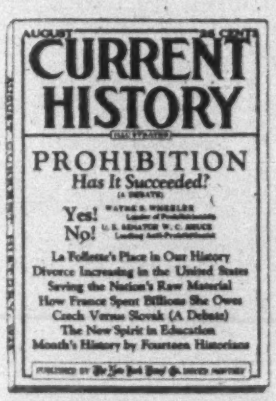

A lively debate between Senator W. C. Bruce of Maryland, leading Anti-Prohibitionist, and Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League, on the timely subject of Prohibition, appears in the August issue of Current History. A comprehensive survey of the world's history prepared by 14 eminent historians in collaboration with 50 accredited diplomats.

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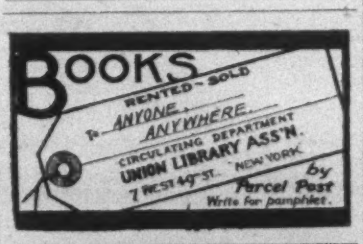

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England's Attitude in the Civil War Now Reconsidered

It Appears That She Feared Chiefly the Effects of That Conflict

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By Ephraim Douglass Adams. Two vols. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.

PROFESSOR ADAMS has carried further toward completion a task of historical interpretation which has for some time engaged the attention of American scholars, but which has still needed doing in a more comprehensive way. The task itself is a considerable one. Next to the American Revolution, the American Civil War has been the most provocative situation that has developed between the two branches of the English-speaking people. The conviction that the British Government, and to a surprising extent the British people also, were at heart unfriendly to the North during the Civil War, that they neither understood nor seriously tried to understand the vital issues involved in the struggle, and that they not only would have been glad to see the South succeed, but actually did as much as they dared to help it succeed, has long been one of the obsessions of American popular opinion. Historical research has indeed dispelled some of the misunderstanding for those who read learned works, and school books have shown an increasing impartiality in the presentation of elementary facts, but the seed planted in the strenuous days of the fathers has nevertheless continued to bear its acid fruit and to keep alive uncomfortable suspicion between peoples to whom the Civil War is today only a tale that is told.

As usually happens in such cases, the conviction which time has nourished has been compounded of facts which apparently did not admit of doubt, of generalizations based upon what was believed to be British public opinion, and of imputations of motive of which even the most generous nations are never wholly free. There has been the widespread feeling, for example, that Great Britain, still thinking in terms of an eighteenth-century revolution and profoundly jealous of the growth of the United States as a world power, welcomed in its heart the prospect of a disrupted Union, seeing in a divided America the removal of a dreaded obstacle to British influence and supremacy. What to the North appeared only as an impossible demand for secession has been made to seem, when looked at through British eyes, as a high struggle for independence, warranted, on the surface, at least, by the economic and social solidarity of the South, and entirely justifiable, like all revolutions, if it should succeed. The dependence of a great British industry, again, upon American cotton has added a material explanation of the instinctive hostility of British opinion and policy, while the Southern planter, living in a spacious fashion on his great plantation and only indirectly concerned with vulgar trade, has easily been thought of as the accepted British counterpart of the landowner and country gentleman, whose political influence and social prestige long dominated British politics and thought.

We have had, in short, the old story of a fundamental British unfriendliness to America, born of a Revolution which cost the unprogressive mother country a large part of its colonial empire, and nurtured by such irritating incidents as the War of 1812—that "second war of independence," as some writers have liked to call it—the Monroe Doctrine, boundary disputes in the Northeast and Northwest, territorial expansion to the Pacific, opposing views about the control of a future isthmian canal, and other lesser differences which from time to time have vexed the waters of Anglo-American diplomacy.

It was natural that, with such an atmosphere of adverse prepossession, certain events should have had a sinister look. The prompt issuance of a proclamation of neutrality by the Palmerston Government, following Lincoln's proclamation of a blockade of the Southern ports, is doubtless still regarded by many, as it was well-nigh universally regarded in the North at the time, as an attempt to aid the Confederacy by giving it belligerent rights in international law. When British investors bought Confederate bonds, or British shipyards built vessels which later operated as Confederate cruisers or privateers, it was easy to interpret the action as an affront to the cause of national union. The myth of a Russian fleet, cruising ostentatiously in American waters as a quiet hint of the Czar's friendliness, has often been cited as proof positive of the allegation that, but for Russian opposition, Great Britain and France would have perfected some plan of joint intervention; and when a good man like Gladstone went wrong and lavished praise upon Jefferson Davis and his achievements, there is little wonder that Americans should have felt well convinced that the English governing class and intellectual leaders of professedly liberal views, were at heart committed to the cause of slavery and secession which the North was struggling to destroy.

It would not be fair to characterize Professor Adams's work as a piece of special pleading, directed at the demolition of uncomfortable arguments and the support of an opposing thesis, although it will doubtless be so regarded by many readers. Moreover, the book is not a comprehensive history of the Civil War, nor is all of the material that is offered new. A number of important episodes of the Civil War have already been subjected to careful study by competent scholars, and at these points Professor Adams naturally contents himself with summarizing the conclusions that have been reached and making such corrections of statement or interpretation as seem necessary. What we have is a study of the Civil War primarily from the standpoint of British interest and policy, based in part upon documentary material hitherto unused, and cast in a form of monumental thoroughness and scholarly ability worthy in all respects of the highest praise.

As always in history, the approach is interrogative. How did the war affect British interests, either at home or abroad? What was thought in England of the merits of the contest, and with what motives and knowledge did the Government act? In particular, what was the state of public opinion in Great Britain when the war broke out as well as during its course, and how did public opinion react to Government policy as events unfolded in America? To what extent, if at all, was the North itself responsible for British opinion and policy, or for the playing at cross-purposes which often seemed to be going on?

Two or three points in particular stand out in the answers given. Broadly speaking, no serious grounds of unfriendliness between the United States and Great Britain were in evidence when secession was proclaimed. Some anxiety had been felt in England over the war with Mexico and the vast annexations of territory which followed; the refusal of the United States to aid the suppression of the African slave trade by conceding a joint right of search was regretted, and American failure to accept the Declaration of Paris in regard to privateering had left open an issue which might at any time prove embarrassing. But these were remote matters over which no diplomatic sleep need be lost.

The progress of hostilities, however, raised a host of delicate and difficult questions. As long as the war remained a local insurrection likely before long to be suppressed Great Britain might hope to avoid becoming involved in it, but once it was perceived that secession was not to be put down in a few weeks serious responsibilities toward issues and combatants began to loom. There was British commerce to be considered, especially if the war was to be carried on by sea as well as by land; the supply of raw cotton would be endangered, trade in munitions might have to be dealt with, and the question of recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent, or even an independent State might at any moment be raised.

Two influences in particular operated to determine the British policy, especially at the beginning of the war. One was the hesitating course of the Lincoln Administration and its slowness in reaching conclusions regarding either the nature of the war or the consequences that it would entail; the other was fear of the extreme views proclaimed from time to time by spokesmen for both the North and the South. Great as were the later services of Seward once Lincoln got him in hand, he was an amazing misfit as Secretary of State while the war was young. A Cabinet adviser who could seriously propose the provocation of a foreign war as a diversion through which the Union might be preserved was ill-adapted to inspire confidence in British Government circles. The influence of so uncompromising an abolitionist as Sumner again raised the question whether a war which nominally was being waged to keep the South in the Union was not actually being fought to abolish slavery, and the spectre of a servile insurrection was one which Great Britain, more than most countries, had reason to dread.

When, accordingly, Lincoln blockaded the Southern ports as a necessary means of reducing the Confederacy, a menace to British shipping was launched which could not well be ignored. The British proclamation of neutrality which followed, with its practical effect of recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent, does not appear to Professor Adams, in view of all the evidence, as a hasty or ill-advised action, but rather as a practical step, entirely proper for the protection of British interests. The only alternative to the proclamation, apparently, would have been a frank declaration of sympathy for the North, enforced by acquiescence in the exclusion of British merchants from any form of Confederate trade, and for the choice of that alternative there did not appear to be any convincing reason even if British opinion had been less hostile than it was. It was not for Britain to be wise before the event, when the struggle in America still hung in doubt.

Professor Adams has not added much that is new to the history of the Trent affair or the British treatment of Confederate war vessels, although each of these topics gains in clearness by being looked at from the British point of view. What is said about cotton suggests that the crisis, while severe enough as far as the British textile industry was concerned, was of less importance politically than has sometimes been represented. Those who have believed that Great Britain was the chief fomenter of plans for European intervention will find in Professor Adams's pages a luminous account of the part which France played in the matter, and his description of the persistent attempt of the Confederacy to obtain formal recognition reveals a caution on the part of the Ministry which was little appreciated in this country at the time.

In short, as Professor Adams tells the story, the British Government appears not as an unfriendly power intruding itself upon an American domestic controversy from which it would have done better to keep itself entirely free, but as a power proceeding on the whole with caution and acting only where action of some kind was unavoidable. For some of its errors of judgment, as well as for important sins of omission and commission, Great Britain paid in the Geneva award; for the rest it seems to have observed a degree of neutrality which accorded with its light.

Until the Civil War had run more than half its course an influential section of the British press, and more particularly, of course, the London press, was openly hostile to the North and as openly sympathetic with the South. It would be hard to find anywhere an instance of an able press which so completely misunderstood the principles involved in a great war, or so persistently interpreted events to support a mischievous thesis, as did a number of the leading journals of England; and while, as the war went on, the truth, as able correspondents came to see it, reached the British public in the columns of journals which at first took the other side, the effect of the early hostility was long felt in public opinion and Government policy.

To the influence of an erring press was added a widespread fear of the effect of Northern success upon political democracy. Professor Adams points out that the extension of the suffrage which was granted by the Reform act of 1832 represented, during the Civil War period, the maximum concession in that direction that British public opinion was disposed to grant. Even Lord John Russell, the great champion of parliamentary reform and the most conspicuous figure in political life, looked upon the suffrage of 1832 as a finality. However satisfactory the course of democratic government in America had been to Americans themselves, it did not present itself to the British mind as a pattern for imitation; on the contrary, the prospect of a defeat of the aristocratic South, achieved by a democratic North whose industrial development the war had urged forward by leaps and bounds, awakened in the British governing class grave apprehension regarding the length to which democracy might go, not only in Great Britain but elsewhere in the world.

Some one has remarked that the American Revolution, looked at today in all its bearings, shows singularly little in policy or act of which either party need feel ashamed. If the judgment to be passed upon British policy during the Civil War must be less sweepingly generous, Professor Adams's pages suggest that it need not in fairness be harsh. The theory that because two peoples speak the same language or have similar political or social institutions, they ought to take pretty much the same point of view regarding great issues, has long been expounded with unction by after-dinner orators, but in practice each nation lays its own course, safeguards its particular interests and cares for its own people, with primary regard to its own welfare. The divergent policies of Great Britain and the United States during the Civil War had their origin in the different positions of the two nations in the world more than in differences of tradition or ambition. The preoccupation of the Lincoln Administration with the hard task of putting down revolt not only relegated to second place all questions of international law and relations with foreign powers, but seemed also to make it imperative that the American view of such secondary matters should prevail, come what might. Great Britain, on the other hand, possessed of no superior wisdom in the circumstances, but with domestic and imperial interests to be regarded, steered its course now by compass and now by dead reckoning, observing neutrality where observance was practicable, taking chances in the future as the balance swung from side to side. Fortunately for both parties, none of the evils which Great Britain feared were realized when Lee surrendered and the Confederacy collapsed, and while the record of errors and blunders remains as historical proof that no nation is always right, the explanation is to be found far more in ignorance, uncertainty and apprehension than in conscious or perverse ill-will.

The Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, Oct. 19, 1864.

The Above Plate Represents the Arrival of General Sheridan, Who at Once Rallied His Retreating Troops and Turned an Apparent Defeat Into Victory.

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Continued on Following Page.

About Books, *More or Less:* Rather Less Than More

By SIMEON STRUNSKY

COUNSEL for the defense at Dayton, Tenn., were bitterly disappointed when Judge Raulston refused to hear oral testimony in favor of evolution. Counsel for the defense thought it a niggardly concession when they were permitted to file a 12,000-word brief in the form of an outline of evolution. And yet it may well be that this little outline, if it is well enough done, will become a great educational document; whereas it is not at all certain that half a million words of oral exposition, in the illiterate and confused style of the witness stand, would have gone far toward bringing Darwin close to the minds and hearts of the people. We suffer from a prejudice in favor of the casual spoken word as against the deliberate printed word. We love to be told things instead of reading them up for ourselves. That is why serious-minded people spend so many Saturday afternoons in Winter attending luncheon discussions on economic conditions in Russia and the rising democratic ferment in Japan.

The consumption of caterer's food in behalf of a cause is, obviously, an ancient practice. But the consumption of food in behalf of abstract truth is a recent development. It may be said to have begun with the Treaty of Versailles. People who heartily agree in believing the same thing have at all times been in the habit of attending feasts and proclaiming their faith. The new idea is to dine in pursuit of the facts. An old-style banquet on Russia, for instance, would have been a Bolshevist banquet, or a Czarist banquet, or a moderate democratic banquet. The new-style luncheon is employed by non-partisans for the purpose of ascertaining the Russian production of pig iron and naphtha for the year 1924 in thousands of poods. The old-style public dinner on Japan would have been devoted either to emphasizing Japan's extraordinary services to civilization and world peace or to emphasizing the menace of the Japanese naval program for 1925-1926. The new style dinner conference consists of soup, a squab, a salad, an ice, coffee, and the facts about Japan's monopoly of the soya bean industry in Southern Manchuria.

***

THE war taught us that only the truth can save us; and every Winter and early Spring the main dining rooms in our great hotels witness the process of salvation in full swing. The letters of fire on the wall have not been traced for us in vain. We read: Mene, menu, tekel, upharsin.

But if the spirit at such research luncheons is willing, the statistics, I am sorry to say, are frequently weak. It lies in the nature of the case, both as regards the dining speakers and the dining listeners. Take the speaker first. If he comes unprepared—

That, again I am sorry to say, is too often the case. If the waiters who serve the soup and salad at luncheons on Russia were in the habit of coming to their task as ill-prepared as the speakers who serve the statistics and the policy, I am sure the practice of lunching in behalf of the truth would wane rapidly. Too frequently the speaker will begin by apologizing for the cursory nature of his remarks, the reason being a number of other engagements. He may have addressed that very morning a small private gathering on the outlook in Russia. Or he must hurry to catch a 4 o'clock train for Indianapolis, where he speaks tomorrow on "Russia—Whither Is She Going?" When a man has too many engagements to speak on Russia there is always the danger that his statistics will suffer.

Take the opposite case. The speaker, as happens frequently enough, has taken pains to prepare himself. But that only raises the second difficulty I have alluded to. It is well known that luncheon guests are not in the habit of bringing with them paper and pencils for the purpose of taking notes. Yet it is terribly difficult to keep track, mentally, of 4,865,765,000 poods of rye raised on 98,793,432 dessiatines of ground and selling at 386 kopecks a pood, the pood being equal to 36 pounds, the dessiatin to 2.7 acres, and the kopeck to one-half a cent. It is still worse if the speaker announces his findings in percentages. There are very few people alive who, under the best of circumstances, can be trusted alone with a percentage. Mental collapse usually threatens.

***

SOMETIMES, therefore, it would seem that the public-luncheon method of ascertaining the truth about anything is one of the social wastes which so greatly irritate Secretary Hoover. Take, for instance, the case when 1,800 men and women lunched at the Hotel Mammoth on economic conditions in Russia, at $2.50 a plate. It is a meal which may normally and individually be had for $1.50 plus 25 cents for the waiter. If, now, these 1,800 guests had lunched separately in their accustomed eating places, there would have been a social saving of 1,800 times 75 cents, or $1,350. This money might be thus employed: For the sum of $1,000 we might easily secure the services, for a period of two months, of a highly gifted associate professor of economics at any of our leading universities. Two months would be more than ample time for such an expert to prepare a 2,500-word digest of economic conditions in Russia, with an appendix in the form of a table pointing out the difference between poods, dessiatins and kopecks, and giving the value of each in American denominations. Fifty dollars would cover the cost of printing 1,800 copies of this memorandum with a few extra copies for the press. Another fifty dollars would cover the cost of addressing and stamping 1,800 envelopes, directed to the homes of the 1,800 luncheon guests. The amount of truth on Russia thus conveyed and assimilated would be considerably greater than what was carried away from the luncheon at the Hotel Mammoth. And there would be a surplus of $250 toward defraying the cost of the next public luncheon on ferment in Japan.

***

ANTICIPATING Dayton by a good many years, I find the following in a book called "Lorna Doone," by one R. D. Blackmore, writing in 1869 but as of the year 1685 or thereabout:

> I am well aware that some people now begin to doubt about witchcraft; or at any rate feign to do so, being desirous to disbelieve whatever they are afraid of. This spirit is growing too common among us and will end (unless we put a stop to it) in the destruction of all religion. And as regards witchcraft, a man is bound either to believe in it or to disbelieve the Bible. For even in the New Testament, discarding many things of the Old, such as sacrifices, and Sabbath, and fasting, and other miseries, witchcraft is clearly spoken of as a thing that must continue; that the Evil One be not utterly robbed of his vested interests. Hence let no one tell me that witchcraft is done away with; for I will meet him with St. Paul, than whom no more religious man, and few less superstitious, can be found in all the Bible.

What Dayton calls disbelief is really a passionate search for belief. What Mr. Bryan calls agnosticism is a great hunger to know. Every other book on the non-fiction shelf bewails the contempt of the young men for the knowledge and wisdom of their elders. Two out of every three volumes on the fiction shelf admit the fact and glory in it. And yet it is doubtful whether at any time in the history of mankind so many people were engaged in asking questions of Mother.

The particular lady I have in mind is Mother Earth. A fragmentary list of the questions now being addressed to her would include the following items:

William Beebe, at this moment of writing, is out somewhere in the Southern seas for the purpose of asking Mother Earth how do creatures live at the bottom of the sea and just how do so many of them manage to illuminate themselves so beautifully in all the colors of the Roman candle.

Roy Chapman Andrews is in the Desert of Gobi asking Mother what did her great-great-grandpa look like in Central Asia 10,000,000 years ago, when the dinosaurs were laying eggs.

For a good many months an expedition from the Cleveland Museum of Natural History has been clamoring, "Ma, what sort of islands and currents and birds and fishes are there in the South Atlantic as you get on toward the South Pole?"

In the caves of the Dordogne country, in Southern France, the eager little questioners are scrambling about on hands and knees everywhere: "Ma, is it true that 25,000 years ago you had some very clever relatives living in these parts? Is it true that Uncle Cro-Magnon had just as good a brain as any one of us and looked like Beethoven? And say, Ma, how did Uncle Aurignac manage to draw those beautiful pictures of elephants and reindeer on the cavern walls? And Ma, what became of the elephants and reindeer?"

***

FROM all sides the fire of questions pours in. Carter wants to know what Ma's relatives ate and sang and wore and worshiped in the days of Tut-ankh-Amen. Flinders-Petrie, disdaining the young whipper-snappers and upstarts of the First Dynasty, now wants to know about what Ma's people were doing on the Nile in Paleolithic times. The British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania pipe up together, "Ma, tell us about Ur of the Chaldees." Count Prorok wants to show Ma what he found in North Africa in the vicinity of Carthage and Utica. The noise is deafening: "Ma, what happened at Kish in Babylonia? Ma, what happened in Yucatan? Ma, what happened in our own Nevada and New Mexico 5,000 years ago?" From every direction they come — running, shouting, swarming, clambering over her lap and bosom and shoulders, tugging at her skirts, exhibiting their little finds: a jawbone, a marble torso, a brick tablet, a couple of pounds of glass sponges dredged from the bottom of the sea. "Ma, lookit! Three teeth and part of a femur! Ma, see what I found in Babylonia—a real estate lease and a breach-of-promise complaint! Ma, tell me about this. Ma, how can you account for that?"

And poor Mother Earth has so many other things to think of! She has, by now, 2,000,000,000 mouths to feed, and sometimes she hardly knows where the next meal is coming from. Now and then the next meal is not there, and the little Russians and Chinese must go supperless to bed. She has to keep them from quarreling, as big families will, and only the other day the situation got out of hand for Ma and ten millions of the brood did each other to death. She is not a modern scientific mother. She has a habit of vacillating between excessive indulgence and temper. She has outbursts of seismitis, plague, flood, locusts, tsetse-tsetse flies.

* * *

BUT the odd thing is that she so seldom loses her temper just where the modern human mother finds it hardest to be patient, namely, after a hard day's work when the children begin to ask questions. Once she did grow angry. That was when a number of eager young voices kept on shouting, "Ma, what is there on top of Mount Everest?" Some years before that, she answered harshly when Captain Scott asked her about the South Pole. But as a rule, Mother Earth enjoys the tumult about her skirts and the never-ending, "Why, what, when, where, how?"

Indeed, there is good reason for believing that she thinks the children never so safe from harm, to themselves or to each other, as when they are bombarding her with questions. Toward the end of the day she is usually very tired with feeding 2,000,000,000 dependents, keeping them out of each other's eyes and hair, and straightening out their little constitutions and creeds and competitions. It is an immense relief, at that hour, to get away from their "Ma, I want this; Ma, I want that; Ma, he is hurting me; Ma, he is wanting to hurt me; Ma, he has grabbed my frontier; Ma, he is running away with my oil concessions!" After that kind of chorus it is a joy to sit back in one's chair and hear them say, "Ma, tell me about Uncle Cro-Magnon and Great-Uncle Pithecanthropus."

Possibly Mr. Al Jolson might be moved by the theme to write a song entitled, "Rocked in Mammy's Mesozoic Arms."

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* * *

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* * *

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Queries and Answers

This department is designed to assist in the location of complete versions of poems and their sources, the names of authors, &c., which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference. THE TIMES *receives a great many more queries than it can publish. It endeavors, therefore, to select those of the greatest general interest. Queries should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers,* NEW YORK TIMES. *They should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as evidence of good faith.*

QUERIES

"The Blind Men and the Elephant."

A. R.—I am interested in finding an old poem about the blind men who went to see the elephant. The man who chanced to get hold of the elephant's trunk declared the elephant is very like a snake; the man who seized the leg declared the elephant is very like a tree. There were, I believe, seven of these blind men, who contended bitterly that the truth about the elephant be established according to their experience with him. Can any reader tell me where I can find this poem?

"From Wordsworth."

E. R. A.—Can any one tell me what poem of William Wordsworth's the following lines are from:

And hers shall be the breathing balm,
And hers the silence and the calm.

"The Forest of the West."

M. B. C.—I am anxious to find the complete poem and the author's name of the following lines:

One 'neath the forest of the West
By a dark stream is laid;
The Indian knows his resting place,
Deep in the cedar shade.

"Daybreak Everywhere."

O. H. B.—Will some one tell me in which of Longfellow's poems I can find the lines: "Out of the shadow of night, the world moves into light; it is daybreak everywhere"?

"A Story of the Hereafter."

L. R.—I would be obliged if some reader would help me locate a book which I read years ago. I do not remember the title or the author's name. It purports to be a story of a physician who met with an instantaneous fatal accident, that he felt no pain or shock from it and realized what happened to him when visiting friends who paid no attention to him or his attempts at conversation. The story goes on to relate his strange experiences and final entrance into the spirit world.

"Today."

E. A. E.—Can some one tell me who wrote the poem containing some of these lines:

Today—ah, well,
Today is fair;
But need I tell
What softed air,
Fresh as the morning breath of May,
Blew from the hills of yesterday?

"By Kipling."

D. F. K.—I would like to find the complete stanza of Kipling's which informs us that a certain Indian quadruped "is stalked by the blackbuck * * * and man through jealousy."

"The Young Spirit."

RICH—I would like to know where these lines may be found:

The small, clear, silver lute of the young spirit
That sits in the waning star.

"Child of Heaven."

A. B. C.—Can any one tell me where I may find these lines:

The child of heaven with winged feet
Ran down the slanted sunlight of the dawn.

ANSWERS

"Music of the Spheres."

GEORGE S. CHESSON, Springfield, Mass.—Referring to the query of C. E. M. in your issue of July 19 for the line, "the music of the spheres," this is a quotation from Shakespeare's "Pericles" (Act 5, Scene 1). This allusion is made to the theory of Pythagoras that the intervals between the celestial bodies were determined by the laws and relations of musical concord. Milton's "Ode on Christ's Nativity" treats of the same idea—"Ring out, ye crystal spheres." Tennyson's "Ode to Memory" has it:

Sure she was nigher to heaven's spheres,
Listening to lordly music flowing from
The illimitable years.

Again, Longfellow, in his "Occultation of Orion":

* * * Not only could I see, but hear
Its wondrous and harmonious strings,
In sweet vibration, sphere by sphere.

* * * Beneath the sky's triumphal arch
This music sounded like a march.

"My Little German Home."

WILLIAM W. DELANEY, Brooklyn, N. Y.—B. V. in your issue of July 19 wishes to find the old song, "The Little German Home Across the Sea." It is contained in my Song Book No. 71.

H. C. Clark, Esq., Washington, D. C., tells us that it was written and published by Charles Collins, an American German-dialect comedian, who flourished in the Middle West during the years 1870-90. He writes, "I often heard him sing the song and have seen the publication."

William G. Raymond, Iowa City, Iowa, also answered this query.

"By Bill Nye."

ROU JANSEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.—In answer to E. A. S. in your issue of July 19 for the oration of an Indian written by Bill Nye containing the lines "Ole is gone, John is failing and I don't feel very well myself. My pirogue stands idly on yonder shore," &c., is from "The Forty Liars" (1883). It is from Sitting Bull's speech before the Sioux Council.

Percy Atkinson, New York, also answered this query.

"No Pride of Ancestry."

FRANK HOPKINS, Syracuse, N. Y.—The phrase of which your correspondent H. W. G. asks the authorship in THE BOOK REVIEW of July 19 was used by Emory Storrs, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, in the national campaign of 1888. In a public speech advocating the election of the Republican candidates he said: "The Democratic Party is like a mule—without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity."

Other correspondents who answered this question give credit for this quotation to William C. Linton, a patent lawyer of Washington, D. C.; Ignatius Donnelly, in a speech delivered in the Minnesota Legislature forty-five years ago; Judge Gay Gordon of Philadelphia during the 1905 reform fight.

"Benny Cleveland."

JANETTE HIBBARD, Struthers, Ohio—The poem entitled "Benny Cleveland," for which W. C. B. inquires in your issue of July 19, will be found in a book by the same name, "Benny Cleveland's Job," by Joseph A. Campbell and published by him at Athelwold Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Latest Books

(Continued from Preceding Page)

THE BOOK OF PLANTS. By Bertha Morris Parker and Henry Chandler Cowles, Ph. D. 12mo. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. 88 cents.

Intended to serve as informational reading material for children of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Grades.

COMB MAKING IN AMERICA. 8vo. Compiled and privately printed for Bernard W. Doyle, Leominster, Mass.

Commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the comb industry in Leominster, Mass.

THE COLUMBIA JOURNALIST, 1925. 12mo. New York: Columbia University.

The yearbook of the Columbia University School of Journalism.

ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS. By David Samuel Feldheim. Pamphlet. New York: D. S. Feldheim. $1.

A method for learning the English language.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR WORDS AND PHRASES. Compiled by Edward Fraser and John Gibbons. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

Including slang of the trenches and the air force; British and American war words and service terms and expressions in everyday use; nicknames, sobriquets, and titles of regiments, with their origins; the battle honors of the great war awarded to the British Army.

HOW TO STUDY MODERN LANGUAGES IN HIGH SCHOOL. By Peter Hagboldt. 12mo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

For instructors in the high school.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND AGENCIES. Edited by Henry S. Spalding, S. J. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers.

The evils of excessive hours of labor.

Current Magazines

(Continued from Page 15)

Sharp pays his respects to the intelligence testers. This is what he says:

I cannot conceive of anything more futile, more fatal, in education than this idiot-confirming, moron-making process called the intelligence test. It is also a setting up of intellectual prigs. We are all off the normal, above or below, or (as with most of the educators I chance to know) on both levels all of the time—the one non-existent individual among us being that mythical perfect person, the so-called "average man." There is no such animal—nor child nor man. And these intelligence testers, by what authority do they test, and how would they behave if tested?

In the concluding paragraph of his article Mr. Sharp sums up his conception of what education should be:

Education is many things and many years. It has many aspects, many ends. But first of all and always it is personal, developing me from within, not filling me up from without. It will inform me; but it must quicken me. It may give me skill; but it must give me zest and daring for life, keep me fresh for wonder at the world, clothe me with power and, covering me with darkness and confusion, make me humble on my way out of Egypt or, it may be, out of Caphtor or out of Kir.

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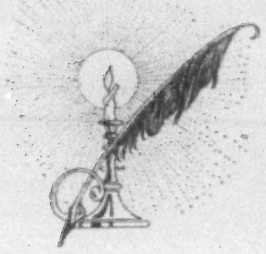
Plight of the Poor Little White Blackbird

Christopher Morley Translates a De Musset Allegory and a Satire by Wilhelm Hauff



From the Title Page of "Two Fables."

TWO FABLES. Translated by Christopher Morley. Illustrated by Cameron White. 95 pp. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

By JOHN R. ELLINGSTON

THAT the author of "Where the Blue Begins" should have been so fascinated by the chance discoveries of Alfred de Musset's "The Story of a White Blackbird," and Wilhelm Hauff's "The Young Foreigner," as to wish to translate them and combine them in a single book is comprehensible enough. Both tales are the ancestors of his own work in the direct line, and it is only the people who haven't any who are not proud of their ancestors. Nevertheless, in his preface Mr. Morley goes to the trouble of giving reasons for the translations.

The German work, which he discovered in a small inn in the Black Forest while bicycling there in 1912, he "felt, as soon as he had read it, must be translated." He offered it to a magazine just before August, 1914, as "an interesting side-light on Anglo-German psychologies." Rejected, he forgot about it until he came upon "The Story of a White Blackbird" in Normandy, in June (presumably of last year) and recognized it at once as "such a curiously congenial companion" to the other tale that he felt impelled to publish them together. Besides, "it is too perfectly valid for our own day not to be revived." And then, lest any should find an unfitness in thus joining a French work to a German work under one cover, he dedicates the volume to one Willy Schroder, aged 24, who died at Granville, Normandy, in November, 1914, a prisoner of war. "If there were more writers who could ease their sense of other people's oddities by such charming fables as these, perhaps it would not be necessary for the Willy Schroders of the world to be buried so far from home." But after all Mr. Morley needs no explanation. The fables justify themselves.

"How glorious it is—and also how painful—to be an exception." Here in this opening sentence is de Musset's theme and a hint of the delicate, charming tone, with the smile always at the corner of his lips, in which he means to write the tale. To Mr. Morley on first reading the story, "it quivered with trembling laughter just as that wide beach (of Normandy) was vibrant with sunshine." Unquestionably de Musset felt just a little sorry for "misunderstood uniques," no matter how much he ridiculed them.

The poor little white blackbird is cast from the nest by his enraged father because he hasn't "the handsome yellow beak and fine black frock coat," which makes his father "look like a church warden eating an omelette." He finds that he is neither pigeon, magpie nor dove, though each of these feathered tribes is deceived in him for a moment of exquisitely painted encounter. The little magpie, whom the hero considers to be not less than a marquise, is convinced that he is her Russian cousin until he begins to sing, whereupon "she walked about me in circles like a cat round a bit of hot meat that has burnt her, but which she still wants to taste again."

Suicide in the gutter under the eaves seems the only solution of his difficulties, when a chance remark of a fishwife in the street below concerning a "white blackbird" reveals to him his significance and his destiny. He is a unique! Born to be misunderstood. And now, of course, he must express himself, solace his great soul, enchant the world and spurn it.

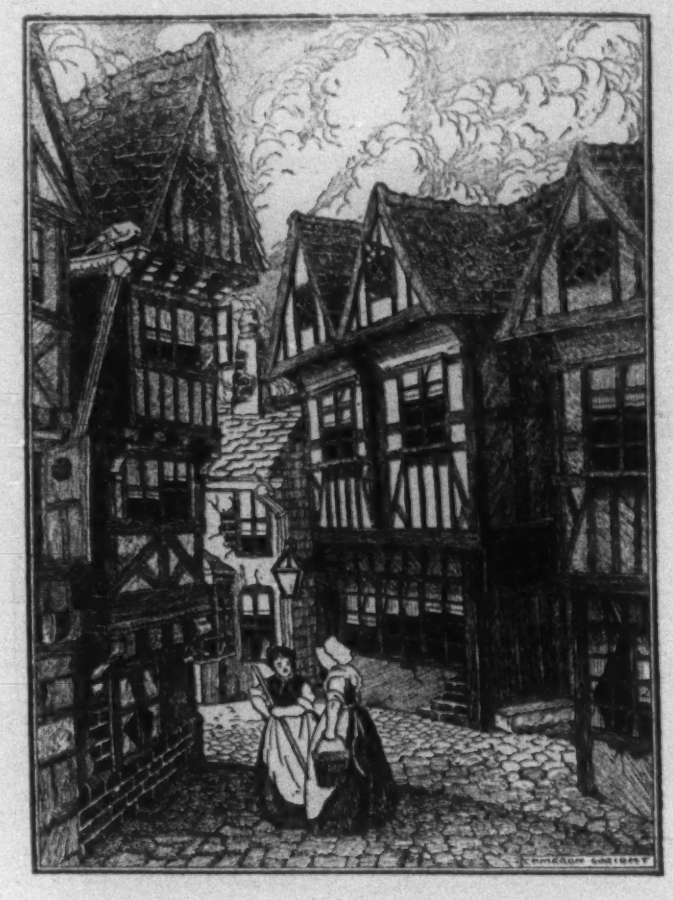
Here it is that de Musset, unhappily for the effect of his fable, forcibly drags in the literary satire by the heels. The translator recognizes this defect. "Beginning as a wistful allegory," he says in the preface, "it turns almost too narrowly into a literary satire." While not amiss in itself, the satire does not belong in the tale. This only returns to its original heights with the introduction of the wife and soul-mate, the secret of whose duplicity it would be criminal to reveal in a review.

To what pinnacles the fable climbs in the end are revealed in the closing paragraph, where the disillusioned hero begs to know the nightingale's secret. "It isn't what you imagine," says the latter.

"My wife bores me, I don't love her. I am in love with the rose. All night long I serenade her—and she is asleep and doesn't even hear me. Her lovely cup is closed now, an old beetle is sleeping with her * * * and tomorrow morning, when I regain my bed, worn with yearning and fatigue, then, then she will open * * * for a bee to eat her heart."

In "The Young Foreigner" the brilliant young Hauff, who was a contemporary of de Musset and who died at the age of 25, recounts the manner in which a stranger to a small German village reproves the refusal of his townsmen to permit him to live in the retirement he desires. To avoid revealing the secret Mr. Morley has even changed the title from the German original which "gives away prematurely the nub of the tale," so that surely it is not the reviewer's business to do so. It is a brilliant satire of English manners and the human capacity for delusion.

Mr. Morley speaks of the fable as more broadly comic and less delicately humorous than that of de Musset, and one infers that he finds the latter the better of the two, considering it almost perfect. It is rather difficult to agree with him if that is his opinion. Exquisite and well developed as the "White Blackbird" is, it still betrays what some will consider the faults of its author. He, like all Georgian poets and the majority of French poets not in the very first rank, is subjective and lyrical, and so is his fable. His allegory, furthermore, is barren, a mere device. He might as well have chosen a pancake-coated giraffe born to normal waffled parents, or an angora goat which resembled a loaf of bread, where all circumspect angora goats resemble cocoanut cakes. Where Aesop and La Fontaine make their allegories telling by choosing animals with pertinent physical and temperamental characteristics, such as the fox and the crow, the hare and the tortoise, the lion and the mouse, or where Anatole France takes penguins—which look like humans and are, as he holds humans to be, ridiculous—de Musset chooses blackbirds for no reason at all. This may not appear a fault to Mr. Morley, since he had no more reason to choose dogs in his own tale "Where the Blue Begins." But it weakens the force of the fable.



From a Woodcut by Cameron Wright in "Two Fables."

None of these criticisms apply to "The Young Foreigner." It is far more objective, the allegory is pertinent, and the thing has teeth in it. There is a flash of Swift at times in this brilliant young German. On the other hand it does lack that touch which makes de Musset's fable appear to have been written with the wing of a butterfly instead of a pen. The most serious criticism which can be made of it probably arose from the fact that Wilhelm Hauff wrote it for the children he was tutoring. About two-thirds of the way through one suspects that the tale is enceinte with a moral—and soon finds that one was right. Where Aesop writes a moral of half a line, in itself a bon mot, the German appends a tag twelve pages long. It is too bad, because the tale doesn't need one.

As for the translations, one feels that the German lent itself more readily to English, though Mr. Morley succeeds in preserving as much of the wit of the French original as the genius of his own tongue in all probability will permit. The nimbleness and flash of the French word are well-nigh imposable of reproduction in English.

Cameron Wright has done two excellent woodcuts to illustrate the volume and then counteracted his good work and practically ruined the appearance of the pages by jumbling tendrils and grapes and blackbirds and beer steins and clay pipes around the borders.

Unlettered Humor of the Cracker Barrel

CRACKERBOX PHILOSOPHERS in American Humor and Satire. By Jennette Tandy. New York: Columbia University Press. $2.50.

DISCUSSING prison theatricals in "The House of the Dead," Dostoievsky talks of plays "which no one seems to know anything about, and which, perhaps, have never been printed, but seems to have appeared of themselves and so have become an indispensable part of every 'people's theatre.'" Something of the same sort might be said of that early American humor and satire which makes its first formal appearance in comic stage figures of Revolutionary days and with letters to provincial newspapers purporting to deal with the adventures of unlettered philosophers. Dr. Tandy, in her book, traces this humor through the later more sophisticated stages of Hosea Biglow and Bill Arp, and brings it down to its modern culmination in such a recently published book as "Paul Bunyan."

If her subject needed any justification—which it does not—Dr. Tandy would supply it on her first page. Here she points out that any literary type is a long time gathering his myth and his dignity. Prince Hamlet is a glorified figure of melodrama; Lucifer of "Paradise Lost" has been a ridiculous and undignified personage in many a medieval incarnation. So, too, may the mass of folk tradition crystallize into an epic figure which will best typify the American spirit.

The poet who attempts this interpretation, however, will have to show remarkable powers of assimilation and selection. Bunyan of the lumber camps and Jack Downing from way down East undoubtedly have something in common, the thing that makes the inhabitants of the rock-ribbed coast of Maine and the sun-kissed slopes of the Pacific both American citizens. Just what this thing is it is not easy to answer. The undiscovered Milton may not know what it is himself, but if he really be a Milton his epic will savor of it strongly and unmistakably.

But although the work that the crackerbox philosophers have produced may at some time serve as the basis for great literature, not very much of it is in itself of enormous importance. The unlettered farmer may or may not have an outlook of life which is exceptionally shrewd and biting. If he has, the people who have tried to express this outlook have not, on the whole, succeeded in doing so in a permanent and significant literary form. The object of the satirist is not to make people laugh, but the most powerful weapon that he has at his command is laughter, and this weapon is usually woefully neglected. In place of a sane and kindly picture of human frailty—the kind that is striven for and attained in "Huckleberry Finn"—there is frequently a striving in an entirely different direction—that of vicious derogation; and in these cases there is little leavening of insight or wit. Much of this bitterness is due, as in the case of Lowell's Hosea Biglow, to the use of a literary figure for political satire. Lowell in his papers caricatures minutely the foibles of his day, and more especially those of the political party he was opposed to. But the customs of the '40s are not the customs of today, and hatred of the slaveholding South is a little out of date. As a result, "The Biglow Papers" are confined to libraries and their readers to special students.

Frequently, of course, accident has preserved the freshness of certain material. In January, 1830, for example, Seba Smith published in The Portland Courier a letter from one Jack Downing, who had come to town to sell a load of axe handles, and who thus described a little altercation in the Legislature:

> They kept disputing most all the time the first two days about a poor Mr. Roberts from Waterborough. Some said he shouldn't have a seat because he adjourned the town meeting and wasn't fairly elected. * * * And Mr. Roberts himself said he was, and said he could bring men that would swear to it, and good men, too. But, notwithstanding all this when they came to vote, they got three or four majority that he shouldn't have a seat.
>
> Then they disputed awhile about a Mr. Fowler's having a seat. Some said he shouldn't have a seat because when he was elected some of his votes were given for his father. But they were more kind to him than they were to Mr. Roberts, for they voted that he should have a seat. * * * They all declared there was no party politics about it, and I don't think there was; for I noticed that all who voted that Mr. Roberts should not have a seat, voted that Mr. Fowler should. So as they all voted both ways, they must have been conscientious, and I don't see how there could be any party about it.

Here there is real shrewdness and wit, but the modern reader gets enjoyment only when he understands the allusions, and even then his laughter is apt to be a little forced. Jack's adventures, always those of the seemingly guileless countryman in a complicated environment, carry him into the midst of the political whirlpool. But he is everywhere one of the simple folks from home, even when on terms of friendship with Andrew Jackson. It is this, together with the fact that he is the first Yankee to show any originality of character, which explains his popularity, a popularity so great that Smith's figure was pirated on all sides, and served as a model for a multitude of imitators. One of these imitators, in fact, Charles Augustus Davis of New York, was clever enough to surpass the original.

The Yankee figure was not, of course, very popular in the South. There a different but parallel development took place, a development which, strangely enough, leaves the negro completely out of the picture. The stock of Southern humor is instead the poor white, illiterate, backward and politically negligible. With this strain is blended that of the Southern frontiersman, with a figure like David Crockett as the hero, and in at least one case, the author also. He is quick to degenerate into the boastful bear hunter and frequently into the out-and-out rascal. Much of this humor can be realized by the reader of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," who must make allowances, of course, for the sophistication and genius of Mark Twain. Tom Sawyer is developed from Sut Lovingood, the bad boy up to tricks. The Duke of Bilgewater and "the pore disappeared Dauphin, Looy the Seventeenth," are like the rascally Captain Simon Suggs, who is so clever that he can inveigle even his own father, a hardshell Baptist minister, into a losing bet. The Southerner is always more vulgar and usually more rascally than his Northern contemporary. His humor is profanity and his wit practical joking of a cruel kind.

It was only with the passing of the Civil War and the development of the period of reconstruction that the two strands of North and South were gradually brought together. Bill Arp of Georgia may write ironic letters to "Mr. Linkhorn," but his irony is without malice. Artemus Ward, when he interviews Jeff Davis, may say that the "Sonny South is makin' a egrejus mutton-hed of herself," but he is willing to admit that she thinks she is right. And after the war is over Arp can write to Ward with restraint and humor about the topics of the day.

Charles F. Browne's creation, however, really belongs to a later period, the period of the funmakers, who wish to make their audiences laugh, often even at the expense of satire. The epigrammatic Josh Billings is of the same school, with a great deal more leaning toward Christian piety. Artemus Ward says, "You scratch my back and I will scratch your back." Josh Billings says, "Most people repent ov their sins bi thanking God they aint so wicked as their nabers." But on the most important things the originality and virility of their characters, the wit and humanity of their outlook, they agree.

They are almost the last of our native philosophers. There is still Abe Martin, to be sure, but his place is shared by foreigners like Mr. Dooley and Hashimura Togo. But if this native does go the way of all flesh, his last three interpreters will keep his memory sweet.

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THE STORY OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA. By Edward Hungerford. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

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(Continued on Following Page)

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Satire of the American Week-End in a New Novel

WEEK-END. By Charles Brackett. 157 pp. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.75.

THE institution of spending Saturday and Sunday, or more, in the country is probably peculiar to metropolitan areas. Certainly it is a rare New York office that is fully manned on the last day of the week. It is natural, therefore, that the week-end should partake of urban, not to say cosmopolitan, aspects, chief of which is variety. Out of the infinite variations of the form Mr. Brackett's diverting novel has elected the type which might be called "erotic-literary." Perhaps the two qualities are one. At least, Mr. Brackett's insouciant and sophisticated characters seem to turn without effort from the retailing of plots or designs to involved flirtations among themselves, accompanied by the victims' self-mockery, and ridicule to their faces and behind their backs.

Mr. Brackett is not concerned with that painful week-end which is devoted to strenuous and unflinching worship of nature, to the tune of open plumbing, expert maid service and a limousine. His characters quite frankly take with them whatever inward haven of worldliness they have builded for their respite from the city. They sit at tea, in perfect interiors, and make phrases, exchange delicate scandals and deal in moth-wing caresses of the eyes. They journey to the show places of new wealth and dispose themselves to enjoy the show. They attend the races and select their horses on the basis of a fancied resemblance to Beatrice Lillie. They are brazenly, almost religiously, trivial. To give the right flavor of light comedy to the piece, Mr. Brackett has chosen for his setting the home of a bishop. Since the bishop is married, it is obvious that Mr. Brackett owes a fairly slight debt to Ronald Firbank's wry ecclesiasticism.

Some amusing characters, a succession of charming anecdotes and a play of supple and elegant dialogue over the whole comprise Mr. Brackett's novel. Even without the dedication to Thomas Love Peacock, Mr. Brackett's brittle and matured satire is evidence in itself of a disciplined gift, well within the tradition of English wit. Mr. Brackett weights his feathered barbs with a telling touch of malice. The strong, silent man, the perpetual adolescent girl, the esthete, the tolerant churchman, the overripe matron, the sympathetic, eternal mother, the unfortunate clumsy man who breaks each item of bric-à-brac toward which he breathes, are all touched off with a subtle and sly implication of hilarity. The reader follows Mr. Brackett not with loud laughter but with an ever-expanding recognition of neat incongruities.

The piece begins at 6:10 P. M. of a Friday, any Friday. "A spoonful of vanilla moon in a pale blue bowl," remarks Mrs. Pendarvis, inconsequentially. Trudy is overheard in irrelevant phrases concerning an unknown and absent she. Trudy is the hostess, aetat 40, therefore venomous toward indiscreet young men who saddle upon her the ignominy of her married estate by calling her Mrs. Angevene. Morris, author of a blank verse tragedy and sufferer from an unfortunate aptitude for breaking fragilities, has sought refuge with Mrs. Pendarvis because it is the only clear space in the room. Bruce, the perennial flapper, born too soon to have been emancipated by the war, and Roxton, the strong, silent man with the shoulders, engage in endless violences of sex-attraction-repulsion to the discontent of Trudy, who owns Roxton's young affections. Beneath the amenities of the week-end Trudy and Roxton and Bruce, Mrs. Pendarvis and scabrous books, the gentle bishop and Bruce's profanity, Morris and the china, and Caleb of the frail wrists and Nan the maternal spirit act out their complicated triflings.

Caleb's home is really the Bronx local and the Grand Central checking room. Two dollars represents untold wealth to him and a hole in his clothes is a calamity which only Nan and a needle may assuage. Bruce's millions and the complications of Roxton and Trudy elevate Caleb temporarily. Caleb tells his dreams and recounts the plots of his best-seller novel. Morris responds with his pseudo-medieval legend, told in "an intolerable, thin, precious voice." And contrives to break the plate-glass window of the limousine with his intensity—in closing the door. It is a delightfully deft study of a "society" which has neither meaning nor direction. It is clever dialogue. Above all, it is finished, entertaining and thoughtful satire.

SIN AND REPENTANCE

FAME. By Micheline Keating. 252 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE Younger Generation is not only a relative term, but a state of mind, if "Fame" is any indication. Micheline Keating is a fresh and charming young girl, to judge from her picture on the jacket, yet her precocious novel, "Fame," has all the stale clichés, the worn-out, preferred figures of speech, the spasmodic, ludicrous pantomime of fainting women and teeth-clinching men, and the stereotyped situations of good bad people redeemed by the unconscious evangelism of the innocent young girl. It is a book to delight the heart of Berta Ruck; it combines in exactly the correct proportions, virtue and luxuriousness, sin and repentance, passionate abandon and moral self-sacrifice. Bohemia and respectability, poverty and riches. As the title intimates, it has a flavor of the "hectic" life of the New York stage and studio. It is filled with instances of the sudden, frictionless success which is typical of such fiction. It also has that prodigality, or rather volubility, and that amazing disregard of the more ordinary limitations of syntax, rhetoric, and even the meanings of words which Miss Ruck delightfully indulges in.

Miss Keating writes almost exclusively of celebrities. When famous critics, painters, directors, actors and other denizens of a rarer realm foregather, they engage one another intimately upon the subject of "how few outsiders realize the labor and strife behind finished arts." How few outsiders could understand the "labor and strife behind" the acting of the hero and heroine, which is described as "a touch of something sublime in their tense bodies and drawn faces as they stood gazing into the agonized eyes of each other." The heroine's mother, a notorious actress herself, gives the daughter "unreined permission to be constantly in his association." The heroine later acquires "an apathetic sense chained to infinite space."

The book seems to be a sort of record of the author's admiration for the minor vices of scores of the more tawdry movies, novels, plays and poems. It is an echo of their philosophy of "let us live, but let us be always moral." Incidentally, the beautiful heroine accumulates all the men in sight; one becomes her long-lost and unknown father, another her devoted stepfather, a third her chivalric friend and protector, two are allowed to be her husbands, and the rest have to content themselves with being her rejected suitors. All the men are much better, and even a few of the women are a little improved, by their association, their "unreined" association, with the pure, soulful, unworldly, but extremely wealthy heroine, who is also a great success on the stage. The reason for that is that she never "acts" her parts; she "lives" them.

Old acquaintances are to be recognized in all the characters, the bits of "profundity," the sentimentality, and the figures of speech. Miss Keating is so fond of figurative language that she even has one man indulge in the sensation of having "over his lower face spread a smirking simile of a smile." It would be worth going a good deal further than a mile to see that.

It is all there. The mother, born Anna Callahan, in that particular gas-house district of New York called Hell's Kitchen, and christened for the stage, "Vanna Carolath," is the frail sister who hides the unlearned gamin beneath the veneer of her "artificial, vain, selfish and imprudent" poseur's cloak. Her husband also has a veneered "poseur's cloak." He has changed his name from Isadore Grohstein to Max Groh for purposes of deception and the box office, and is perpetually giving private instructions to promising young women who somehow never reach stardom. Vanna likewise lives her own life. In fact, they have never lived their lives together. They married in a moment of embarrassment, because it was a rainy day and there was no play to rehearse, and kept it up as good business.

Vanna, being what she was, knew no better. Miss Keating seems to feel that, even so, she was an unnatural mother. She left her daughter, Namour, no relation to Max Groh or the powder people, in a French convent until she was 17. Then she sent for her, not out of love, but because she had tried all the other sensations. Vanna was punished for this, for her fast life, and for keeping the father's name a secret from Namour. The unhappy young girl becomes engaged to marry her own father. When she learns the truth, Namour falls into a sickness and can no longer "attain her ambitions." When she recovers, she finds she has emotions and a new kind of "sex appeal."

A wealthy and eccentric playwright, who paints his face and wears purple silk pajamas, undertakes to coach her for the stage, at his French chateau, where orchids grow in the forests, and instead is reformed and marries her. Six years later she is a widow, with the most enormous fortune in the world, and a long list of suitors, and an arresting pallor. She is now a middle-aged woman of 26. (The author is 18.) By a superhuman effort of sheer will, she overcomes all difficulties of age and inexperience, conquers the New York public and marries her leading man. It is "a super dream that came true." And night after night the house is packed to see the famous love scene, described in a previous quotation, wherein she, with her red eyes, and he with his green, like railroad signal lamps, stand with "their tense bodies and drawn faces." Let us leave them so.

SIX LOVERS

RED ASHES: By Margaret Pedler. 320 pages. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2.

THE favorite adage of the writer of old-fashioned love stories is that line from "Midsummer Night's Dream," which, when torn from its context, seems to state as a universal truth that "the course of true love never did run smooth." But *the* thought that Shakespeare wished to express is something quite different, as will be seen when the two preceding lines of Lysander's speech are read together with the one that is so often quoted:

Ay me! for aught that ever I could read,
Could ever hear by tale or history,
The course of true love never did run smooth.

It is a literary convention, and not a basic truth, that is stated here. And it is a literary convention that existed long before Shakespeare's time and that will probably endure

Till the sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold!

Margaret Pedler is nothing if not conventional. In her latest novel, "Red Ashes," there are three love stories, and in none of them does the course of true love run smooth. In one of them—the principal one—the two lovers begin by hating each other most cordially, and do not discover that they really are in love with each other until long after the reader finds it out. But that is not all; there is a dark chapter in the hero's past which makes it impossible (in his opinion) for him ever to aspire to the love of a pure sweet girl like Pamela Wayne of Rakehill Manor. And Pam, poor girl, when she sees that Blake Carrington is purposely avoiding her, thinks that he has heard some of the neighborhood gossip about the wild goings-on at Rakehill Manor, where the fox-hunting set and the Bohemian set are wont to hold high revel until all hours of the night. It is not until the day of the cloudburst, when it looks as if Pam and Blake "have not an earthly chance," that Blake confesses his love. And then, when thet danger is over, he tries to back down. And so it goes, until the very last chapter, when all obstacles vanish and it is evident that Pam and Blake are going to live happily ever after.

The subsidiary characters have rather an easier time of it. The difficulties that beset their paths are not so great as those encountered by Pam and Blake, nor does their removal require so much time and effort. In the case of Pam's brother, "Bubbles," there is merely an adventuress who lures him away from the dear, sweet girl with whom he is just beginning to fall in love. Following the best traditions of this sort of fiction, Mrs. Pedler has made her adventuress a Frenchwoman and so marvelously beautiful that you really can't blame Bubbles. Poor little Sheila Kelly hasn't a chance in the world—apparently. But you little know. One day Bubbles sees her thrown from a runaway bicycle and nearly killed. After that the adventuress is out of the picture, although she does make one desperate effort to get back.

In the third love story, that of Sheila's brother David and Judy Sarton, it is the discrepancy in ages that makes all the trouble. Judy is a widow and seven years older than David, and for that reason she refuses to marry him. So what does David do but fall seriously ill—so ill that his life is despaired of. That settles it, of course. There is nothing like the shadow of death to bring lovers together. But to employ the same device three times in one novel really is a bit thick. There is such a thing as carrying standardization too far.

A BLIND SINGER

MY LADY LEE. By Edith Ballinger Price. Illustrated. Greenberg, Publisher, Inc. $2.50.

SYMPATHETICALLY and tenderly handled, Edith Ballinger Price's novel, "My Lady Lee," narrates the history of a blind girl from her babyhood until she is about 21 years old. Lee Kelton was born with beautiful agate-gray eyes, which seemed to look through and beyond you, but did not really see anything at all. Not even the sun

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Galsworthy's "Caravan"

(Continued from Page 1)

word "seer"—with its twofold meaning. Galsworthy talks of "an intermingling of the seer with things seen," a mystic utterance, but one the meaning of which is understandable, though not explainable. And it is understandable through just such a "capturing" of mood, of emotion, of sunlight, of moonlight, of "gray eyes—dewy as if opened for the first time that day." John Galsworthy's "The Apple Tree," together with Stevenson's "Will o' the Mill" and Conrad's "Freya of the Seven Isles" and "The Planter of Malata" must receive place among those works of the literary art to which nothing could be added and from which time can take nothing away. In its perfection each is untarnished. Coming for a final word again to Conrad: "If I succeed," he writes, "you will find there [he is talking of 'The Nigger'] according to your deserts: encouragement, consolation, fear, charm—all you demand, and, perhaps, also that glimpse of truth for which you have forgotten to ask." We omitted to speak of truth above, lest we ourselves be accused of sentimentalism. It was better to let Conrad use the term; or Kipling, who, with less of wisdom but with his flashing power of penetration, goes even further and talks of "Truth" with a capital letter,

—the lovely Truth
That careless angels know.

Can we doubt that "the careless angels" were satisfied of the truth of Botticelli? And Botticelli would be satisfied of the truth of "The Apple Tree."

It is not with intentional unfairness to the many other rich bales, ripe fruits, spices of pungent odor and rare stuffs that go to complete the magic cargo of "Caravan," that "The Apple Tree" has here been dealt with at such length. Some shoddy there is also, some fruit plucked in the green. But not a great deal. "Philanthropy," the sketch of a drunkard and his wife who ask charity, while seeking to justify itself by its humor, has not sufficient humor to attain justification. But the tares are few and the wheat abundant. If there is nothing else of the same absolute degree of perfection as "The Apple Tree" it is not to be wondered at. For an author to achieve one such is more than the gods usually vouchsafe. But standing out sturdily from the pages is "A Stoic," which was seen on the stage under the more felicitous title of "Old English"; the short sketch, "Quality"; the story which is coupled with "The Apple Tree," an earlier tale, "A Man of Devon"; the war-time sidelights, "Defeat" and "The Juryman"; "A Fisher of Men," "A Long-Ago Affair," "Late—299" and "A Feud." The list is not complete; it is not intended to be. To attempt to single out the several most notable stories of "Caravan" would be an invidious undertaking. Some readers would cite certain titles that others would not. But those mentioned, or most of them, would be on every list, whatever additions might be made.

And if one not reading continuously, of course, but one story now and another story then, when the moment is propitious—if one in this way should go through the entire collection, it is likely to become increasingly apparent how in that word "Captures" is to be found the clue to the marked individualism of each of these greatly diversified tales. Even is it the clue to a story so uncompromising in its exterior as "Had a Horse." Although, incidentally, in "Had a Horse" there is perhaps the most spirited description of a horse race to be found in the literature of a country whose literature is peculiarly rich in spritely descriptions of sporting events, to stage this race was furthest from being the purpose of the story. The chief personage of the story is a rum little cad, a gutter tout, a back-room bookie, who, by reason of having thrust upon him the ownership of a beautiful horse, a marvelously perfect filly, grows, unknown to himself—or, at best, but dimly perceived by him—a soul. If asked for a philosophic thesis here it would be, we can hear the author answering, that beauty begets beauty, even though the net result be meagre.

But it is time, and the admission is made reluctantly, that Mr. Galsworthy's stories be laid aside. The writer, on looking back over his "copy," is aware of his inadequacy; he has said very little of what he intended, and that badly. But just as we were convinced, long since, that "The Forsyte Saga" placed Mr. Galsworthy among the foremost of English novelists, so are we now convinced that his pieces of more abbreviated length as assembled in "Caravan" prove his indisputable right to a place among the foremost of English writers of the short story.

Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Page 7)

through the country seeking adventure—a Don Quixote and a Sancho Panza of sorts. But St. Lo does not tilt at windmills. He vanquishes wherever he strikes. He is a superman, performing incredible deeds of valor and escaping unscathed from the most unequal and blood-curdling conflicts. Only once does he acknowledge himself tired and, then, a few seconds' rest make him as good as new again.

Sylvain must be considered a symbol rather than a man. For no mortal, even had he the strength of Hercules and the wile of Mercury, could accomplish what this young knight-errant achieves single-handed. He typifies goodness and love, qualities which always conquer when they take a hand in the struggles of fallible human beings.

He rides through the world singing:

"Blessed be the Lord my strength, who teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight!"

And explains his motives thus:

"I serve those who need, for the joy of the venture and the honor. I seek nothing and nothing shall I take but the honor of the venture."

St. Lo's first exploit consists in winning back his own heritage, the Chateau de St. Lo, which had been confiscated by Louis XI and given to Sir Arnaud de Fontaines. But when Sylvain regains his estates he immediately returns them to de Fontaines and rides away.

We next find him rescuing the Earl of Richmond, later Henry VII of England, who has been shanghaied aboard a vessel which is bearing him to Albion where he is to be delivered up to his cousin, Richard III of England. St. Lo scuttles the ship, beaches it, overpowers the crew and brings Henry in safety to the Bishop of Avranches, in whose palace he finds sanctuary.

A great many other episodes carry him through Italy, and once in the service of France at the Battle of Fornovo. Such swashbuckling adventures never could have happened even in the palmiest days of chivalry. But they make pleasant reading.

IN THE HUDSON VALLEY

HARD WOOD. By Arthur O. Friel. 333 pp. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company.

HARD WOOD" earned his nickname early in life, when he thrashed "Copperhead" Cooper one afternoon in the schoolyard. The enmity between the two lasts throughout the story, involving additional episodes and several characters. Steve Oaks witnessed the fight, and though somewhat older became Hard's firm friend. Hard himself won the burning hatred of the entire Cooper tribe. Though common as dirt and in parts hackneyed almost beyond endurance, the story at least measures up to the standards of the hundreds of its good-man, bad-man, justice-and-love progenitors. And as there are hundreds more like "Hard Wood" to come, there is no need for hesitation over missing it.

The setting is in the hills of upper New York State, when the Hudson Valley was but a thin line of civilization and the canals were busy. The Coopers, who were moonshiners, lived apart from the rest of the backwoods settlement. They committed a fatal indiscretion when, after drinking some of their own bad liquor, they burned Hard's home and robbed him of his dead mother's possessions. Hard swore revenge and got it, and the reader gets plenty of excitment. Love is supplied in the person of Jane Cooper, the recovery of whose eyesight is the indirect result of the ascension of Hard's better nature after his anger had cooled.

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Her worn-out mother died when she was a baby and a kindly doctor arranged to have her taken away from her shiftless father and the Cumberland Mountains where she was born to a place where she would have at least a chance of developing into a useful, happy woman. This place was in the North, the Wells Memorial, where blind babies were received and cared for. It was while on a visit to the Wells Memorial that Anne Ramsey first saw Lee and fell in love with her.

Anne was an artist; Lee was beautiful and bewitching. But Anne had very little money, and though she took Lee to her own home and cared for her through several happy years, the time came when, much against her will, she was obliged to send her South again to the Willborg State Institution for the Blind. There Lee spent four years, but at last Anne was able to take her back again to the "little white house," cared for her, taught her and saw her graduated triumphantly from high school. Then Lee's lovely voice attracted the attention of a wealthy woman, who treated her as a mixture of protégée and curiosity.

The novel deals rather minutely with Lee's reactions to the various people she meets and to the changes in her environment, as well as with the different ways in which people treat her because of her blindness. Anne's great effort was to make her a normal human being, and for this Anne sacrifices herself, her own life and her own ambitions, willingly and completely. Lee is portrayed as being not only self-centred but selfish; she has little sympathy for other blind girls whose lives do not include an Anne Ramsey—Mamsey, Lee calls her—and it is not until the end of the book that she realizes and appreciates even a very little of what Anne has done for her. But she is a pathetic figure, struggling bravely against an all but overwhelming handicap.

The novel has been carefully written, with understanding and apparently with full knowledge. It is sympathetic and appealing, but it is also more than a little monotonous. There is a good deal too much of it and it is perhaps unavoidably repetitious. But one is grateful to the author for avoiding the conventional ending threatened by Robin Andrews's entrance into the tale. The minor characters are varied and well drawn, and many of the descriptions, especially those of Anne's "little white house," have a good deal of charm. The book contains no less than eighty illustrations, done by the author.

DOMESTIC COMEDY

THE BRAINS OF THE FAMILY. By E. J. Rath. 284 pp. New York: G. Howard Watt. $2.

A SEASON or so back some half a million persons more or less from New York and the country at large nearly laughed themselves into hysterics—and in not a few cases quite succeeded—over a play called "The Nervous Wreck." The author of this provocative skit was one E. J. Rath, who now offers to complete the work of devastation, not on the theatrical boards, but by means of a story contained between the covers of a book. The title of the book is "The Brains of the Family." A rubric beneath the title informs the palpitating reader—or possible reader—that he has before him "A side-splitting domestic comedy." The reviewer testifies that his sides are still intact, but "The Brains of the Family" is, nevertheless, undeniably funny. If not quite so amusing as "The Nervous Wreck," the difference may be due in part to the fact that the story is in narrative form, not dramatically presented.

Mr. Rath has taken for his theme the predilection of Americans for improving themselves, either in body or in mind, or in both. He postulates a family of four, father, mother, daughter and son. The father has ten little books setting forth a regimen guaranteed to cure him of his dyspepsia. Mother diets. Son is developing his memory by means of a system. Daughter is training herself to become a power in the world by acquiring the latest methods of "go-getter" oratory. There are also three servants engaged on programs of improvement. The chauffeur is learning to analyze people by means of classification into "convexes" and "concaves"; the parlor maid is acquiring methods of exercising fascination, and cook is developing her latent powers so as to become either a statesman or a manicure. The chauffeur's analysis has shown that cook should be either a statesman or a manicure. Family and servants are immured for the Summer on an island in a lake. They have regular hours for "concentration."

It will be seen that the possibilities here for satire of a none too subtle sort are endless; and the author does more than passably well with his opportunities. Of course all are ultimately rescued from themselves, and the rescue is the main part of the book. A young man—who is again, of course, in love with the daughter—is the one who brings the family back to sanity. And that he does so by imposing on them another system, one all his own, and faked on the spur of the moment, is not the least laugh-inciting episode of the tale. Clearly the book is of no great moment. Equally clearly "The Brains of the Family" will provide a ready means for expediting many an otherwise tedious moment. And there are likely to be many such now that dog days are upon us.

THE PARIS UNDERWORLD

THE WOLF MAN. By Alfred Machard. New York: Edward J. Clode.

FRANKLY a "thriller," Alfred Machard's novel is a wild but entertaining yarn of flight, pursuit and rescue at the moment of utter despair. The scene of the story is laid in France, and the plot revolves about that clause in the French Penal Code which declares that "The pains and penalties inflicted by sentences and judgments given in the Criminal Court shall be null and void after the lapse of twenty years, reckoning from the date of sentence or judgment."

The tale opens at Nogent, with the wedding feast of Vincent Paroli, a widower, who for ten years had lived a hard-working life, prospered in a modest way, and won the respect and liking of all those with whom he came in contact. But this Vincent Paroli was in reality Léon Bernier, an escaped convict, who nearly twenty years before had been tried for murder, convicted and sent to the penal settlement at New Caledonia. After his escape he had succeeded in hiding from the police, and in five days more he would be really free, since twenty years would then have passed since his conviction. Suddenly he discovers that the police are on his track and about to arrest him. With his little son by his first marriage, a child called "Boubou," whom he adores, he contrives to slip through the fingers of the law. But his position is desperate, so desperate that he is at last forced to appeal for help to an organization of escaped convicts known as "The Links in the Chain." He gets the assistance he asks for, but at a price which seems to him even higher than that which the law would exact.

In order to quiet the little boy, Boubou, Bernier tells him they are being pursued by the werewolf, or "The Wolf Man," and it is this explanation which gives the book its title. It is a sufficiently interesting story, with plenty of action and a most unattractive picture of the Paris "underworld," where an old convict called "Goume"—"That terrible bandit who formerly had terrorized for months the French countrysides! Goume, the bloodthirsty! Goume, the ripper!"—rules over the hideous wretches who form the brotherhood of escaped convicts, "The Links in the Chain."

IN THE WILD PULPWOOD

THE ANCIENT HIGHWAY. By James Oliver Curwood. Illustrated by Walter Louderback. 393 pp. New York: The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.

MR. CURWOOD'S vigorous red-blooded stories of the North multiply by transfusion of this life fluid from one to another, nor does its quality seem to thin and weaken. The pulpwood forests of Quebec provide the setting for this tale of strong men and love, and, perhaps, a little special pleading in the matter of the forest and rival paper company policies.

Mr. Curwood prefaces his story with a list of characters which seems to be as comprehensive as that of a medieval mystery play, yet the main theme is of comparatively simple proportions. We meet Clifton Brant on the ancient highway returning to his ruined birthplace. He has been away to the war and to China. There he had been killed, it was believed, by assassins hired by Ivan Hurd, head of the grasping paper company which was corrupting the politics of Quebec. But Brant was returning for revenge. He adopts a boy and a dog whom he meets near his old home, and falls in on the road with the roving gigantic Gaspard St. Ives and a monk Alphonse. Together they travel to Montreal, where Brant thrashes Hurd in his office. He meets Antoinette St. Ives and an old friend, Colonel Denis, and learns from them of the extent of Hurd's corruption. The villain had plans to throttle Colonel Denis's Laurentian paper company, in which the St. Ives fortune was involved. His price for peace was Antoinette. As an additional weapon Hurd was planning to wipe out all the old relics dear to French Canadians, and especially dear to the St. Ives.

Denis and the St. Ives choose war in the pulpwood forests instead of an ignoble peace. Brant throws in his fortunes with them to the death. He avows his love at once for Antoinette, who rebuffs him for his precipitant actions. Brant's lovemaking in this and succeeding chapters might by criticized by technicians in this subject as being neither those of a polished courtier nor of a woodsman, but more resembling an educated ape.

Brant goes to the forests with the St. Ives to manage the fight against the Hurd company. He and Antoinette triumph after a Winter of desperate struggle, and the Laurentian company, Quebec's forest policy, the French Canadian historic places and romance are all preserved. The episodes of action, bravery and danger are perhaps fewer in proportion in this volume than in the usual Curwood story. That is due doubtless to the fact that the author is at pains to drive home points outside the narrative itself. Incidentally the story is a tract against bobbed hair.

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD

KNIGHT AT ARMS. By H. C. Bailey. 309 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THE days of chivalry form the colorful canvas of H. C. Bailey's "Knight at Arms." The book consists of nine tales which are loosely tied together with the slenderest thread of continuity. They read as though they had been written originally as separate short stories, each forming a complete adventure and bearing no relation to any of the others.

Here is a book without a heroine. Sir Sylvain de St. Lo, the hero, remains heart free to the end of the chapter. He is a vicarious lover. He fights for no lady of his own but always for the inamorata of some other man. A kiss on the rescued damsel's slender hand is his only reward, his boast being that "he has never looked upon a woman with desire." Modern flaming youth might not understand such wasted opportunities. But in the Renaissance this impersonal attitude toward women obtained. The knights who fought under their banner idealized and worshiped them platonically—and sought sentimental compensation elsewhere.

Mr. Bailey's historic background is sketchily drawn. He gives a date, 1483, and mentions that a boy King rules in France. From which few bones the reader builds up the complete skeleton of the times. It is just after the death of Louis XI and his only son, Charles VII, sits on the throne. This undersized, thirteen-year-old moron, pale and old of face, is a misshapen lad with huge lolling head, loose pendulous lips and breast and back jutting out over puny legs. He is under the tutelage of his sister, Anne de Beaujeu, who keeps him practically a prisoner in the castle of Amboise and who holds the reins of government in her crafty hands. Here and there in the story one has glimpses of this unscrupulous, energetic Princess, whose sallow, secretive little face gives no hint of the obstinacy, cunning, avarice and rapacity concealed behind her pale, inscrutable eyes.

Into her domain come Sir Sylvain and his squire, Thibaut, a gaunt scarecrow of a fellow. They wander

(Continued on Page 19)

Literature Invades the Mystery Yarn

THE RECTOR OF MALISEET. By Leslie Reid. 272 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THIS first novel by a young Canadian-English writer possesses unusual force and distinction. Leslie Reid writes charmingly and with a crisp command of language which makes occasional paragraphs stand out with the cool clarity of a cameo. "The Rector of Maliseet" is a most unusual mystery story; really, it is much more than a mystery story; it is a story in which there is a mystery, but a story which depends on its skill in depicting character, in introducing apposite description and, above all, in supplying the unique atmosphere necessary to the tale, far more than it relies on any meretricious mystery mongering.

The defect of most mystery stories is their inane dependence on a mere riddle. Once this riddle is solved its reason for existence has vanished. "The Rector of Maliseet," however, improves with the second reading. The vital quality is caused by atmosphere, or, if one prefers, literary substance. Jane Eyre's terrific rending of the veil, the horrible whisper to Dr. Watson that "the footprints were those of an enormous dog," are utterly meaningless without the atmosphere which gives them their aspect of inhuman horror.

What is the atmosphere of "The Rector of Maliseet"? Briefly, it has the color of the English Church, tinged with the dread of the supernatural inherent in a literal acceptance of the Powers of Darkness and the demonology with which the Church's liturgy is designed to cope. Maliseet is a forgotten little village in Raithshire, in the far west of England. Formerly the seat of a powerful religious establishment known as Pellerin Abbey, it now contains the little Church of St. Nicodemus. The story of the rector, St. John Clare, is told by Leonard Carr, a young man engaged by the former to assist in the completion of a study of the forgotten miracles and saints of the early Church.

The Church of St. Nicodemus itself has an interior of

> * * * a vague double line of box-like pews and immense fluted columns soon lost in the shadows of the ceiling. At the east end of the building, framed in a wide Norman arch, was the innermost recess of the chancel. Within this was the altar, and on the altar two tall candles burned serenely, their light filling that confined space so that it stood out like a lighted picture in a dark room. * * * The ornate brass crucifix between the candles dwarfing a tall chalice of Madonna lilies, the crimson and gold altar cloth, the three uncarpeted stone steps leading to the altar and over all the sandaled feet of saints in the lower part of the great east window.

Maliseet was a dead and buried community, where farming was decaying, and the only civilized neighbor was the physician, Dr. Forbes, a drink-sodden ex-London practitioner. Pellerin Abbey was long destroyed, and had lain buried in the heart of Berny Wood for centuries. Below this wood lay a great plain in the centre of which was "an enormous mass of granite, roughly in the form of a pyramid," a relic of Druidism, known as The Stone, on the tip of which fell the first sunbeam of Midsummer's Day, with material bearing on a very strange story. In this desolate country, so near the Atlantic that during the westerly gales "for many days great winds, now roaring with uncouth might, now dwindling, * * * scourged the leafless trees and howled like banshees in the chimneys," there lingered many strange traditions, as that the honking of the wild geese overhead on Winter nights was the baying of Gabriel Hounds, which hunt human souls.

Wilder still was the legend of Abbot Ambrose, reminiscent of James's "The Treasure of Abbot Thomas" and Blackwood's "Secret Worship." Carr, in the course of his work for the rector, runs across a fragment of "The Chronicles of Raithshire," which tells how the Abbot sold his soul to Satan and turned Pellerin Abbey into

> a nest of hellcats. Three-quarters of the monks were banished incontinently, only the wilder spirits being retained, and these were quickly persuaded to the new régime. Outsiders were attracted to the place, among whom were many women. In a fit of terrible blasphemy the Abbot named this new brotherhood the Holy Order of Lucifer and All Demons.

Then Ambrose, exhausted of his vices, like St. Augustine, repented, fled the abbey and decided on suicide. At this point the narrative terminated abruptly, and Carr learned only much later and from another source of the Abbot's reformation, his destruction of the abbey and the strange hope which sustained him.

The story of Abbot Ambrose is of integral import to the character of St. John Clare. From the first mention of the rector the author hints at mystery, and the suspense grows as we find him a stern, unsmiling man, in whom Carr discovers a double life which demands, after the austerities of the Church, a secret refuge equipped with

> * * * a lamp with a bright red shade standing upon a Louis Quinze table. Its rays fell chiefly upon a vivid strip of tapestry or, as is more probable, Chinese embroidery, that hung upon the wall behind it. The design was an elaborate one in blue and gold and represented a serpentining dragon. To the right of this was a high bookcase filled with volumes bound in many colors and displaying an abundance of gold lettering. On the table stood two Japanese joss sticks, whose fumes hung in wisps about the room and gave out an aroma of incense.

Yet when Carr remarks innocently that "when under the influence of true loveliness and if the heart is in the right key * * * then is the time that one privileged among mankind might come face to face with God," the rector

> * * * wheeled suddenly to face me. His right hand clasped my wrist in a grasp that almost caused me to cry out. With his face held but an inch from mine, he glared like a fierce beast into my eyes. For an instant his eyes, which so stared into mine, were like pools of a white-hot fluid.

Leslie Reid.

Clearly, as Mr. Holmes used to remark, here we have to deal with no ordinary criminal. Nor, one might add, an ordinary crime. The crime, or sin, rather, upon which Carr inadvertently stumbled, is, however, the key to the book's mystery, so it is hardly fair to deprive the public of an opportunity to read a very entertaining novel by stating the bald facts of a spiritual riddle without the ability to convey the real charm of the story.

For example, the inevitable love theme, the wooing of Miriam, the rector's daughter, by Carr, is a fine and dignified bit of romancing. Again, "The Rector of Maliseet" contains some very fine description which lifts it far above the level of the ordinary mystery book.

One is in debt to the author of this refreshing story. The lack of originality of conception is natural to a beginner and is more than compensated by the breadth of treatment of the material used and by his use of good English.

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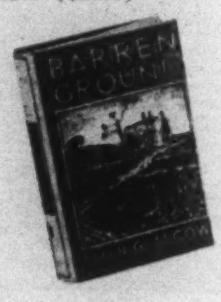

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Brief Reviews

A SHAKESPEARE GAZETTEER

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY TO THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FELLOW-DRAMATISTS. By Edward H. Sugden. With maps and plans. 580 pp. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $21.

A WORK of thorough scholarship, this excellent dictionary is the result of many years of painstaking labor. Mr. Sugden is Master of Queen's College, University of Melbourne, and his volume has been given to the world under the auspices of the University of Manchester. It would seem, in no small part, to have been a labor of love inspired in the first place by the need of students of Shakespeare for a topographical dictionary that would give adequate information as to place names in the plays and both references to and quotations of the sentences in which they are used. Intending at first to include only Shakespeare's plays, Mr. Sugden found it advisable to include the other Elizabethan dramatists and later on added place names in Milton's works, illustrations from Spenser, names of places connected with the history of the drama and with the lives of the dramatists, including the names of most of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, with some account of the part they played in the development of the drama. There are still other inclusions of names which will aid the Shakespearean student in the understanding of historical allusions. Thus, it will be seen that the scheme is notably comprehensive. The arrangement is alphabetical and the treatment of each term is detailed enough to explain meaning, history, situation, derivation and to add references to its use, with quotations. The result is a dictionary marvelously rich in content that offers endless possibilities of usefulness as a book of reference for both special students and general use. Several reproductions of maps and views of London during Elizabethan times add value and interest.

RAILROAD BUILDING

LOCATING THE IRON TRAIL. By Edward Gillette. Illustrated. 172 pp. Boston: The Christopher Publishing House. $2.

A LOCATING engineer who helped to mark out the lines to be followed by the railroad builders, Edward Gillette spent thirty years or more traveling and working over the hills, valleys, plains, deserts and mountains of the West, and in this book he recounts many of his experiences. But he has not been moved to write his narrative merely by the desire to entertain a later generation with accounts of scenes, happenings and methods of work different from anything they know. He realizes how important was the part he and his fellow-workers and the railroad makers played in the history of the United States, and so of the world, and he wants to help make evident the value of this factor in the winning of the West and the rapid growth of this country into a world power. In his foreword he says:

> The construction of these iron trails welded the United States into one government. * * * Without the railroads this country would have been organized into a number of independent States regarding each other as more or less foreign communities. The railroads made the United States a practicable proposition, besides being the main cause of its development. * * * The winning of the West has been ascribed to the early trappers, explorers, stockmen and settlers, but the real winning of the West belongs to the railroads, as without transportation only a little development of production was possible. This is history of the greatest value, which, no doubt, the world needs to be taught at present more than at any time in its existence.

The book is a narrative of personal adventures and experiences, beginning with work done in the latter '70s in New Mexico and Arizona with the Engineering Department of the United States Army, and going on through service with several railroad companies in Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and for the Government in Alaska. These experiences are of the greatest variety, and as they are told simply and directly, with no attempt to furbish or embroider or make effective, they attain an effectiveness and interest which a more ambitious skill might have injured. Any one who likes this kind of narrative will find the book very diverting and will discover in it such graphic pictures of the conditions under which railroad surveying and building were carried on as make the work a sort of movie in bookbinding of that phase of Western history. One especially interesting chapter is that which describes Mr. Gillette's trip, the first ever made, through the Big Horn Canyon in 1891. The volume has many illustrations from photographs of scenes connected with the author's work.

A BRITISH COMPOSER

ORLANDO GIBBONS. A Short Account of His Life and Work. By Edmund H. Fellowes. Illustrated. 117 pp. New York: American Branch Oxford University Press. $2.

THE three hundredth anniversary of the death of Orlando Gibbons, famous musician in the infancy of British music, occurs this year, and this little book is offered by its author in recognition of the importance in musical history of his work, for, says Mr. Fellowes, "although the interest of the work of Elizabethan composers has shown immense development during the last two years, there are still many people who knew little or nothing of Orlando Gibbons." He has done much searching of all available sources of information and his book is a complete, though short, account of his subject's life, work, ancestry and place in the development of British music. Orlando Gibbons was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal, a position of great importance, when he was only 21 years old, and held that post until his death, more than twenty years later. Two years before his death he was appointetd organist of Westminster Abbey and officiated at the funeral of James I. He was accounted "one of the rarest musicians and organists of his time," and a contemporary writer tells of hearing the organ of the Abbey "touch'd by the best Finger of the Age." Gibbons's name is associated primarily with his church music. Mr. Fellowes says that his "'Hosanna' has been kept alive in almost every cathedral, and so has the beautiful little collect, 'Almighty and Everlasting God.'" He was prominent among the composers of madrigals, and Mr. Fellowes notes that "in secular surroundings 'The Silver Swan' has been a favorite wherever madrigals have been sung," but he adds that outside of these works hardly a note of Gibbons's music was known until recently except in very circumscribed surroundings." Mr. Fellowes has separate chapters devoted to Gibbons's church, secular, vocal and instrumental music, with lists of each, amounting altogether to more than 150 pieces, of which, he says, a large proportion has been published in modern editions.

NATIVE CHURCHES

NATIVE CHURCHES IN FOREIGN FIELDS. By Henry Hosie Rowland. 199 pp. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. $1.50.

AFTER ten years of missionary service in China and long and comprehensive study of the question of the indigenous church as compared with the foreign mission, Mr. Rowland here presents the results of his investigations and the conclusions he has drawn. He is strongly in favor of the indigenous church, the church adapted to the Christianized social and national forms of life in each country, and there are several chapters defining and describing such a church and showing why it is preferable. He then makes a historical survey of the spread of Christianity from apostolic times to the present, in so far as it presents a definite relation to the formation and development of such indigenous churches as he has in mind. This survey fills about one-third of the volume, most of the space being devoted to the period since the Edinburgh Conference in 1910. The problems of the indigenous church, its support, leadership, government, responsibility, union with other churches, the factors conditioning the work of the missions, are discussed with earnest and direct handling in the remaining chapters. The book is written with clarity and with deep conviction, while the author's wide knowledge of the subject and his practical point of view makes his argument valuable both for those who are concerned in any way with missionary work and for those who are interested in present-day movements and tendencies in the Christian Church.

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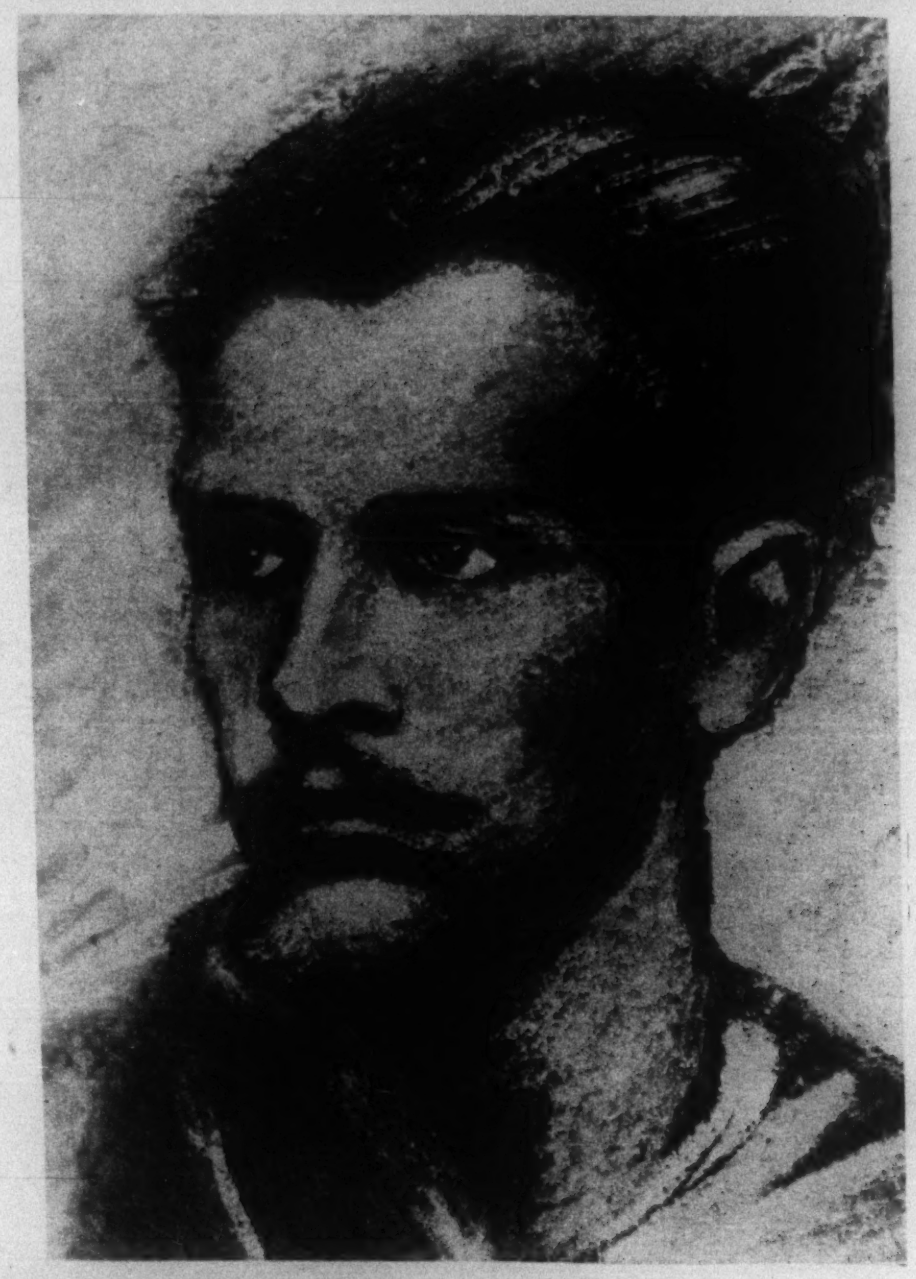
Oberdan's Betrayal Was a Political Blunder

His Martyrdom Doubtless Influenced Italy's Stand Against Austria in 1915



Guglielmo Oberdan.

GUGLIEMO OBERDAN, secondo gli atti segreti del processo, carteggi diplomatici e altri documenti inediti. Per Francesco Salata. xii. 606 pp. Bologna: Nicola Zanichelli. 1925.

By H. NELSON GAY

ROME.

EARLY in the gray morning of Dec. 20, 1882, an Austrian hangman, accompanied by six soldiers, their bayonets fixed, entered the cell of the condemned. He was an Italian, but an Austrian subject who two days before had been sentenced by the Supreme Council of War for high treason and for desertion. Ordered to follow, the doomed man promptly and calmly set out on his last journey; the course was brief from his cell in the military prison of the Grand Barracks of Trieste to its closed courtyard, where with firm and defiant step he mounted the platform on which the gallows had been erected. Three battalions of troops with loaded rifles had been drawn up in the barracks, while the entire police force of Trieste was on vigilant duty outside; the stepfather and half-brother of the Italian, hoping that he might receive a last-hour pardon or reprieve, stood almost alone in the street beyond.

The sentence was read in German to the condemned man, and when the last words had been translated into Italian, "Death on the gallows," he replied: "Yes, sir." The executioner's assistants stepped forward to take off his uniform, that of the Regiment Weber; but he pushed them violently away, tore off the hated Austrian blouse, threw it on the ground and spat upon it. He tried to speak, but the rattle of the drums drowned his voice. The noose was slipped around his neck, and just as it tightened to swing him into space those that were near could hear his last piercing words: "Long live Italy! Trieste shall be liberated!"

A few days later the mother of William Oberdan received a summons to pay to the Austrian Government 270.55 florins, representing the cost of the executioner's services and of the rope by which her son had been gibbeted.

Was the execution legally justifiable? Politically there can be no question that it was one of Austria's most egregious blunders.

Oberdan had deserted from his regiment and had taken refuge in Italy in July, 1878, immediately after he had been called under arms. Of humble origin, born of a cook and a baker in Trieste, he had received an excellent education at the Politecnic Institute of Vienna, education which had been brusquely interrupted when his regiment was mobilized against Bosnia and Herzegovina. His intelligence was uncommon, his spirit impressionable, and restive under restraint. Reared in a circle of fellow-citizens that abhorred Austrian domination in Trieste and the other unredeemed Italian provinces, he fell early under the fascination of Mazzini's writings and soon became inspired with his religion of sacrifice. The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina were fighting for their own liberty. How could he, the liberal Oberdan, fight in an Austrian uniform for their subjugation? His fiery spirit revolted at the thought. No! He would desert the Austrian colors and enlist in the Italian Army, which was that of his real country and which he hoped would soon be engaged in a great war against Austria for the long invoked liberation of Trent and of his beloved Trieste.

"We must prepare Italy," he wrote from Rome six weeks after his flight; "we must prepare her for the war to the death which she must fight against Austria and which must decide for centuries the question to be or not to be."

Four dreary years dragged on in Rome, where he studied at the university, worked in order to escape starvation, and became a leading figure in the circles of the émigrés. He had been unable to get into the army. In August, 1882, copies of a manifesto from his pen were smuggled into Trieste by committees of action.

Patience, when it passes certain limits, becomes cowardice [he declared]. The Imperial Lieutenant at Trieste, protected by his cannon, his bayonets and his policemen, vilely insults the weak; the weak reply to the insult as best they can.

In answer to the offense let us take the offensive; history will judge as to which of the two contestants is wrong.

Citizens! Let us not bow the neck, by God, beneath the blows of the despot, who is a ridiculous abortion of the tyrants of the Middle Ages. Let us defend the rights and the honor of Trieste; the future is ours, for if there were hundreds upon hundreds of stupidly insolent imperial lieutenants and of ferociously ignorant police, Trieste would none the less belong to the great Italian family. Long live Italy!

Garibaldi had died in the preceding June, and with him had died hope in the hearts of many Triestine émigrés—but not in the heart of Oberdan. Returning from the great funeral held at the Campidoglio, the latter had said to a friend:

Garibaldi, the one through whom the cause of Trieste and Trent could be maintained, is gone. It is useless to place hope in Italian official circles; therefore, Italian enthusiasm must be reawakened by providing martyrs to the holy cause; we cannot expect the initiative to be taken in Trieste; it is necessary that one of us should sacrifice himself.

The Triple Alliance had been signed on May 20, 1882, and in consequence Oberdan was right in arguing that from Italian Government circles nothing was to be hoped for the redemption of Austria's Italian Provinces. And now, as if deliberately to goad the patriots to action, Austria proceeded to inaugurate a grand industrial exhibition at Trieste to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the supposedly spontaneous submission of the city to Hapsburg rule. The exhibition was to prove to the world the prosperity and the fidelity of the city.

It was a dangerous and unwise venture on the part of the Imperial Government, and was immediately taken by the émigrés and their numberless sympathizers in Italy as a challenge. They vowed that the exhibition should not proceed peaceably, should not serve as an indication of willing and happy submission of the city to Austria.

On Aug. 2, the day following the inauguration of the exhibition by Archduke Charles Ludwig, a bomb was thrown at a procession, killing a boy and wounding more than a dozen persons. The excitement was tremendous and the fury of the Austrian Government knew no bounds, while grave anti-Italian demonstrations were staged in Trieste with passive acquiescence of the police. Many persons suspected of having thrown the bomb were arrested, but neither then nor subsequently was sufficient evidence procured to convict any one.

Oberdan had been in Trieste in disguise at the time, but returned hurriedly to Italy after the tragic event. The sight of his beautiful, oppressed city had further fixed his determination. His friends found him silent, but his ideas were clear and precise. To those who attempted to dissuade him from his purpose he would reply: "If I accomplish nothing else, I shall throw my body between the Emperor and Italy, and the Italian youth will at least have an example."

He left Rome on Sept. 14, accompanied by another émigré, Donato Ragosa of Istria. Two bombs were carefully concealed in his baggage and he calculated to reach Trieste on the 16th, the day before the announced arrival of Francis Joseph and the Imperial family. At Udine the two conspirators were met by another émigré, Joseph Fabris-Basilisco, who had made all arrangements for their difficult passage of the frontier. The two from Rome crossed into Austria without delay on the 16th, then separated to pursue different routes to Trieste. Oberdan went on to Ronchi, but there, while he was resting at an inn, a policeman rapped at the door of his room. Oberdan opened and drew his revolver, crying: "Or me or you." A short struggle ensued, a shot was fired, the policeman was slightly wounded, but assistance having been called, Oberdan was soon handcuffed and his bombs sequestrated.

How did it happen that the arrest was so quickly and so easily effected? Salata in the present volume places the explanation beyond question. Fabris-Basilisco was a spy and a traitor. Salata even cites the original receipts which Fabris gave to Austria for his thirty pieces of silver. But Oberdan's primary purpose had not been defeated. The poet Carducci afterward wrote that he had set out for Trieste not to kill, but to be killed. In the prison of Ronchi he was, then, still the master of his fate. He had not been able to use his bombs, but his intention to use them was apparent and the sacrifice of his person would be consummated. In the long trial which followed, the unpublished reports of which Salata gives at length, Oberdan confessed everything regarding the scope of his interrupted journey that could damage himself. When asked what he had intended to do with his bombs, he replied: "Salute the Sovereign with them." When the judge interposed that the bombs would have included innocent victims, he declared: "I would not have thrown them at the Emperor, if he had been in the midst of his people, but the people of Trieste would not crowd in his train." And he went on to say that he would have spared neither the Emperor, nor his adjutants, nor the ministers responsible for his policy. The Emperor himself, by his journey to Trieste, had challenged the patriots. He should have remained in Vienna and should not have defied the population and Italian public opinion. In the face of this challenge, in the unequal struggle of "one against many" any weapon seemed permissible.

The Austrians might have thwarted Oberdan's designs for martyrdom. They might have spared his life, sentencing him to twenty years imprisonment and giving to the world a spectacle of magnanimity. This is precisely the course which Wolfahrt, Austria's able chief of police, urged. But Oberdan knew well the spirit of Austrian domination and had calculated accurately upon her policy of brute force. His judges, disregarding political considerations, condemned him inexorably to the gallows, thus deliberately choosing to throw his body, as he had said, between the Emperor and Italy. In the political testament signed by him and Ragosa at Udine just before they crossed the frontier, he had written:

"We go to perform a solemn and important act. Solemn because we have prepared to sacrifice ourselves. Important because the act will bear fruit * * * Oh that this act of ours might lead Italy into war against the enemy!

Thirty-three years passed before Oberdan's wish was fulfilled. That his martyrdom, by feeding the flame of Italian hatred against Austrian domination in Trieste and Trent, materially contributed to draw Italy into war against Austria in 1915 there can be no doubt. Salata's copious bibliography of over six hundred writings about Oberdan, published between 1882 and 1915, is eloquent testimony of this posthumous influence. His name became a symbol in the minds of millions of Italians. Salata apostrophizes him as "the first great volunteer of the last war of redemption. He nourished faith against all discouragement. He prepared the generations for sacrifice and called them to it." He was a fanatic, if you like, of the type of John Brown, but a fanatic because he loved his country beyond his own life and beyond the lives of others.

Until the publication of Salata's monumental volume, the full and accurate story of Oberdan's apostleship and death had not been known. The author was a boy in Trieste when Oberdan was executed, and is now an Italian Senator. After the great war he was sent to Vienna on the treaty commission for the return of manuscripts and has had at his disposal in the preparation of his work hundreds upon hundreds of unpublished Austrian and Italian official documents from both State and private archives of Vienna, Trieste, Innsbruck, Rome, Udine, Bologna, Naples and other cities—documents which he has studied with keen scholarship, and many of which he has reproduced in his volume with dramatic effect.

As illustrative of the old Austrian system and judiciary, and as a revelation of the inherent defects of the Triple Alliance, the work is invaluable. No reader can lay it down without understanding the impossibility for Italy of entering the war in 1914 as Austria's ally.

In the Mouths of Babes

CHILDREN'S FUNNY SAYINGS. An Amusing Book for Everybody. Collected by D. B. Knox. 205 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD Ethel complained indignantly to her father that the boys at school chased her and kissed her. "Well," said he, "you are a pretty good runner; why don't you run away from them?" "I did," she said, naively, "and then they didn't chase me any more."

But most of the seven or eight hundred funny sayings of children, and anecdotes about them, in Mr. Knox's very entertaining book are the fruit of the unconscious humor of younger children. Young Ethel had retained her childish naïveté rather longer than do most children, although some of the funniest things in the world are the absurd definitions sometimes given by schoolboys and girls who may be even older. Mr. Knox quotes a good many definitions, among them these: "To germinate is to become a naturalized German." "A caterpillar is a worm that has been upholstered." "A skeleton is somebody with the inside out and the outside off." "An appendix is a portion of a book that nobody has yet discovered to be of any use."

Mr. Knox is known by a collection of "Quotable Anecdotes," published a year or so ago, which is said to have proved its usefulness so well that he decided to try his hand on another collection dealing only with children.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY PRESS PUBLICATION

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By
CLIFFORD M. SUBLETTE

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THE SCARLET COCKEREL, the unanimous choice of the judges, is a sixteenth-century tale of the French Huguenot colonists in the Carolinas and their difficulties with the Spanish from Florida. The hero, called the Scarlet Cockerel because of his impetuous manner, is a dashing and romantic figure, and his adventures make this book a worthy successor to the work of Charles Boardman Hawes. $2.00

AMONG the manuscripts in the contest the following two were of such merit that they were retained for publication with "The Scarlet Cockerel":

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The Art of Writing

SPEAKING AND WRITING ENGLISH. By Herzberg and Lewin. 399 pp. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. $1.50.

IN "Speaking and Writing English" Max J. Herzberg and William Lewin have compiled a comprehensive and interesting series of lessons in advanced grammar and composition for the use of high school students. The volume will appeal also to the man or woman who wants to write for publication, but who does not quite know how to hurdle over the somewhat tricky bars of syntax and rhetoric.

The modern textbook is no longer the dull tome of yesteryear. The marvelous inventions of the past few decades have changed all that. The smallest child now speaks glibly of motor car, moving picture, airplane and radio, realities that in Jules Verne's time were deemed impossibilities. The new discoveries have added an entire fresh vocabulary to the language. And that is one of the reasons why composition has become a thrilling and absorbing game instead of being the dreaded bugbear our fathers knew.

The authors of "Speaking and Writing English," quoting Confucius: "Without knowing the force of words, it is impossible to know men," stress the idea that the correct use of words is the beginning of good writing. To him who delights in chasing the elusive synonym and antonym, they recommend the dictionary as one of the most fascinating of books, advice from which recalls Don Marquis's little poem:

Webster has the words, and I
Pick them up from where they lie,
Twist and turn them one by one
And give them places in "The Sun."

Here a word, and there a word—
It's so easy, 'tis absurd!
I merely range them in a row,
Webster's done the work, you know!

Word follows word, till inch by inch
I have a column! What a cinch!
I take the words that Webster penned
And merely lay them end to end!

Having devoted several chapters to words and their ways, to the sentence, and to the paragraph, Messrs. Herzberg and Lewin take up the subject of story telling. Here are described the various types of narrative—monologues, diaries, letters, biographies, plays, short stories and novels, with copious examples of each. The pupil is taught that description should be swift; otherwise it slows down the action. The young writer learns to arouse his reader's interest in the characters portrayed to lead steadfastly up to the climax—and then to stop.

As in every proper book on composition Guy de Maupassant is hailed as the master of detailed description. His uncle, Gustave Flaubert, who taught him his profession, instilled into him the idea that

> writing is a question of regarding whatever one desires to express long enough to discover a side which no one else has seen, and which has been expressed by nobody. The smallest thing has in it a grain of the unknown. Discover it. In order to describe a fire that flames or a tree in the plain, we must remain face to face with that fire or that tree, until, for us, they no longer resemble any other tree or any other fire.

Fully one-fourth of "Speaking and Writing English" is given up to the division on letters and letter writing, more especially to those epistles pertaining to business correspondence. Every phase of this important adjunct to modern commercial life is exhaustively gone into, from the sort of stationery to use, the mechanical make-up, heading, introductory address, salutation, the body of the letter, to the complimentary close. The necessary qualities in a good business letter are boiled down to these five points: Be clear. Be concise. Be courteous. Be forceful. Be interesting. And the student is warned against the use of the stilted, conventional, hackneyed phrases that have been worn threadbare as the result of use by millions of poor letter writers. Phrases upon which the editorial ban is put include "untiring efforts," "all in all," "had the privilege," "replete with interest," "in evidence," "last but not least," "each and every," "long-felt want," "along these lines" and "in touch with."

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A Son of his Father

Two Modernists Submit Pleas for a New Reformation

Dr. Goodspeed Maintains the Bible Has "Petrified Before Our Eyes"

THE CHURCH OF THE SPIRIT. A Brief Survey of the Spiritual Tradition in Christianity. By Professor F. G. Peabody of Harvard University. 208 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH NEW TESTAMENT. By Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago. 129 pp. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

By P. W. WILSON

IN the United States today there is manifest a profound disturbance of faith. According to Dr. Fosdick, this phenomenon indicates, not a descent into irreligion but a new reformation. Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Peabody, in their latest books, have each contributed to this reformation a distinct idea. You may agree or you may disagree with them but you can be in no doubt as to what they mean. Wisdom has ever been a coin with two faces. Sincere men spin the coin, which comes down sometimes heads and sometimes tails. Let us, then, subject these eager and persuasive volumes to that third degree, described as the Socratic method.

The issue challenged by Dr. Goodspeed is simple and direct. On the fourth centenary of Tyndale's New Testament he gives us a timely account of the translator. And he follows this with a summary of what perhaps might be called the evolution of the English Bible. Also, he outlines the patient scholarship which has collated the original Greek and Hebrew texts. And it is only in his concluding chapters that he launches his thunderbolts. Strange to say, they are aimed at poor Tyndale himself!

"Nine-tenths" of our Bible today, says Dr. Goodspeed, is Tyndale's work. It is a proportion, higher surely than the facts warrant; but we will let that point pass. For the complaint of Dr. Goodspeed is, in effect, that Tyndale did his work too well. His "unchallenged sway" has lasted too long. The King James Version "has led to a sort of literary sclerosis" and "the Bible has as it were petrified before our eyes." Indeed, the literary sclerosis is also a "literary disaster" and "a literary curiosity." That is, a "whole mass of antique diction, mostly dating from the time of Henry VIII." A new Bible is needed. And the twentieth century translator must be some one who "can wholly forget the King James English," which, adds Dr. Goodspeed with a touch of regret, is "always the hardest and yet the most important thing for a modern translator to do." Nor has Dr. Goodspeed lacked the courage of his convictions. His recent version of the New Testament, a labor which does him infinite credit, certainly satisfies the condition that it will not be mistaken for the work of William Tyndale.

That the King James Version has dominated English literature is a charge which cannot be denied. Whether "sclerosis" has been the result is a question to be decided by the evidence. A touch of that "sclerosis" has hitherto meant immortality to an author. Symptoms of the "sclerosis" include the splendors of Milton, the imagination of Bunyan, the eloquence of Bright, the melody of Lincoln's language at its noblest and the very fabric of every book, whether British or American, whether orthodox or heretic, which, for three centuries, has been readable thirty years after publication. Few will contradict Dr. Goodspeed when he protests that the King James Version "has assumed a fixity which many people insist must be eternal." Homer also "assumed a fixity." Shakespeare has, most inconsiderately, "assumed a fixity." And these words are written at a window, out of which can be seen, in the tender radiance of dawn, the purple and gold of the Rocky Mountains. They, like God, are also a fixity.

Not that Tyndale himself would have wished his translation to outlive by a day its usefulness. As he swept aside Wycliffe, so would he have been ready to be himself swept aside. As Dr. Goodspeed reminds us, Tyndale lived in order that the Bible might be made plain to plowboys. And since Tyndale's day, so we read, the Bible has been revised or translated 150 times. Twenty-five translations have appeared in twenty-five years and fifteen have been American. Especially significant have been the versions of Weymouth and Moffatt. If, then, Tyndale's translation lives on, the reason is scientific. It is an instance, we fear, of the survival of the fittest.

That the Scriptures are too often unread has been true since the neglected law was discovered by King Josiah. But the reason is not always the style in which the Scriptures are presented. At random we select two chapters from the not too inviting book entitled Ezra. In those chapters the only archaism was the word "astonied." Here is the verse:

> And when I heard this thing, I rent my garment and my mantle, and plucked off the hair of my head and of my beard, and sat down astonied.

It is not such a style as this that repels. The real question is whether, in any style, we want to read about Ezra.

For Dr. Goodspeed is not content to demand a vernacular Bible. He says that the New Testament was written in "colloquial" Greek and that it should be rendered into "colloquial" English. If by "colloquial" is meant the use of common words, Dr. Goodspeed is right. But common words need not result in a common style. It was the use of common words that distinguished Tyndale. And even a modernist like Dr. Peabody, in defending liberal theology, writes a book that teems with the King James diction. However you translate the Book of Romans, it cannot be read, as Dr. Goodspeed wants us to read it, in half an hour. As Dr. Peabody says, "to make religion easy is to misinterpret the finest impulses of modern life." Religion must be pursued "not casually and intermittently but thoughtfully and continuously." The Dutch in South Africa lost much by clipping their mother tongue to a taal. High English, like high Dutch, is worth preserving. And if the Greek of the New Testament was really "colloquial," so was the Greek of the Old Testament as translated into the septuagint of that period. Yet our Lord declared, exactly as we do today, that his countrymen neglected their Bible. They had the Scriptures, rendered in the very terms that Dr. Goodspeed recommends, but they lacked the time or the will to use the gift.

About Dr. Peabody, there is a refreshing candor. He is a Unitarian and frankly admits it. In words of grave severity, he declares:

> The last virtue which the Christian Church can afford to lose is that of intellectual integrity. To demand the reverent acceptance of a creed which is merely a historical survival; to accept the language and beliefs of another age as adequately expressing the convictions of the present age; to teach that Jesus was "conceived by the Holy Ghost" and mean that He was "conceived in the mind of God"; to announce that the phrase "born of the Virgin Mary" "affirms the fact that Jesus came forth not by chance or unaccountably," or that "the resurrection of the body" means that "to every soul set free by death, God gives a body as it hath pleased Him"—all this equivocal advocacy of early Christology is not so likely to raise opposition as it is to encourage complete indifference. To the modern mind, especially that of youth, such definitions simply lie outside the area of intelligent discussion. Scrupulous accuracy in the use of words is a first principle of the scientific habit of mind. * * *

With "ingenious defenses of unalterable creeds," then, Dr. Peabody will have nothing to do. He will not even participate in a "world conference on faith and order" which is to include all communions that "confess Our Lord Jesus Christ as God and Saviour." Dr. Peabody is thus as stern a literalist as Dr. Macartney and as deeply concerned with dogma as Cardinal Newman. Only, his concern is not a positive but a negative. The infallibly assert. Not less infallibly does he deny.

What, then, is the faith of this honored saint and brilliant dialectician? With an iteration which is as deliberate as it is epigrammatic, he draws a line between "the Church of Authority" and "the Church of the Spirit." Whether the authority be Bishop or Bible, so he contends, it must cease. Creeds, confessions, catechisms and clergy must disappear. And as Dr. Goodspeed will have no "fixity" of translation, so does Dr. Peabody tell us that

> Fixity in one's creed is possible only to a closed mind. It may offer security, but at the cost of movement. It holds at anchor a craft that was meant to sail. To the Church of the Spirit, religious faith is not a harbor, but a venture; not a cable mooring life to the shore, but the canvas spread to catch the winds of God.

It is, of course, arguable that life at sea, even for bad sailors, is a fuller life than life on shore and that orthodox landlubbers should book first-class cabins in the modernist's greyhound of the ocean. Rapid travel may be the ideal piety, but can you build cathedrals in mid-Atlantic?

But suppose we do transform the Christian Church into a cabin of the Mayflower, does that abolish authority? Is navigation a form of free will? What would happen to a ship in the which the Captain carried about an electric torch as a substitute for the "fixity" of the same old lighthouse? It would founder on the same old rocks. And if authority is to be thus abolished, it will not be the Captain who in future will hold the torch. The "vast reservoir of spiritual force," which will guide the vessel past Sandy Hook, will be anybody—say, a sophomore from Smith, with ideas. The Quakers depend on "the inner light"—that is true. But in the Society of Friends, the inner light of the individual is subject to the inner light of every other individual. There is safety in numbers.

The statement that "fixity" closes the mind should be examined. Do the axioms of Euclid close the mind to a study of geometry? When Galileo said that the earth is round, did he shut the door on the intellect of mankind? If so, what right has a teacher to teach evolution, except as a possible mistake? Authority in science will not survive the loss of authority in life as a whole. Nor perhaps will civilization itself survive, including Harvard!

The antithesis between spirituality in the individual and authority in the church is plausible. But the moment you put it to the test it breaks down. Dr. Peabody's own witnesses are often witnesses against him. He praises, and rightly praises, William Wilberforce as an emancipator of slaves and John Howard as a reformer of prisons. And he suggests that these men assisted humanity because they were liberal in religious belief. If ever there were Fundamentalists they were Howard and Wilberforce. And as for the idea that they were among the persecuted, Howard's statue stands in St. Paul's Cathedral; while Wilberforce, as the most powerful churchman of his day, founded England's most famous Episcopal family.

Is not the solution to Dr. Peabody's antithesis really a synthesis? He himself pleads for "a kingdom" of God instead of a Church. Yet why? The Church, which is the "ecclesia" or community of individuals who obey the call, is much more individualist than the kingdom, which means dominion of everybody by a monarch. The Church is a choice. The kingdom is a compulsion. And if, as Dr. Peabody says, the kingdom was often mentioned by Christ, and the Church seldom mentioned, the argument for authority is overwhelming. Surely the solution lies in the association of authority with the Spirit. "To practice the presence of God," writes Dr. Peabody in one of his many fine aphorisms, is "a form of spiritual athletics." Liberty and discipline are thus wedded. There is indeed the Spirit, but it is embodied in whatever organization fosters the worship of God and promotes the service of man.

"Sainte Chapelle."

From "Paris," by George Wharton Edwards. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

Centenary of Paul De Saint-Victor

PARIS.

WE have just been celebrating the centenary of Paul de Saint-Victor, who was born in July, 1825. I doubt whether Paul de Saint-Victor is well known in America, and even in France one cannot say that his fame follows an ascending path. Still, he has not been forgotten, which is a good deal for an unpretending journalist who died in 1881. And he was not a political journalist, not a noisy contraversialist; had he been such his reputation might have been preserved, but his writings would not have been read again. Who still reads Armand Carrel or Emile de Girardin? But when I was a student of rhetoric the college library contained the "Two Masques" of Paul de Saint-Victor, a work which students in the arts still consult with profit.

Paul de Saint-Victor for thirty years contributed a weekly article to La Presse, later to La Liberté. He was dramatic, literary and art critic. Criticism flourished in the days of the Second Empire. Sainte-Beuve was then contributing his Monday articles, at first to Le Constitutionnel and later to Le Moniteur Universel, and remains for us the master of the choir. But he who had perhaps the greatest success was Jules Janin of Le Journal des Débats, less a critic than a chronicler and memorialist, who amused tremendously the public of his time and who seems today quite démodé. There is a sort of brilliant but superficial journalism which vanishes like the morning dew.

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PAUL DE SAINT-VICTOR was above all serious and substantial. He possessed a vast culture and did not fear to exhibit it from day to day. As the majority of articles bored him, he dispatched them rapidly and in a disdainful manner. By way of retaliation he seized the least pretext of pertinence to discuss those subjects which really interested him. He made the new books a point of departure for his criticism rather than confining himself to an appraisal of them unless they were worth the trouble, which from his point of view did not often happen.

He must have been heartily cursed by most authors of his time, who naturally attributed greater importance to themselves. They must have asked what sort of dramatic critic it was who did not care for the theatre. For one is always denounced as not loving the theatre by authors whose works one does not care to talk of. Paul de Saint-Victor did not care and tranquilly pursued his own method, which was not such a bad one. For the hundreds of vaudeville shows and melodramas to which he gave no more than a word, or of which he said nothing at all, have long since been returned to impartial silence, to use the phrase of Stéphane Mallarmé, and plunged into eternal oblivion without hope of resurrection.

But Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Shakespeare, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Victor Hugo, of whom Paul de Saint-Victor spoke at length whenever the occasion offered, are immortals and remain forever young. These made it possible for him to select from his articles on the great dramatists the material for several volumes which still preserve their interest.

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THE "Two Masques" are those of tragedy and comedy, concerning which Paul de Saint-Victor begins by relating their origins with the surest erudition. The Greek theatre had its birth in the cult of Dionysos, without doubt, and Nietzsche also was correct in his insistence upon this point in his "Origin of Tragedy." But the development of the genre, from the purely lyric and Dionysiac dithyramb through the introduction of the human element and the development of dialogue, first with two characters and then with three, evidently came about under the influence of the Apollonian spirit, which Nietzsche slights a little too much and to which Paul de Saint-Victor gives greater place.

I find, however, that he has a predilection for Aeschylus, near neighbor of pure lyricism, although he honors in Sophocles the perfection of the Attic genius. A comparison of these two great poets would carry us too far. But it is interesting to observe that Saint-Victor places Aeschylus among the rugged and lightning-like geniuses, with Dante, Michelangelo, Shakespeare and Victor Hugo, and that he classes Sophocles among the finished and suave geniuses, with Virgil, Raphael and Racine, whereas the ancients found Sophocles sublime but unequal, and La Bruyère compared Corneille to Sophocles and Racine to Euripides (whom Saint-Victor admires, but finds already decadent).

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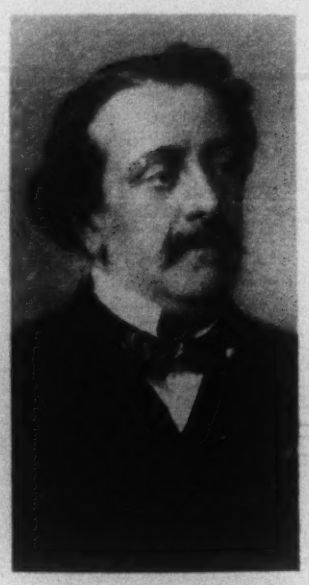
WHATEVER one thinks of the matter—and it is one which would require entering into nuances and endless distinctions—the three volumes of Paul de Saint-Victor's "Two Masques" are extremely suggestive and instructive. This picture of great dramatic literature from Thespis to Beaumarchais is much to be preferred to Wilhelm Schlegel's famous lectures, and much more equitable. For Saint-Victor is a romantic and proclaims the superiority of the critical points of view of romanticism, but he applies their liberalism to the classics themselves, and this champion of the great Greeks, of Shakespeare and of Victor Hugo does not fear to praise Racine handsomely. It is a fine book, in spite of some weaknesses; for example, Saint-Victor did not understand Molière's "Don Juan," to which Theodore de Banville has devoted a profound study, which I recommend to you (it is included in a posthumous volume entitled "Critiques" and published by Fasquelle).



Paul de Saint-Victor.

In "Hommes et Dieux" there are splendid pages on the Venus of Milo, on Helen, symbol of innocent beauty; on Marcus Aurelius, Caesar Borgia, Don Amichotte, &c. There are also Paul de Saint-Victor's volumes on Victor Hugo, on "Ces Femmes de Goethe," &c. * * * But though he loved the great spirits of all times and all countries, he had vowed his real allegiance to ancient Greece. He had to quarrel with his friends, the brothers Edmond and Jules de Goncourt because they had spoken ill of Homer.

He wrote in a style which was luminous and colorful, sparkling with images and metaphors, and elsewhere very pure. Lamartine, whose secretary he had been in his youth, found his style so dazzling that he said: "To read Saint-Victor I put on blue glasses."

PAUL SOUDAY.

Cloud of Novelists Approaching

LONDON.

IN his recent Rede lecture on "The Evolution of the English Novel," Hugh Walpole declared that "the line of the English novel is still proudly maintained, even though with this cloud of novelists it is often difficult for contemporaries to see their way." The "cloud" will be even thicker when the Autumn publishing season arrives, for the preliminary announcements forecast unusual activity in the fiction department. Students of heredity will note with interest that Anthony Gibbs, the son of Sir Philip Gibbs, has written a novel entitled "Little Peter Vacuum." Another first novel, "A Gay Lover," by Miss Crockett, is the work of a relative of a late Scottish writer whose name is associated with many a popular tale of romance. Kenneth R. G. Browne, a grandson of "Phiz," the famous illustrator of Dickens, has been encouraged by the success of "Following Ann" to produce another book, "A Lady From the South," in the same whimsical strain.

Among new books by writers of established reputation the foremost place will presumably be taken by H. G. Wells's "Christina Alberta's Father" (to be published by Macmillan in September), whose leading figures are a retired laundryman with an interest in spiritualism and a modern young woman of skeptical tendencies. An equal appeal to the multitude — though not, perhaps, quite the same multitude—will be made by Ethel M. Dell's "The Man Under Authority." In a sequel Leopold Spero will carry Len Hazelrigg, the hero of "The Dreamer," to a further stage of emotional development.

Among the miscellaneous items on a varied list are Ian Hay's "Paid With Thanks," W. J. Locke's "The Great Pandolfo," Queen Marie of Rumania's "Ilderim," John Buchan's "John MacNab," W. B. Maxwell's "Fernande," Anthony Hope's "Little Tiger," George A. Birmingham's "The Gun-Runners," A. S. M. Hutchinson's "One Increasing Purpose" (to be published by Little, Brown & Co. in September), W. Le Queux's "The Letter E," Sir Harry Johnstone's "Relations," J. C. Snaith's "Thus Far," and "Things Which Belong," by Constance Holme, a former winner of the Femina Vie Heureuse Prize. A full-length humorous novel, "High Explosive," is coming from Gordon Phillips, who contributes so many entertaining parodies and other sprightly verses to The Manchester Guardian. The method of collaboration, nowadays infrequently adopted, has been employed by Horace Annesley Vachell and Archibald Marshall in the production of "Mr. Allen," which tells the story of a bachelor of independent means living in the eighteenth century.

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FRESH from her triumphs with the racket, Suzanne Lenglen has produced a novel, "The Love Game," which some say is scarcely less exciting than her play at Wimbledon. Her favorite pursuit figures prominently in it, for the heroine not only becomes a teacher in a tennis school, and thus has an opportunity of giving readers some practical hints on the game, but ultimately competes in a championship match. The section of the book which describes a champion's feelings as she faces an immense "gallery" ought certainly to pass muster as true to life.

"If Parnell had been a Greek or a Roman," Robert Lynd remarked the other day, "Plutarch would have been his biographer." St. John Ervine is no Plutarch, but in the memoir he has just published of the Irish leader he has produced a character study of no little value. We shall still have to turn to the biography by Barry O'Brien for a complete record of Parnell the politician, but Mr. Ervine has now for the first time adequately presented Parnell the man. Perhaps it is his training as a playwright that has especially equipped him to portray the dramatic elements both in his subject's personality and in his career. He makes intelligible certain features of Parnell's character and behavior that have hitherto seemed hard to understand and, indeed, almost incredible. This new biographer lays great stress on the neurotic and melancholic strain that ran in the family and that, in his judgment, went far to explain Parnell's own abnormality. As might have been expected, his story of the great tragedy of Parnell's life is a chapter of thrilling interest, but an even more powerful impression is left upon the reader by the final picture of the desolation of Avondale, the unhappy doom of one after another of the Parnells, and the impotence that cursed the Irish movement for many years after the fall of its leader. The one flaw in the book is the frequent and unprovoked exhibitions of its writer's anti-Irish prejudices, to which he gives vent with a frankness that at times approaches virulence.

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THE list of recently published novels that are in most demand includes G. B. Stern's "Thunderstorm" (reviewed in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW for June 21); Hamilton Gibbs's "Soundings," (reviewed March 1); Denis Mackail's "Greenery Street," Mrs. C. N. Williamson's "Secret Gold" and William Gerhardi's "The Polyglots" (reviewed June 14). Olive Schreiner left a novel of South African life which, although unfinished, was near enough to completion to permit publication as a posthumous work. Sheila Kaye-Smith is now among the living novelists whose first editions are sought by collectors. "This Charming Green Hat Fair" is the title of a skit by Barry Pain on the style of one of our latest "best sellers."

HERBERT W. HORWILL.

Notes on Rare Books

SHAKESPEARE, it may be, has suffered overmuch at the hands of the unending ranks of editors and commentators who have been, or are now, engaged in the pursuit of clues that may unravel the shroud of mystery in which time has enveloped him. But he has, also, been paid by inference the greatest possible tribute by the very existence of these thirty thousand commentators. Our figures may seem an exaggeration—we confess we have not carefully counted them—but 'twill serve to indicate the hosts that cover the plains of Shakespearean scholarship.

It is not enough, apparently, merely to have his plays and poems; it is the man himself and the history of his works that they (and we) would know. Allusions to him or his works in contemporary references, (often veiled and obscure), the sources of his information, and the corrections of his tampered texts are but a few of the subjects that have engaged the attention of his devotees.

It is, however, in the actual proofs of his existence, such as those offered by his handwriting that scholars have had the deepest interest. This eagerness for examples of his written work has led—and probably will again lead—certain Shakespearean students into the dangerous paths of forgery. We have had clever forgers, Ireland, Jordan, Collier et. al., but they were not clever enough to deceive the world of scholarship permanently and we are left today with only six signatures of Shakespeare—all written in the poet's last four years—unquestioned by all but the Baconians.

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TO that may be added the very-much-questioned three folio pages in the manuscript play "Sir Thomas More" (Harl. MS. 7368) in the British Museum.

The most important publication relating to this matter was "Shakespeare's Hand in The Play of Sir Thomas More" 1923. With affirmative papers by so formidable an array of authority as Professor Pollard, W. W. Greg, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, J. Dover Wilson and R. W. Chambers (It seems hardly necessary to add that the last is not our own writer of fiction—but perhaps we had better).

Sentimentally, most lovers of Shakespeare would be glad to accept the academic testimony presented here and let it go at that. We should very much like to know that there existed in the world today some visible proof in literary effort of Shakespeare's hand and work, although it did not represent even an approximation of his finest endeavors. But hard facts are against us. It is but another case of "if it is so, who's to prove it?" One cannot but note, for instance, so conspicuous an absence from the ranks of those who believe that the hand was Shakespeare's own as Sir Sidney Lee, and there are others with quite genuine doubts or definite negative opinions.

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AMONG these last is one who has just produced an exceedingly valuable paper, Samuel A. Tannenbaum, M. D., of New York City. In his "Shakespeare's Unquestioned Autographs and 'The Addition' to 'Sir Thomas Moore'" (which has just been reprinted, with eighteen excellent facsimiles, from "Studies in Philology," XXII, April 2, 1925), he presents an opinion which, though highly technical and academic, cannot fail to interest even the casual student of Shakespeare. That so exhaustive and analytic a treatise will have the richest value for scholars goes without further comment.

This essay is an attempt (and for many it will be a successful attempt) at refutation of the evidence submitted in "Shakespeare's Hand in * * * 'Sir Thomas Moore,'" but especially of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson's work in that volume, "The Handwriting of the 3 pages attributed to Shakespeare compared with his signatures."

Both Dr. Tannenbaum and the exponents of the theory that the holograph pages in "Sir Thomas Moore" are Shakespeare's are under the disadvantage of not having more than the six legal signatures of Shakespeare to which comparative references may be made. The task of reaching a conclusion concerning the Shakespearean authorship of the "Addition" is made still more difficult by the fact that it is necessary to compare unlike words with one another.

Yet no acid test could be more thorough than Dr. Tannenbaum's analysis of the individual letters. He conducts an anatomy that gets down to the very skeleton of the letter with a keen and practiced hand. The manner in which he has done his work would add authority to his conclusions even if he lacked his very evident scholarship.

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SPACE will not permit as full an exposition of his work here as we wish to give it. He very carefully tabulates and discusses Sir Edward's points of identity between Shakespeare's unquestioned signatures and the writing of the "Addition." He masses company after company of authorities to attack his opponents on all sides, and he has (apparently) reinforcements in reserve. He points out that Shakespeare evidently never developed a freedom of the wrist, wrote slowly and apparently suffered from writer's cramp. One brief extract will have to serve as an indication of the intricate nature of Dr. Tannenbaum's work and why he is not likely to be found among the "best sellers."

> The letter m furnishes one of the simplest and most convincing means of distinguishing Shakespeare from D. (the writer of the "Additions"); the former terminated his final m's (of which the signatures contained five) either with a small, light, straight upstroke, making a sharp angle with the third minim (in "T2" and "T3"), or with a terminal little downward flourish after the third minim (in "British Museum" and in "T1"), or with a long, sweeping backward flourish over the m (in "Guildhall"), or with a slightly upward-curving final minim (in "Deposition"); but not once did his final m end abruptly in a heavy perpendicular or slightly curved downstroke. D's final ms and ns (of which there are some sixty examples in the Addition) never end in the manner characteristic of Shakespeare's letter, but always end in an elongated, blunt-pointed, heavily shaded, vertical or slightly curved minim.

The results of this study of the two writings present overwhelming evidence against the theory that Shakespeare wrote the additions to "Sir Thomas More" (Dr. Tannenbaum throughout uses "Moore"), but we do not suppose that the proponents of the theory are to be easily converted. If Dr. Tannenbaum's challenge is taken up we may hope to see further combat on the point, leading to we know not what, for literary conflicts of this sort have sometimes become dangerous.

Mr. Goldring Takes a Short Trip Abroad

Through Italy and the Balearic Isles He Succeeds in Keeping Off the Beaten Track

GONE ABROAD. A Story of Travel, Chiefly in Italy and the Balearic Isles. By Douglas Goldring. 254 pp. Illustrated by photographs. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4.

ALMOST the oldest literary genre is the travel book. It goes back to the time of Noah, if not further. A voyager of scarcely less note than Noah was Jonah. Since, however, the latter's opportunities for sightseeing were more limited than those of his distinguished predecessor, his narrative does not hold for the reader the same interest. Homer, Virgil and Julius Caesar were all writers of famous books of travel—but the experience of many with the last-named author in their younger days has created in them a prejudice against the genre which cannot be overcome in later life. They will not under any circumstance read a book of travels. Not infrequently, however, they yield to the impulse to write such a book. And, indeed, of all books the temptation is here the greatest. The cost of traveling is not so prohibitively expensive but that one can manage some sort of a journey once in a while. And as the journey provides the material—gratuitously, as it were—the question naturally pops up: Why not write a book about it? The result is that the output of travel literature requires more careful winnowing than any other class of books, with the possible exception of books of fiction, poetry, drama, history and biography. This brings us to Mr. Goldring and his narrative of a journey through the Balearic Isles and along the Ligurian littoral, to which he gives the simple but pleasing title, "Gone Abroad." Mr. Goldring has a literary reputation well buttressed by some sixteen novels and volumes of belles-lettres and needs no further introduction.

Colonne Di S. Lorenzo, Milan.

Mr. Goldring's reasons for deciding on this particular itinerary will commend themselves to the possible reader of his book. He wished to go somewhere where not every seven out of every ten traveling Englishmen (and all Englishmen travel) had gone before him. The present writer, who numbers himself as being one of the few Americans ever to have visited the Canary Islands, wishes that the author of "Gone Abroad," if bent upon exploring Spain's insular possessions, had selected those which rise out of the Western Ocean rather than those which bask on the Mediterranean. The Canaries, with their numerous deep canyons, their lava uplands, their extinct craters and their almost tropically verdant plateaus and valleys are scenically vastly more enthralling than the Balearic Isles. On the other hand, the history of the latter is more closely interwoven with that of Continental Europe than is the history of the former, so that for the reader the Balearic Isles possess in advance a reality which the Canaries have not; and if the beauty of these Mediterranean islands is one of less boisterous contrasts, it is a beauty which, by reason of its very quietness, lends itself with peculiar felicity to Goldring's quietly felicitous manner of writing. This manner can best be described by saying that the author of "Gone Abroad" both sees and writes with affection.

The Balearic Islands are five in number—Majorca (or Mallorca), Minorca, Cabrera, Ibiza and Formentera; but the Goldrings, for the novelist had been joined by his sister "Terisita," appear to have confined their explorations to Mallorca and Ibiza. Although the area of these islands (to which must be added for accuracy's sake a few others too small to receive mention) is over 18,000 square miles, the total population is little above 300,000. In ancient times the group of islands was first a possession of Carthage, but passed to the Romans in 125 B. C. Going back still further into antiquity, the Phoenicians are supposed to have traded to the Balearic group long before they established their colony there. A great number of Phoenician relics have been dug up at Ibiza. Our English travelers were, however, no archaeologists, and the invitation to dig for themselves aroused no enthusiasm; they were willing to limit their contact with history to the exhibits in the museum.

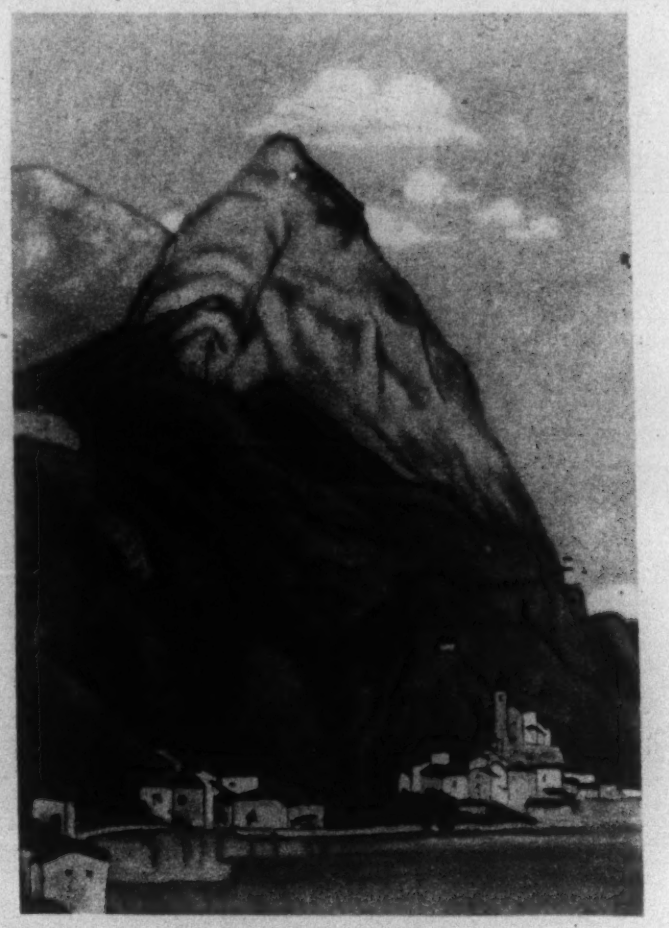
Although it was not to the island of Ibiza the Goldrings went first, but to Mallorca, on which is situated the capital city of Palma, it is the Englishman's description of the approach to Ibiza which most vividly presents the scene to the reader's eye.

It was, I suppose, about seven hours after our departure from Palma that we first saw the black and sinister cliffs of our island. How frowning and romantic they looked in the slowly gathering twilight! Two hours more of growing excitement, and then the Canalejas turned her old snub-nose toward the narrow opening which leads into the lagoon-like harbor of Ibanez (the city). The sight which met our eyes once we had passed the lighthouse made us all gasp with delight. Ibiza has the trick, possessed by so many Mediterranean towns, of looking unbelievably magnificent from a certain distance. It was a flower-city of a dream! a city of dreams! Terraces of white houses gleaming in the fading light carried the eye up to a fortified citadel, surrounded by immense medieval walls. Inside the citadel were more houses, the whole culminating in a gray cathedral flanked by a large pink palace.

Just outside the walls of this city of Ibiza, on one of the many hilltops, is the Phoenician necropolis of Ereso, the number of the tombs running to well above two thousand. But as Mr. Goldring had no more liking for tombs than for digging, he was willing to take also the necropolis for granted, and to allow the ancients the quietude they had achieved. This is, perhaps, a healthy English attitude, and to be commended. The day of Young's "Night Thoughts" is, happily, in the distant past. One would not have an elegy from the author. Yet if one be writing an atmospheric book—and such would seem to be Goldring's purpose—it would seem as if the necropolis deserved more than casual reference.

If anywhere there exist enchanted isles the Balearic group must be numbered among them, rising as they do from the azure waters of the Mediterranean; and it is just this enchantment which is all too often absent from the pages. We think the reason is the author feared if he went in too strongly for color that he would be accused of writing a guide book; and any appearance of this he is everywhere careful to avoid. One can only wish, however, that Mr. Goldring had more often given eye and pen the same freedom which he permits in the following passage.

Below you [he writes] lies another stretch of coastline. In the middle distance is an old stone tower standing on a tiny headland, and far away, on the horizon, is the dark outline of the cliffs on the island of Formentara. The stretch of sea here, as all around Ibiza, is studded with great solitary rocks and tiny islands, about which the water breaks in a glittering froth of foam. * * * I made my way down the hillside to the shore, and, discarding my offending garments, slipped into the sea. The rocks were sharp and cut my feet, and there were tiresome drifts of seaweed, but I did not care. I lay on my back, cradled in the clear, sparkling water, and looked up at the sky and could have found no unhappy thing to think about had I tried ever so desperately. The trials and affflictions of this mortal life were simply washed away from my memory, and my heart sank inside me in sheer thangful ness for a rapture of the senses which I had never expected to experience again.



San Mamette Lago, Lugano.

The Illustrations on This Page Are by Maxwell Armfield and Are From "Milan and Lombardy," by Edward Hutton. New York: Macmillan Company.

Because of this personal element in the Italian part of the volume it becomes less of a travel book and more like a portfolio of sketches. The novelist in Goldring is everywhere apparent. The most delightful sketch of all is the chapter entitled "Arthur and Edward," two of life's gentlemen derelicts; but if derelicts, none the less gentlemen. They are the type of specimens in which are to be found in every small and shabby European watering place, living on small remittances wheedled from sisters, aunts or cousins back home and slowly drinking themselves to death or into D. T.'s. Edward is "a man of letters and acquainted with grief." Their average day is "long and arduous," following an unchangeable routine which carries them successively, if not successfully, from bar to bar until at last the little dog Mathilde guides their tottering feet homeward. Retold thus, the tale is sordid — as, of course, it actually is. But Goldring touches it with such a gift of gentle humor mingled with as gentle pathos that the reader is left delicately balanced between laughter and tears.

Another joyous bit—wholly joyous this time—is the author's encounter with one Stephano, who, returned to Italy to tend an aging parent, longs only for the sights and sounds and smells of his beloved New York.

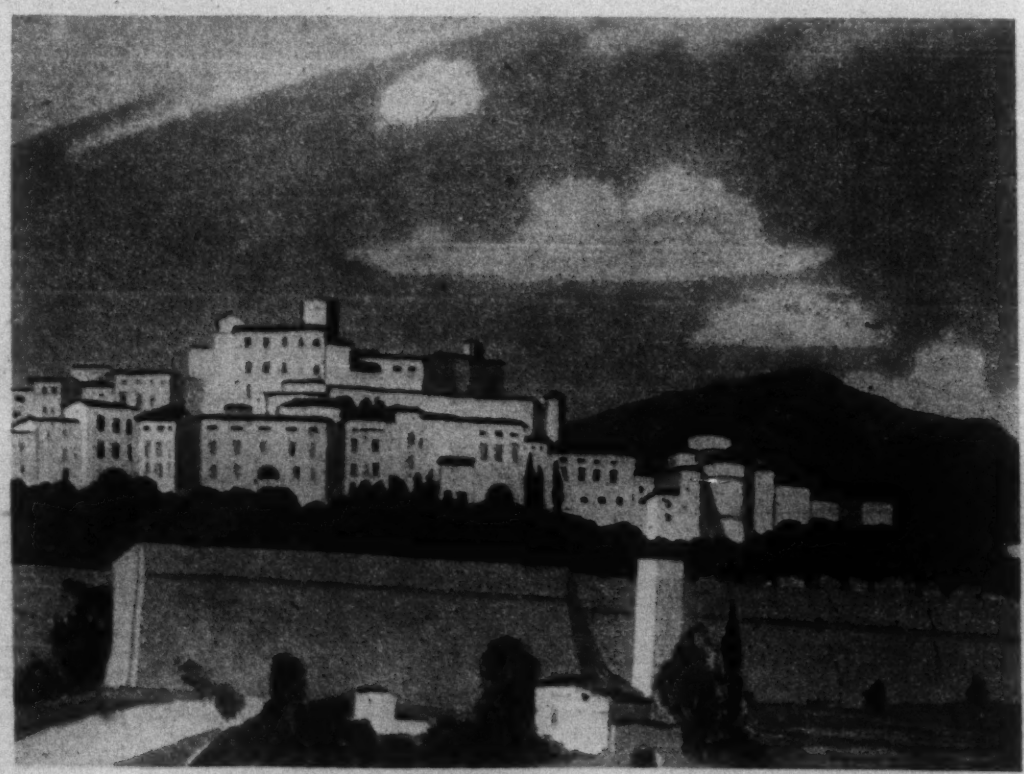
This country no good, Stephano would tell Mr. Goldring, to whom he had attached himself. "Very nice-a country, but no good. I getta eighteen lire a day, and have wife and two children. And six days a month I lay off and getta no lire. I go back to U. S. A. I get chauffeur job there with high muck-a-muck peoples. Gee, I earn twenty, thirty dollar a month and no politic. Here everybody is something. Some is Fash, some Communist, some strike, some Socialist, some Anarchist."

Stephano's reminiscence of Mussolini are even of more interest than the possibility he presents of one's hiring a chauffeur for $30 a month in New York:

> "A couple of years ago he [Mussolini] come here to Riva from Milano to address a meeting of us stokers on the railway. 'E 'ave Socialist idee then, and 'e so poor you could see the toes a-sticking out of his boots. After the meeting, we all poor mans, you know, we subscribe thirty-nine lire to get him back to Milano. 'E forgotten that now, I guess. High muck-a-muck guy now."

If these two examples are not sufficient to show the devastating effect of American slang on our emigrant population nothing can do it.

But Mr. Goldring and "Gone Abroad" must be laid aside. The book is a puzzling one to assess in a line. Those expecting the more grossly pictorial features of the generality of travel books will be disappointed. On the other hand, "Gone Abroad" opens up many an unvisited spot, and the impressionistic effect which the author manages to convey is quietly but persistently pleasing.



Citta Alta, Bergamo.

Current Magazines

UNDER the heading "Robert M. La Follette's Place in Our History," Bruce Bliven gives in the August Current History a careful analysis of the career of the late Senator from Wisconsin. Going back to La Follette's early days in public life, Mr. Bliven says:

Broadly speaking, every man lives his life in the sort of world he found around him in his youth. We can best understand Senator La Follette's career by recalling the characteristic attitude toward economic and political conditions which he found when he first entered the arena. At that time the growth of great aggregations of capital was regarded—not merely by radicals but by the general population—with an alarm which most people today find quite incomprehensible. It was feared, and the actions of the business leaders to which I have alluded gave some ground for the fear, that independent and democratic political processes might be swallowed up by the onward march of the great agglomerations of capital. It was upon such a stage that the young La Follette stepped forth.

And of his methods Mr. Bliven writes:

The best part of his life was devoted to domestic economic problems, as to which he had a mastery, based on detailed information, hardly equaled by any other public figure of his time. The charge was often made by his enemies that he was a demagogue; but if so, he was one with a unique method. The information which he had so laboriously assembled he was in the habit of pouring out upon his constituents inexhaustibly, not to say remorselessly. In the East his audiences were wont to complain that his speeches were much too long and dry; but this criticism was rarely heard in Wisconsin, where a whole generation had been educated to listen with interest and often with positive pleasure to Bob La Follette's analyses of industrial and economic facts.

Typical of his general method was his fight while Governor for a drastic reduction of freight rates and the creation of expert agencies to fix and revise them. With enormous labor he accumulated a quantity of information about the cost of shipping a number of typical products to Chicago from each of a long list of Wisconsin cities. Then he ascertained the charges on similar products from a list of towns in Iowa equally far away. He went crusading up and down the State showing the people in each community by an array of facts and figures just how much they were being mulcted in comparison to their Iowa neighbors until the people of Wisconsin knew more about freight rates than anybody else ever has, before or since. Such logic proved irresistible and the La Follette proposal was put through.

Some of the newspaper editorials about him at the time of his death spoke of him as "the last of the State bosses," a statement which seems to me inaccurate both as to him and as to the general condition. It is still possible, I think, in most States, for a man who has the brains and personality, to become a State boss. On the other hand, that term does not correctly describe La Follette's position. He was an occupant of office and a popular hero, as the boss almost never is. The boss's machine works behind the scenes, as secretly as possible, whereas the Wisconsin organization lived and throve in broad daylight. And, to put it mildly, the ends served by the usual political machine are decidedly dissimilar from those sought by the Wisconsin group.

This number of Current History opens with a debate on the subject, "Is Prohibition a Success After Five Years?" with Wayne B. Wheeler arguing for the affirmative and William Cabell Bruce for the negative. Other features are "President Coolidge's Efficiency," by George W. Hinman Jr; "Commerce Seeking to Conquer the Air," by Edward P. Warner; "California's Seventy-five Years of Statehood," by Rockwell D. Hunt; "What America Is Doing for Haiti," by Arthur Ruhl; "Safeguarding the Nation's Natural Wealth," by George Otis Smith; "China's Industrial Revolution," by Charles G. Batchelder; "Battle Against Child Labor in China," by Percival Finch; "Dartmouth's Reform in Education," by Arthur Corning White; "Linking the Nations by Educational Contracts," by Clyde Eagleton; "Teaching War Strategy to Our Future Generals," by Frank E. Quillin; "How France Spent Her Borrowed Billions," by Louis Marin; "Czech and Slovak at Odds," with Stephen J. Palickar speaking for the Slovaks and Ales Broz for the Czechs; "The Alarming Increase in Divorce," by Benjamin P. Chass; "State Governors Challenge Federal Encroachments," by Clyde A. Beals; "Earthquakes as Safety Valves," by Watson Davis; "A Month's World History," by Current History Associates, and "World Finance," by Francis H. Sisson.

Glenn Frank, who will soon give up the editorship of The Century Magazine to take up his duties as President of the University of Wisconsin, is writing for The Century a series of articles on "The Outlook for Western Civilization." In the July issue he discussed "The Literature of Despair," and in the August issue he takes "The Literature of Hope" as his topic. By way of defining precisely what he means by a literature of hope, he writes:

The main thing I want to emphasize at this point is that, while mooning optimists may write a literature that will give us the spirit of hope, only responsible scientists, philosophers, administrators and authentic spiritual seers can write a literature that will give us the anatomy of hope. Social cheer leaders might do a little toward dulling the despair of a new dark ages, but only social engineers, can usher in a new renaissance. A realistic literature of hope has nothing in common with the facile and foolhardy optimism of men who regard optimism as a profession rather than a deduction from the facts in the case. It is, then, a literature of hope, not a literature of optimism, that I am discussing here. Between the two there may be a difference as wide as the world. A literature of optimism may be a literature that creates in us merely a spirit of expectancy that blindly believes a renaissance lies ahead. A literature of hope is a literature that uncovers for us the unused resources of health in our civilization and suggests to us a workable technic for using them. And a realistic literature of hope always warns us against optimism unless we set ourselves manfully at work to harness the forces of health it has pointed out to us.

Mr. Frank warns us, too, that the literature of hope is not nearly so accessible as the literature of despair. Comparing the two literatures, he says:

The literature of despair is essentially a literature of prophecy based upon an analysis of what is happening and what is likely to happen to our civilization because we have run into certain biological, psychological, economic, political, administrative and moral blind alleys. The literature of hope is not a literature of prophecy at all. It is simply the as yet incoordinated collection of all the new ideas, new idealisms and new spiritual values that have been thrown up as by-products of the sciences, philosophies and practical adventures of the modern mind, which, if we had the wit and will and technic to use wisely in the rearing of our families, the administering of our schools and the running of our Governments, industries and professions, might close the door to a new dark ages and open the door to a new renaissance. Thus we see that our real literature of hope has not been written by optimistic prophets; it has been written by men who may not have been at all concerned with speculations about the future of civilization, but by men who are animated primarily by the itch to know.

Arthur Livingston writes in the same number of The Century on "The Myth of Good English," Dallas Lore Sharp on "The Wildness of Boston" and Langdon Mitchell on "Misunderstanding Europe." Walter Tittle has some "Glimpses of Interesting Americans," in which he pictures and describes Chauncey M. Depew, Don Marquis, Theodore Dreiser and Edgar Lee Masters. In "Richard Kane Takes Stock of Marriage" Irwin Edman gives the further adventures of a young American. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor continues his "Memories of Chicago," and there are articles by John L. Elliott, Lothrop Stoddard, Elizabeth L. Cleveland, Alexander Goldenweiser and Carl Van Doren. "The Mathematics of Gonfal" is a short story by James Branch Cabell, and "The Trapper" is by Llewelyn Powys. There are poems by Elizabeth Coatsworth and Rolfe Humphries.

Poetry for August is a "New Poets' Number." All the poets whose work appears in it are new to its readers, and few of them have had much literary history. A New York high school student, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Rodger, only 16 years old, is represented by three poems, of which the following is one.

THE BREAD-WINNER.

You being dead, what shall I sing?
How treetops sigh, or petals cling?
How April suns in dripping gold
Shine on the place you lie so cold?
You being dead, what shall I say?
What beauty find in night or day?
What can I do to earn my bread
With this tired pen, you being dead?

Pictorial Review for August contains the opening instalment of Martha Ostenso's $13,500 prize story, "Wild Geese"; the concluding instalment of Gertrude Atherton's serial, "The Crystal Cup," and four short stories, "Love Reigneth Still," by May Edginton; "The Gold Picayune," by Margaret Beele Houston; "Henry and the Muse," by Susan Ertz, and "The Right Miss Wright," by William Dudley Pelley. The special articles include "The Eternal Feminine," by Ida Clyde Clarke; "A Lifetime with 'Mark Twain'" (Part Five), transcribed by Mary Lawton from Katy Leary's own story; "Ask the Etiquette Editor," by Anna Steese Richardson, and "Jazz and the Dance," by Ethel Peyser and Marion Bauer. There are poems by Bill Adams, Genevieve Larsson and Roselle Mercier Montgomery.

Under the heading "Five Days and an Education," Dallas Lore Sharp tells in the August number of Harper's Magazine, how, although he went to school nineteen years, it seems to him that he got all of his education out of just five days. But before relating the events of those five days and showing how they influenced his mental and spiritual life in the years that followed, Mr.

(Continued on Page 21)

"Summer."

Frontispiece to the August Century Magazine.

Books and Authors

TWO books which promise to be of unusual interest to students of early American history are announced by Houghton Mifflin Company for publication in October. They are "The Diaries of George Washington," in four volumes, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, and "Jefferson and Hamilton: The Struggle for Democracy in America," by Claude G. Bowers. The diaries have never before been published in complete form. The present publication is said to give all the entries, extending from 1748 to 1799, exactly as they were written. They will show us Washington and his times as seen through his own eyes. The "Jefferson and Hamilton" volume is the story of the ten-year struggle between these two leaders to determine whether or not this should be a democratic republic. Its author, Claude G. Bowers, will be remembered as the author of an earlier work on "Party Battles of the Jackson Period."

Among the August publications of Frank-Maurice is "Three Women of Annam," translated from the French of Chivas-Baron, who was crowned by the French Academy for his stories of the life of the Annamites. The volume contains three stories, dealing with three types of Annamite women, and incidentally revealing the attitude of the French officers and officials to their Annamite "wives."

Edna Ferber claims to have found the loveliest place in the world, but, just because she thanks God that it has not yet been discovered by the tourist mob, we are not going to tell where it is. We don't mind giving a clue or two, however. It is in Europe, and it is right near the ocean. Miss Ferber has been working there on her novel, but she will have left the place by the time this is printed. Why do authors choose such beautiful places to work in? It would be much more sensible to save them for vacations.

The first two volumes of the complete, unabridged edition of "The Works of Stendhal," which Boni & Liveright are bringing out, will appear in September. They will contain "The Charterhouse of Parma" "La Chartreuse de Parme"), in two volumes. The translation is by C. K. Scott-Moncrieff.

The Metro-Goldwyn Company is going to make a screen drama of Selma Lagerlöf's famous novel, "The Emperor of Portugallia," published here by Doubleday, Page & Co. Victor Seastrom will direct the production, and the cast will include Norma Shearer, Lon Chaney, Clair McDowell, Ian Keith and William Haines. The title of the picture will be "A Tower of Lies." Oh, well, they had to call it something, and of course it wouldn't do to call it "The Emperor of Portugalia."

The August fiction list of Alfred A. Knopf includes "Firecrackers," by Carl Van Vechten; "Benoni," by Knut Hamsun, translated from the Norwegian by Arthur C. Chater; "The Haven," by Dale Collins; "The Relic," by Eça de Queiroz, translated from the Portuguese by Aubrey F. G. Bell; and "My Head! My Head!" by Robert Graves.

Among the fifteen plays included by Montrose J. Moses in his "Representative American Dramas" (Little, Brown & Co.), is "A Texas Steer," by the late Charles H. Hoyt. During his lifetime nobody ever thought of calling Charlie Hoyt a representative American dramatist, but he has now been dead long enough so that his work appears in its true perspective.

The Yale University Press has published in pamphlet form a group of "New Letters About Poe," reprinted from the Yale Review for July, 1925. The letters deal with the romance of Edgar Allen Poe and Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman and with their broken engagement. The pamphlet is edited by Stanley J. Williams.

Each of Octavus Roy Cohen's stories, so we are informed by his publishers, Little, Brown & Co., is read by two negro employes. If the story amuses the negroes or causes them to laugh, Mr. Cohen knows there is something wrong and rewrites the story, for he interprets negro life so truthfully (remember, this is his publisher speaking) that what to the negro is a realistic event, seems uproariously funny to the white man. The plan may be a good one in the Sunny South, but up here in the North, where servants are hard to get and harder still to keep, we should hesitate to recommend it.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is bringing out this Fall a gift edition of George Eliot's "Adam Bede," with sixteen original drawings in color and forty pen and ink sketches by Gordon Browne. The volume will be uniform with Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," published last year by the same company.

In THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW for July 5 a woodcut, "Campanile," reproduced from "The Woodcut Annual for 1925," was by some unaccountable error credited to Elizabeth Weston instead of to Elizabeth Norton, whose work it really was. We apologize.

About the middle of August George H. Doran Company will bring out a new novel, "The Red Lamp," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. It is a mystery novel—Mrs. Rinehart's first of that sort in eleven years. The first edition will be limited to one hundred thousand copies.

Dr. Charles Prosper Fagnani of the Union Theological Seminary has made a new translation of the first eleven chapters of Genesis, and this with a Foreword and a Conclusion is being published by Albert and Charles Boni under the title, "The Beginnings of History According to the Jews." Dr. Fagnani contends that the accepted English version of Genesis is imperfect and, in parts, incorrect, and that "any serious conclusion as to the meaning, nature and value of the Old Testament must be based, therefore, not on an ancient translation but on a new translation such as is sorely needed."

J. B. Lippincott Company has received an inquiry from Portugal as to securing publication rights on "The Isle of Dead Ships," by Crittendon Marriott. Arrangements have already been made to publish the book in Holland, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, France and England.

The Macmillan Company announces "The Statesman's Year Book, 1925," edited by Sir John Keltie, LL. D., and M. Epstein, M. A., Ph. D. This is the sixty-second issue of this valuable publication. No statesman, editor or other person whose business requires him to appear to be omniscient can afford to be without it.

Margaret Wilson's new novel, "The Kenworthys," will be published by Harper & Brothers about the middle of August. It is not a novel of frontier life like Miss Wilson's first novel, "The Able McLaughlins," which won the Harper prize novel competition in 1923 and also the Pulitzer award.

We have it on the authority of Doubleday, Page & Co. that William MacLeod Raine, who writes red-blooded, two-fisted novels like "A Man Four-Square," "The Fighting Edge," "The Yukon Trail," "The Desert's Price," &c., is an Englishman by birth. Fortunately for him, his family brought him to this country when he was 11 years of age, thus giving him a chance to become acquainted with that well-known section of our country where men are men.

Tom Moore Wrote His Diary as Endowment Insurance

Although Not Spontaneous, It Is Full of Good Stories About His Contemporaries

TOM MOORE'S DIARY. Edited by J. B. Priestley. Cambridge University Press. 6s. net.

By J. ST. LOE STRACHEY

THIS is a satisfactory book. The selections are excellent and representative—a true distillation—while Mr. Priestley's introduction is a sound and attractive piece of criticism. It tells the reader of today what it was necessary for him to know in order to have Moore before his eyes and in proper perspective. At the same time it is not patronizing or schoolmasterish toward the poet, but in the best sense sympathetic. It does not make too much of Moore, but at the same time it does not fall into the common error of belittling him. The book has been a great pleasure to me and will, I believe, be a great pleasure to thousands of readers who like good stories of the great men of a great epoch. Indeed, if the book had appeared a month earlier than it did, I should most unhesitatingly have put it into my list of the right kind of books for men and women of light and leading to pack for their holidays. But, though I say this without hesitation, it must not be supposed that I think Moore a great diarist. He was nothing of the kind, and I entirely agree with Mr. Priestley in the reasons he gives for that judgment. Diaries are of two kinds. First, there is the diary in which the diarist writes with gusto about himself, and with an intense desire to confess to his paper sheets and to tell exactly his daily story, body and soul. Those are the diaries that touch us. They are worth a wilderness of anecdotes, no matter how distinguished or how full of literary charm and knowledge in the telling. If the diarist will put down what he feels and thinks from day to day, without an eye to the public, or indeed to anything but himself, it does not matter whether he lives in a palace or a hovel, whether he is Pepys the sly, salacious official, or Marcus Aurelius, who wears the purple over a hair shirt. To take another example, one would willingly sacrifice the whole of "Tom Moore's Diary" in order to get another ten or twelve flashes from the mirror held up to her mind by a girl of 20, and so share the things which charmed the charming Elizabeth Roper.

The fact is that, like a good many other diaries, Moore's diurnal was not written under any system of internal compulsion or combustion. He did not write down his acts or thoughts because he must, but because he wanted to create something which would be an endowment for his dear Bessy when he died. This does not mean that Moore was a wage slave to his diary. Probably he very much enjoyed writing it, but, all the same, it is a thing written to order, and not a thing inspired. He went out into the great world which he frequented so assiduously, and in a sense adorned, and then came home and reported, as might a man on the staff of a newspaper, what he had seen and heard—what they said and he said, and what they all said at Holland House, or at Bowood, in Paris or in Venice. It was the age of anecdote, and Moore, always affected by his environment, evidently thought telling stories shortly and characteristically was the most important thing in the world. When he goes to his great parties and meets his great men he never thinks of describing them outwardly or inwardly as Saint-Simon would have done, or of noting the impact they made upon his mind. He simply writes down from memory, and his memory was a very good one, what these human gramophones ground out—the stories they told, and the epigrams they exchanged. Considering what a good raconteur Moore was, and what remarkable people he lived with and talked with, we need not be surprised that his diary is exceedingly readable. But that does not make it a live thing, as for example is the other diary of a man of letters of the Regency. I mean "Scott's Diary." Scott did not write to make money, or to leave money's worth, but to console himself when he was caught in the dreadful trap of a period of credit contraction. He used his diary as an anodyne, and did not think of his readers. The result is one of the best of diary fragments.

That Mr. Priestley's little book has gained very much by his careful and sympathetic selection I do not doubt. In the same way, a reviewer's selection from the selections is likely to prove very attractive and may make the readers of these pages say "What a shame to pour cold water on such delightful stuff!" Nevertheless, I am sure that the more the book is perused, and still more the many volumes from which it is culled, the more will the judicious reader agree that he has got an encyclopedia of anecdotes, not a living book. Here is a good example of Moore's diary style:

April 13 (in Paris). Dined with Lord Trimlestown; company, Lord Granard, Lattin, Harry Bushe, &c. Lattin and I told Irish stories by the dozen. Some of his very amusing. A posting dialogue: "Why, this chaise is very damp." "And a very good right it has to be so, sir; wasn't it all night in the canal?"

April 15 (in Paris). Dined at Fielding's: George Dawson and Montgomery. Dawson told a good story about the Irish landlord counting out the change of a guinea, "Twelve, 13, 14" (A shot heard); "Bob, go and see who's that killed; 15, 16, 17"; (enter Bob) "It's Kely, sir."—"Poor Captain Kelly, a very good customer of mine; 18, 19, 20, there's your change, sir."

These two entries show the average. The following entry is the anecdotal mood at its best.

May 21 (in Paris). * * * Sat next Miss Randall, and had much talk about Lord Byron. She said Lord B. was much wronged by the world; that he took up wickedness as a *subject*, just as Chateaubriand did religion, without either of them having much of the reality of either feeling in their hearts.

It would not be fair, however, to talk as if there were nothing in the diary but entries of the literary kind. There is often a human touch in it. Whenever Moore speaks about his wife he shows a charming sentiment, though the sentiment of a gentleman who seemed to think it quite natural that he should be always dining, lunching and stopping with the great and sharing their luxurious life while his beloved Bessy sat at home with the children. All the same, Moore, though a man of self-indulgence and a spendthrift, was really devoted to his wife. She was a charming woman, and always maintained her dignity and was treated with respect by her fine neighbors. She never sat at home yearning for social distinction, though, as the diary shows, she could on occasion thoroughly enjoy herself at a dance, at a supper, or at a theatre. Again, though it is very rare, we sometimes find Moore describing something with great ability, and also, though this is rarer still, describing the state of his own mind, and giving us proofs that if he had written a journal intime, and not a social journal, we might have had something curious and distinguished. But unfortunately "Monseieur l'Amour," as Byron tells us the French footmen and butlers would announce him, was always in debt and was always thinking of what would happen to dear Bessy. Therefore he rushed home and made another entry in the endowment insurance diary. Here, however, is an example of Moore at his best. He visited Dublin just after the revolution of 1830 in Paris—the revolution which overthrew the Bourbons and put the Orleanist Louis Philippe in power. Moore was made a lion of and attended a truly Irish gathering of sentimental and revolutionary patriots.

September 15 (in Dublin). Day of the meeting to celebrate the late French Revolution. Went at one o'clock; Bessy, Ellen, Mrs. Meara, &c., having gone before. Saw that they were well placed, and my little Tom with them. The Committee still in deliberation on the forms of proceeding. At this time more than 2,000 persons collected; the room (the National Mart) being nearly full. Sheil one of the earliest speakers; his manner, action, &c., all made me tremble a little for his chances of success in the House of Commons, about which I had before felt very sanguine. His voice has no *medium* tone, and, when exerted, becomes a scream; his action theatrical, and of the *barn* order of theatricals; but still his oratorical powers great, and capable of producing (in an Irish audience at least) great excitement. It was wished that I should second the resolution he proposed, and a call to that effect was becoming very general, but I resolved not. About this time the doors, which had been closed, were burst open by the people without and the room was completely filled; supposed to be about 3,000 persons in all. After a resolution proposed by Mr. Hamilton, late candidate for the County of Dublin, the call for me became obstreperous, and I rose. My reception almost astoundingly enthusiastic. For some minutes I go on with perfect self-possession, but my very success alarmed me, and I at once lost the thread of what I was about to say; all seemed to have vanished from my mind. It was a most painful moment, and Sheil (who was directly under me) told me afterwards that I had turned quite pale. I was enough collected, however, to go on saying *something*, though *what* I hardly knew, till at length my mind worked itself clear, and I again got full possesion of my subject. So luckily, too, had I managed these few minutes of aberration that, as I found afterwards, the greater part of my audience gave me credit for having assumed this momentary fit of embarrassment. From this on to the end my display was most successful; and the consciousness that every word *told* on my auditory, reacted back again on me with a degree of excitement that made be feel capable of *anything*. The shouts, the applauses, the waving of hats, &c., after I had finished, lasted for some minutes. I heard Sheil, too, as I concluded, say with some warmth, "He is a most beautiful speaker!" Found Bessy and Ellen where they sat as soon as I could, and had to make up my face to stand, for the rest of the day, the uninterrupted stare of some dozens of girls near us, many of them as good specimens of the *beau sang* of Ireland as could be found. I found that a very melancholy thought had crossed my dear Bessy's mind at the time when I paused in my speech. "He is thinking," she said to herself, "of Anastasia"; and her heart beat so violently with the idea, that she thought she should have fainted.

The entry then runs off into an account of his beloved little girl, and is studded with characteristic, if somewhat nauseating, expressions such as "The surgit amari aliquid is so desolatingly true!" The entry which follows next is a notable example of the return to the old manner.

April 24 (in London). Called upon Lady Cork in the morning, who snubbed me for using the word "nice," and said that Dr. Johnson would never let her use it.

I feel that I cannot write about Moore without putting on record my intense admiration of him as a satirist and political poet. He seems to me here not only at his best, but as a true master of a very interesting form of poetry. Take, for example, Moore's rendering, or perhaps he was the originator, of the terrible epigram in regard to President Jefferson—"He dreamt of liberty in the arms of a slave." Here is what Moore made of it in his lines to Thomas Hume.

The patriot, fresh from Freedom's councils come,
Now pleas'd retires to lash his slaves at home;
Or woo, perhaps, some black Aspasia's charms,
And dream of freedom in his bondsmaid's arms.

Again, here is a picture of a British patriot, which it may amuse readers to fit according to fancy to some of the statesmen of today:

Half Whig, half Tory, like those midway things,
'Twixt bird and beast, that by mistake have wings;
A mongrel Statesman, 'twixt two factions nurst,
Who, of the faults of each, combines the worst—
The Tory's loftiness, the Whigling's sneer,
The leveller's rashness, and the bigot's fear;
The thirst for meddling, restless still to show
How Freedom's clock, repair'd by Whigs, will go;
The' alarm when others more sincere than they,
Advance the hands to the true time of day.

What again could be more spirited than this stanza in his poem directed against the Ballot?

Time was, when free speech was the life-breath of freedom—
So thought once the Beldens, the Hampdens, the Lockes;
But mute be our troops, when to ambush we lead 'em,
For "Mum" is the word with us Knights of the Box.

But Moore could be more than genial and witty. Every now and again, as in his description of "the soldier's God" in "Alciphron," or in the "Monody on the Death of Sheridan," he struck a deeper and fiercer note and bit into the live man's flesh for parchment.

Those interested in the problems of Currency and the National Debt will be greatly amused by Moore's witticisms on these themes. They often seem as if made for the controversies of the day. For example, take the "Amatory Colloquy Between Bank and Government," 1826. The Bank was then much more coy than it is now. The Government tells the Bank, which was then not for, but against, the gold standard, that the time has come to return to gold. The Government thus addresses the Bank:

And when—if we still must continue our love,
(After all that has pass'd)—our armour, it is clear,
Like that which Miss Danae mang'd with Jove,
Must all be transacted in bullion, my dear!

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Thomas Moore.

Thomas Moore.

From "The Maclise Portrait Gallery."

Human Conduct Reduced To a Science

Among the Behaviorists a Man's Actions Are a Mere Matter of Physical Forces

BEHAVIORISM. By John B. Watson. 206 pp. New York: The People's Institute Publishing Company.

By EVANS CLARK

THE work of Dr. Watson and his followers—popularly described in these lectures delivered at Cooper Union—has been an attempt to turn psychology inside out: to transform it from an inward mental groping into an exact science of objective measurement and record. The older psychologists, and even the newer school of psychoanalysts, have built the structure of their conclusions with the material of subjective states manufactured by the process of introspection. But Dr. Watson believes this material is what the chemists describe as an "odorless, formless and colorless gas," out of which no solid and enduring structure can possibly be built.

We have had [he says] as many analyses as there are psychologists. There has been no way of experimentally attacking and solving psychological problems. Let us limit ourselves to things which can be observed and verified and formulate laws concerning those things. Behavior is what the organism does or says—movement, external or internal.

Again, in another lecture, he says:

In 1912 the behaviorists reached the conclusion that they could no longer be content to work with intangibles and unapproachables. * * * They saw their brother scientists making progress in medicine, in chemistry, in physics. Every new discovery in those fields was of prime importance; every new element isolated in one laboratory could be isolated in some other laboratory; each new element was immediately taken up in the warp and woof of science as a whole.

The behaviorists decided "either to give up psychology or else make it a natural science."

So they proceeded to treat the human organism like any other organism—an amoeba, a starfish or a dog—as an object of laboratory tests and observations. They assumed that human behavior—like any other natural phenomenon, can be completely described and explained in terms of material cause and effect; and set about to formulate its laws by concrete experiment on living human beings.

Dr. Watson, of course, is not the first man who has conceived the conduct of man to be the resultant of a closed system of physical forces. The "materialists" and the "determinists" among the philosophers reached the same conclusion by the old-fashioned route of logic and the syllogism. But Dr. Watson's method is the scientific one of objective verification of an assumed hypothesis. And in so far as he can verify his hypothesis, the laws of human behavior will be as definitely established as those of gravity and predictions of human conduct as certain as those of an eclipse.

But the mere statement of Dr. Watson's ultimate objective shows how immeasurably far he is from reaching it. He has set himself the supreme task of science—as difficult and intricate as the human being is more complicated than a stone or a tree or an anthropoid ape. These lectures show that he has hardly yet made a beginning—some experiment on infants, some investigation of the relation of the muscles and glands to conduct, and a few other scattered tests—but that he should have done even that marks a new epoch in the intellectual history of man.

It may be observed at this point that Dr. Watson's hypothesis is the crowning indignity to which scientists have subjected man. First they took away his world as the centre of the universe; then they linked him with the animal world in a direct line of development and inheritance; and now they join him with the sticks and stones, the grass and stars in one continuous chain of physical causes and effects—more complex, perhaps, but essentially the same. Those whose pride is wounded by this last indignity, however, may solace themselves with the thought that as each new epoch in man's expanding knowledge of natural law has tapped new reservoirs of power over the physical world, so this gallant attempt to discover natural laws for human behavior may bring its reward in social control beyond our present imaginings.

These implications do not escape Dr. Watson, although the logical impasse they lead him to apparently eludes his attention.

I think behavorism [he says] lays a foundation stone for saner living. It ought to be a science that prepares men and women for understanding the first principles of their own behavior. It ought to make men and women eager to rearrange their own lives, and especially eager to prepare themselves to bring up their own children in a healthy way. * * * The universe will change if you bring up your children * * * in behavioristic freedom—a freedom which we cannot even picture in words, so little do we know of it. Will not these children in turn, with their better ways of living and thinking, replace us as society and in turn bring up their children in a still more ideal way, until the world finally becomes a place fit for human habitation?

With an eye to logical consistency it is difficult to see how Dr. Watson can use the word "freedom" at all—even "behavioristic freedom" — if conduct is merely a matter of physical cause and effect. This difficulty runs through all the lectures.

Give me a dozen healthy infants [he says at another point] and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select * * * regardless of the talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations and race of his ancestors.

Dr. Watson's lectures are unfortunately marred by a certain conceit, a cock-sure, crusading partisanship of his own particular point of view which is not so often found among scientists as among religious leaders, philosophers and politicians whose beliefs, not being subject to concrete verification, must be buttressed with emotional fervor. Dr. Watson believes that his technique, his methods of describing the workings of the human being, throw all the psychology of the past completely into the discard—and he avoids no opportunity for saying so. In describing his own investigations in a certain field he says: "In accordance with his usual procedure he (the behaviorist) decides before beginning work himself to consign to the waste basket the work of his predecessors and to start the problem over again"; and today, he affirms, "the behaviorist can safely throw out a real challenge to the subjective psychologists—'Show us that you have a possible method, indeed that you have even a legitimate subject matter. Prove to us that philosophy and the social sciences based upon your speculations have any right to further take up the time and thought of developing students.'" Psycho-analysis he classes with "voodooism" and he speaks of the work of the Freudian school on laughter and humor as "elaborate junk"—"just so much chaff which will be blown aside as observation brings out the facts."

While these sweeping verbal gestures are somewhat sophomoric, it must be admitted that Dr. Watson's conceit adds a pinch of spice to what might otherwise be rather flat literary fare. Temperament is always diverting, however seriously the emotional immaturity of it may antagonize and irritate.

His own analysis of conceit shows how far astray he sometimes wanders when he quits the austere objectivity of the laboratory for the freer fields of speculation. It is, he says, "the confession of the grossest form of ignorance. A person who is wise always has such a vista of things he knows nothing about in front of him that he grows more humble as his wisdom increases." His particularly pugnacious attitude toward psychoanalysis, for example, might possibly indicate not so much ignorance as emotional hesitation. Perhaps Dr. Watson is one of those individuals who unconsciously shrink from looking inside themselves, deny that they have any subjective depths into which they might look, and immerse themselves in objective reality. But surely subjective states are just as real a part of our human universe as the "visceral responses" which Dr. Watson records on his charts; and an attempt to find the laws of cause and effect in the subjective world no less worthy—even though more difficult and liable to error—than to do so in the world of objective tangibility.

Possibly his conceit is a sort of whistling in the dark to keep his courage up: a loud talking to drown out the still, small voice of some inner uncertainty or doubt. Perhaps he let himself hear it when he said in one of his lectures: "May the behaviorist interject here a word of caution about his own views? All of his conclusions are based now upon too few cases and too few experiments"—an open-eyed and somewhat disarming commentary on one of his salient weaknesses. Dr. Watson often mistakes a hypothesis for a scientifically established truth. While he is amply justified as a scientist in assuming that human behavior can be fully explained in terms of the interaction of physical forces, it is certainly open to question whether he is justified in stating it as fact. The behavorists' fascinating laboratory work on the "unlearned responses" of infants and how they may be "conditioned" and other experimental findings all fit in with Dr. Watson's hypothesis—and are revolutionizing some of the older psychological concepts—but they furnish only an infinitesimal beginning of the evidence needed to prove it. But Dr. Watson finds it difficult to remember that any conclusion not based upon the concrete verification of which he himself speaks so much is still in the no man's land of speculation—even if he is the one who speculates.

John B. Watson.

Wage Systems Abroad

WAGES AND THE FAMILY. By Paul H. Douglas. 290 pp. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3.

THE world today offers no development more interesting and hopeful than the tendency among those who seek amelioration of economic conditions, to show less confidence in theories and to recognize the necessity of testing plans and methods by experience before urging their general adoption. The social reformer is becoming an experimentalist and so increasing immeasurably his value to society. This practical, scientific spirit gives added importance to Mr. Douglas's inquiry into the present distribution of wages and the possibility of its improvement. His purpose is to investigate the justice and the results of the generally accepted basis of wages, which assumes each adult male to be the head of a family of five, and to compare with this plan the newer methods that seek to differentiate between laborers with and without families.

Mr. Douglas, who is Associate Professor of Industrial Relations in the University of Chicago and has just completed a year as visiting Professor of Economics in Amherst College, has been for some time making a thorough investigation of this question in all its phases. He has been able, through the University of Chicago, to carry on a cooperative program of research with the International Labor Office, which was conducting an inquiry into the same question. Consequently he has brought together the most comprehensive, detailed and up-to-date account of the widely spread experiments in wage distribution that has been published in this country. Almost half the volume is devoted to exposition of the plans for family allowances and similar endeavors to secure equitable wage distribution in France, where the developments have been especially important and interesting; in Belgium, in Germany, in other European countries and in Australia. Leading up to this section is one in which Mr. Douglas examines the present family-of-five basis and finds it unjust, since it overpays unmarried workers and underpays heads of families. He also thinks that if the system were changed so as to provide a basis of a living wage for the individual with added allowances for dependents, according to their number, both industry and society would be benefited. He works out a plan by which this could be done, without injustice or disadvantage, that reformers, economists and industrialists will all alike find extremely interesting.

The final section discusses the family allowance system in some of its larger aspects, considers its probable cost and answers the chief objections that have been made to the proposal. In the chapter devoted to these objections, Mr. Douglas shows that he does not believe the increased comfort in workingmen's families which, he is confident, would follow the new system, would lead to disastrous increase of population. Discussing the probable cost of the allowance system, Mr. Douglas comes to the conclusion that the application of the system he advocates "would not entail much, if any, added expense to the present wages bill in the manufacturing establishments of the country as a whole, although it undoubtedly would do so in many individual instances."

The family wage system is undoubtedly the most interesting and important economic development of recent years and the extent to which it is being tried and accepted in Europe renders it of both theoretical and practical consequence to Americans. Mr. Douglas's comprehensive and illuminating analysis and discussion of the whole question, with especial reference to the applicability of the system in this country, is a real contribution to the interests of the time. He himself is wholly convinced that the chance to the family wage system is desirable, and his conviction works to make his book, to a certain extent, an argument for the proposed plan. Sometimes, as in his "Conclusion," he becomes more enthusiastic than the facts of human nature warrant as to the benefits that would flow from such a source. But in the main, and especially in his presentation of facts, he is as calm, restrained and judicial as the typical economist.

NEW ADVENTURES OF THE IRREPRESSIBLE SKIPPY

"If She Don't Show Up Pretty Soon, I'm Goin' to Bust This Date—That's All."

"Hey, Ma! Is It All Right for Me to Start That Clean Towel You Put in the Bathroom?"

From "Skippy," by Percy L. Crosby. With an Introduction by Oliver Herford. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc.

Man's Final Conquest of Cancer Is Probably Far Off

CANCER AND THE PUBLIC. By Charles P. Childe. E. P. Dutton & Co. Price $4.25.

By FRANCIS CARTER WOOD

CANCER, not being a contagious disease, has never come under the control of governmental health agencies. Boards of health as a rule are not concerned with it, the activities of such official bodies being largely limited to the control of the contagious disease. This control, as every one knows, has been splendidly accomplished and has resulted in a fall of the death rate from contagious disease to very low figures. But cancer is a different type of disease. There is no valid evidence yet that it is due to a germ. The soundest opinion of the day believes it to be an individual disease; in other words, an excessive and uncontrollable response of the cells of the body to some type of damage, either by irritating substance or by inflammation induced by bacterial or other means. When once this growth of the cells has started, nothing will interrupt the progress of events except prompt removal or destruction of the tissues involved. The public horror of the disease is due perhaps to this subtle and inevitable quality.

The disease being a part of one's own body gives no symptoms except when it grows and presses on some sensitive part or interferes mechanically with some function of the body. It is therefore, unless superficial, extremely difficult to diagnose. Even when superficial its painless character leads people to neglect consultation with a physician until the situation is so advanced that but little can be done. In the most intelligent communities scarcely 20 per cent. of the cancer patients have a fighting chance by the time they reach a physician.

To remedy the defects of such a situation the medical profession, either as individuals or in groups, has from time to time tried to spread information of an accurate sort among those ignorant of medicine, with the hope that physicians might be consulted at an earlier stage of the disease and that people might be prevented from going to quacks, and finally that the medical profession might be stimulated to become better informed on the latest details of cancer diagnosis.

In 1906 Dr. Charles P. Childe, an English physician with a wide knowledge of cancer, recently President of the British Medical Association and an active worker in public health matters in the Borough of Portsmouth, where he practiced, wrote a book entitled "The Control of a Scourge." In it he called attention to the facts which have just been cited; took the position that early cancer was curable by surgical methods; that it was only a question of informing people as to the situation to enable them to benefit greatly by a very small amount of knowledge. The seed fell upon stony ground. The conservatism and desire for individual freedom of action in the English are hard to overcome. In proof of the fact England celebrated the centenary of the discovery of vaccination by having an epidemic of smallpox in the town in which Jenner was born.

How little Childe's warning was heeded may also be shown by the fact that a high English health official recently suggested that Government agencies should take no part in any propaganda against cancer, because it would only scare people, and it was far better to wait until a cure for cancer had been discovered than to do anything hasty. In other words, assure a drowning man that in the course of a century or so a new life-saving apparatus would be invented which would rescue him, and in the meantime to struggle bravely on to keep from going under, but not to expect any present help from the shore.

In 1913, apparently without knowledge of Childe's publication, a small group of physicians in Washington met and discussed the question of taking steps which might somewhat ameliorate the unfortunate cancer situation, as every surgeon was well aware of the fact that patients delay consulting a doctor for a long time simply because they do not realize the gravity of some lump which is easy either to see or feel. By the time they reach the doctor's office the growth may have extended to vital parts, so that no remedy is available. The small group organized the American Society for the Control of Cancer. This organization has published a series of leaflets for general distribution and pamphlets concerning cancer which have had an enormous circulation. As funds came in the society's activities increased. Its membership now covers all the United States and Canada. Lately the experiment has been tried of having so-called "Cancer Weeks," during which a number of addresses are made by physicians, while at the same time pamphlets are freely circulated and the newspapers furnished with sufficient publicity material to call attention to what is going on. The benefits, as Dr. Childe points out, have been astonishing. In some cities, twenty years ago, of certain types of cancer only one person in ten came in time for operation. Today in the same type the proportion is reversed, and nine persons in ten are coming in a stage which permits almost certain cure. In other words, certain forms of cancer in these communities are thoroughly under control.

It cannot be said that all this is due to Dr. Childe's original suggestions, though the medical members who guide the actions of the society have undoubtedly been influenced by them. Now that the new edition of his book, which is a complete rewriting of the old, comes out, it bears on its title the word "cancer," which twenty years ago the publisher would not accept. Today every one talks of cancer. The old horror of the disease is diminishing and the whole situation has changed for the better. Positive information concerning the disease has widely spread, and the erroneous ideas concerning it, propagated often by quacks to benefit their own nefarious ends, have been largely destroyed by direct attack on that phase of the question. In Belgium, France and England a fresh start has been made, the French and Belgians making use largely of the experience gained by the American Society in its work, and even employing extensively the type of publication which the American Society has found satisfactory. Germany, slowly recovering from her war depression, has revived the German Society, and the English Government has begun to take steps, partly in the way of publishing official reports concerning various types of cancer, partly in supporting research.

Dr. Childe's book confines itself very largely to the personal aspect of these activities—that is, he talks chiefly to the individual. He surveys the theories of cancer and shows the time is not yet ripe for any dogmatism; that the disease is of world-wide distribution, both in man and animals, and hence not one of civilization. It is a malady in which the recorded occurrence is increasing in most countries. Much of such increase he grants is due to the improvement in recognition of cancer and the certification of the causes of death. But the disease is more frequent today than it used to be, since the great improvement in health conditions in the last fifty years has resulted in an increase of the average length of life of some fifteen years hence, cancer being a disease of adult life, more people fall victims to it. Dr. Childe ridicules some of the recent theories of the dietary causation of cancer and shows the fallacies in many of the popular opinions concerning it. He says that surgery is the most effective cure of cancer; that radium and X-ray are valuable within their limitations. He points out that many of the widely advertised remedies have been tested, and no one of them has justified the claims which have been advanced. Some have proved actually injurious to patients to whom they were given. Among these advertised cures have been dietary regimens, chemical substances, serums produced from bacteria supposed to be the cause of cancer, various toxins and glandular extracts. But on the whole little space is devoted to the theoretical discussions or arguments about minor details. He repeats over and over again that cancer is a local disease; that it can be diagnosed early in all of its external forms, and when promptly removed in its early stage it is permanently curable; that many people who now die of cancer could be saved if they would merely learn a few simple things concerning the appearance of the malady and its nature and apply promptly for surgical treatment. It is a book which should be in the hands of every person over forty; a book to be carefully read and its information acted upon. As has been said, it is addressed to the individual and does not touch some of the larger aspects of the problem, for the final conquest of cancer is probably far off. Even if a bacterial agent be found which is universally distributed throughout the human race, the question of stopping the growth of the cells, after they have once started, is the real problem. The mere discovery of the germ cause does not of itself promise anything in the cure of cancer any more than the discovery of the tubercle bacillus has in any way influenced the treatment of tuberculosis. The patient is treated on the same principles used in the early part of the nineteenth century long before the day of Koch. Where the discovery of the tubercle bacillus has been of assistance is in prevention. It has been possible, in other words, to instruct the population of the methods of infection, and should a cancer germ be found this would be the first step, that of prevention. The work that Childe has so ably started and that others have continued will still have to go on, because, after all, a cancer is a cancer, and its cure means its destruction.

America's Greatest Garden

In the Arnold Arboretum Are More Than 5,000 Species And Varieties of Shrubs and Trees

Mountain Laurel in the Majesty of Its Beauty.

AMERICA'S GREATEST GARDEN: The Arnold Arboretum. By E. H. Wilson. Illustrated. 123 pp. Boston: The Stratford Company.

NOT only is the Arnold Arboretum "America's greatest garden," but it is also among the most famous and important gardens of the world. And yet, compared with the great gardens, intended for public service, of other nations, it is a child in years. It celebrated its fifty-year jubilee in 1922, but its future is assured and it can look forward to hundreds of years of growth and use and beauty. The gods of chance ruled over its conception and birth. A merchant of New Bedford, James Arnold, who died in 1869, left a part of his estate to three trustees and, with touching confidence, instructed them to apply the funds to the promotion and continuance of "Agricultural or horticultural improvement, or other philosophical or philanthropic purposes at their discretion." It happened that two of these three men were interested in trees and thought it important that knowledge of that subject should be disseminated in America. So they decided upon a scientific station for the study and cultivation of trees, persuaded Harvard College to take the proposed arboretum under its aegis and the City of Boston—although this took ten years of hard work—to join in the maintenance and care of the property.

At the present time the Arnold Arboretum consists of about 250 acres of varied natural features of hill, valley, meadow and woodland, in which are growing 325 genera of shrubs and trees, including between five and six thousand species and varieties. In this living collection are represented the temperate and colder parts of the countries of the Northern Hemisphere. It is a singular fact that the trees and shrubs from the mountainous and colder regions of the Southern Hemisphere have not proved hardy in the arboretum.

The author of this interesting exposition of the Arnold Arboretum has been for several years its assistant director and the thorough knowledge of its features with which he writes is complemented by his love for its beauty, interest in its usefulness and keen appreciation of the service it can render. His own satisfaction in its varied loveliness is constantly manifest and is the more engaging because of an occasional quaintness and unconventionality of expression. Mr. Wilson begins with an account of what the arboretum is and of how it was made and has grown. Then he takes up some of its special phases, describing first its attractions through the four seasons, with a chapter for each. The garden's opulence in cherry trees and their bloom holds his attention through a very interesting chapter. The New England Winter has proved too severe for some species of the cherry, but otherwise the collection is a notable one. It is grouped in three separate places, a recent one composed entirely of varieties from Japan and China. Mr. Wilson describes a number of these, telling something about their native habitat, the lore concerning them, and the story of how they were obtained for the arboretum.

Following the same method the author takes up in separate chapters the living collections of crab apple trees and shrubs, lilacs, azaleas, hawthorns, oaks and hickories, rhododendrons and mountain laurel, conifers and climbing plants that the garden contains, describes the most interesting varieties and tells important facts concerning the group. Of the crab apples he says that the collection is one of the most complete in existence, and that their flowering is one of the most important events in the arboretum's year, each Spring attracting an increasing number of visitors and bidding fair to rival that of the lilacs in public interest. The lilacs, which bring to the arboretum in their blooming time flower lovers from all over New England and even from other parts of the country, form a collection containing almost two hundred varieties of the common lilac, nearly all the known hybrids, and twenty-seven out of the thirty recognized species. Mr. Wilson doubts if any other collection in the world is so complete. The lilac, he tells us, originated in the mountain valleys of Bulgaria. Although none of its species is indigenous in America all of the species introduced have proved hardy in the arboretum.

No part of the volume is more interesting than that which tells of the oaks and hickories and of how the oak trees originally growing in the Arboretum had to be cared for assiduously in order to save their lives, but were gradually rejuvenated until now they are among its finest possessions. Mr. Wilson, who has traveled far and wide over the surface of the earth as a collector and student of shrubs, flowers and trees, knows the Arboretum through and through and every now and then in his narrative he comments on some individual plant or on some species with intimate knowledge. In the chapter on "Autumn Glory" he notes of the Red Maple that it exhibits "every known shade of Autumn coloring," that "some trees color early, others late and some are quite bare of leaves when others are still green as at midsummer." And then he concludes, "A tree of diverse character, the Red Maple is possessed of marked individuality." He goes on to tell of "a particularly fine young specimen" in the Arboretum and its rich Autumn colorings which is of unusual interest because it is a grafted plant and demonstrates that Autumn tints of a particular color as well as flowers and fruits can be perpetuated by that method. Writing of the "extravagance of color and wealth of blossom" that is especially impressive among the azaleas he comments "Color in flowers is like movement in animals, a virile expression of life," and remarks that azaleas "are rich in animation and vivacity."

The book is not an exposition of the Arboretum for students of trees and shrubs, but is rather a popular account of the spectacle it offers for tree and flower lovers and for those visitors who, the author assures us, come annually in increasing thousands to examine and enjoy its treasures, not only from this country but also from all parts of Europe, from Japan and Australasia and elsewhere. Mr. Wilson describes the volume as "merely a note of invitation to a banquet of flowers and fruit provided by an assemblage of the world's best hardy trees and shrubs." He has indeed made it an alluring invitation, for no lover of plants could read the book without longing to see the garden itself, not only once but under all its varied aspects. But in addition to his descriptive account of the garden's attractions he also sketches briefly its scientific purposes and achievements, so that the reader acquires a general, comprehensive knowledge of what the Arboretum is and does and is likely to become.

In the course of the narrative Mr. Wilson pays a well-deserved tribute to the man who has created the Arboretum by his fifty years and more of entire devotion to its development. In 1873 Charles Sprague Sargent was appointed Director of the new Arboretum and Arnold Professor of Dendrology in Harvard College. Both he and all the others connected with the new enterprise were ignorant of what an arboretum should be and do and how it should be established. Says Mr. Wilson:

> He found himself with a worn-out farm, partly covered with natural plantations of native trees nearly ruined by excessive pasturage, to be developed into a scientific garden with less than $3,000 a year available for the purpose. He was without equipment or the support and encouragement of the general public, which then knew nothing about an arboretum and what it was expected to accomplish.

But Mr. Sargent went to work with enthusiasm and energy and kept at work with constantly expanding vision and deepening purpose, growing in knowledge and connections and the ability to inspire others as the garden grew under his hands. He has made the Arboretum the famous and important institution it has become and the garden is fortunate to have been for its formative period under such wise and capable and far-visioned direction.

The volume is handsomely got up, with good craftsmanship, and is made more attractive by the quality of its copious illustrations. In addition to the frontispiece portrait of Charles Sprague Sargent from the painting by John Sargent, there are fifty beautiful page plates from photographs by the author and others of scenes in the Arboretum.

The Yucca Blossoms Fully Expanded (Y. Flaccida Pateus).

One Trouble With the World

THE THREAD OF ARIADNE. By Adrian Stokes. With an introduction by John Middleton Murry. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

THE itch to tell the world what is wrong with it probably dates back to the first self-conscious being. Ever since that mythical person, fingers have been so busy pointing a multiplicity of paths up the race's Sinai that there would seem to be reason for pausing before any one be hardy enough to make the attempt again. The latest person to rush into print with specifications of the wrongness of things in general is Mr. Adrian Stokes. His "Thread of Ariadne" comes from the press with an exuberant introduction of praise from J. Middleton Murry. And both the introduction and the 250 pages of mental indigestion which follow give rise to long, long thoughts and speculations—but not the speculations which the work was intended to raise.

The sum and substance of Mr. Stokes's complaint seems to be that he dislikes, disapproves and distrusts formalized, or, as he terms it, "mathematical," thinking. He believes even speech is a hindrance and that we must shatter the molds of our Common Heritage (one of many phrases he capitalizes) in order to Live.

What advantages we are to derive from our shattering, Mr. Stokes does not specify. He modestly and somewhat evangelically announces himself the slayer of the old order and the deliverer of the new. Occasionally he seems to have grave doubts that he has convinced his reader or made himself clear. On such occasions he resorts to restating something he has already asserted, or hurls at the unoffending reader such chunks of the alphabet as "tremendosities" or "squalidity." Yet it becomes increasingly hard to believe that Mr. Stokes has discovered any tremendosity which warrants such squalidity of rhetoric—or such paucity of clear thinking.

There is much evidence that Mr. Stokes has, at the end of three years at Oxford, become soured on technical philosophy; but little that he has escaped from the Hegelian wilderness or the jungle bypaths of Bradley's "Appearance and Reality." He is fascinated by the Hegelian dialectic—the realization that thought reacts on itself, "others itself" in philosophical jargon; that "light" is meaningless without "dark," and that it is difficult to get away from either affirmation or denial of the Absolute.

And so Mr. Stokes evolves some questions which sound like crude parodies on a Binet test. "All generalizations are inaccurate, including this one." "Everything is relative, including Relativity." And in such a way he would escape from the binding of "Mathematical Thought."

Mr. Stokes disclaims that "The Thread of Ariadne" is a philosopher's book. He at once fears and delights in the fact that his thesis will not be comprehended. Mr. Murry, in his somewhat flamboyant preface, goes him one better in a manner which should serve as sufficient warning to any potential reader: he declares that "Mr. Stokes is struggling for a kind of awareness which is new and demands for its achievement in the individual man nothing less than the birth of a new faculty!"

Any mystic has the right to assert knowledge which is undemonstrable. And any skeptic has the right to challenge for proof. But Mr. Stokes, more than rebelling at mere systematic philosophy, consciously or unconsciously tends to support a positive cult of irrationality. It seems to the reviewer, with all due sympathy toward Mr. Stokes's aims, that he has gone tangentially off into space to prove that, since his planetary orbit differs from the orbit of a specified planet, it is therefore new, better and all-valid. And it seems, furthermore, that Mr. Stokes has unfortunately followed a method becoming increasingly common: the assertion of something and the subsequent reassertion and acceptance of it in lofty manner in lieu of the proof of the contention. In fact, the chief value of Mr. Stokes's work and Mr. Murry's introduction is to serve as text for a sermon on the amount of sentimental or slipshod or irrational thinking which passes current today if it is sensationally stated—how much guff, ranging from the well-meaning to the merely charlatan, gets into the public prints because neither author nor general reader uses elbow grease in his mental machinery.

Mr. Stokes, for example, lays himself open to the full attack of the relativists he affects to deny: they can turn his own weapons upon him. For, they may say, whatever system or lack of system you evolve can only have meaning with relation to the system from which you are working away: and so there you are as surely within the old categories of thought as ever.

Thus, Mr. Stokes has wasted 250 good white pages in an attack on a system which, it may fairly be contended, leaves him freer within it than without. His very refusal to compromise with systematic thought is itself a compromise with what he can accomplish. And so he ends as he began, with good intentions, in a cul de sac. And while Mr. Murry is to be commended for trying to help any young gentleman groping for the light, he can hardly be praised for condoning flights from clarity of both thought and expression.

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Section 4
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CAILLAUX BATTLES FOR THE FRANC

All the Weapons of a Remarkable Personality Are Now at Play in a Great Struggle Where Old Antagonisms and New Difficulties Are Putting Him to His Severest Test

The world is watching Caillaux's struggle to rehabilitate the franc. Another vivid chapter is being written in the career of the man who is now France's Minister of Finance. The article that follows is a close view of the man and his methods. It has an added interest for Americans because of the possibility that Caillaux may come here to negotiate a settlement of France's war debt to the United States.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS.

THE other day I found myself in the same carriage of the same train with Caillaux, the man who has been chosen by France to wrestle seriously with the problem of the falling franc, and to arrive at a settlement of the debts question with America and with England. Is there any better coign of vantage from which to contemplate a man than from the corner of a railway compartment? In ordinary social circumstances there is a coming and going, a confusion, a change of interest; and, moreover, the subject of one's regard is, consciously or unconsciously, playing a part.

In a definite meeting for the purpose of a private conversation or a public interview between a newspaper writer and a statesman, it often becomes still more impossible to study the personality of a sitter who is aware that his portrait is being painted. But in the train, on a long tedious journey, one is obliged, sooner or later, to throw aside the mask. One is obliged to relax, to appear as one is. It is possible even to stare without being guilty of rudeness. It is possible gradually to absorb the features and to penetrate to the character of one's vis-à-vis. For several hours, therefore, I found myself considering the French politician to whose physical appearance sufficient justice has not been rendered.

Eyes of Hypnotic Quality

The photographs that are published of M. Caillaux certainly do not bring out the traits of his physiognomy from which psychological deductions can be drawn. It is difficult to convey the impression of his eyes. They are peculiarly luscious—there is no other word. They are not sharp and penetrating, but rich, ripe and enfolding. They seem to envelop the objects on which they are cast. They have a hypnotic quality. They are large and dusky in contrast with the pallor of the face and the rim of close-cropped white hair which surrounds the bald cranium.

The mustache repeats this note of rich darkness. It is trimmed over a firmly set mouth. It rounds the rigid chin, and with the eyes gives a softness, a quietness, to a visage which would otherwise be an almost painful expression of will-power. M. Caillaux has the reputation, which is thoroughly deserved, of being authoritative. His enemies would even describe him as arrogant. But I realized, from my corner in the train, that there is also much gentleness in his composition. It may well be that the defiance which he affects is a sort of protective armor of a man essentially shy, meek, sentimental—a man who has been tried in the furnace of affliction.

Here, perhaps, is something in his make-up which has been missed by many of those who have written about him. M. Caillaux, it seems to me, is a living paradox. He is a man who on the surface is proud, intolerant—it would not be too much to say conceited. But under the surface there flows the milk of human kindness. How else account for the strange loyalties which he has evoked?

No politician in France—perhaps no modern politician in any country—has been persecuted like M. Caillaux. Yet his friends not only remain faithful, but form an enthusiastic band of defenders. His enemies, who are numerous, have one by one been won over. It is not that M. Caillaux has done anything to win them over. To friends and enemies alike he shows the harder side of himself. It is only after some time that one feels the sympathies which he does his best to conceal.

This is not a fanciful picture which has no relation to the task he has now set himself to accomplish. It is of the most vital relevance. If there were not in Caillaux an ignored likableness, a curious magnetism, how could he possibly succeed in spite of the handicaps which are upon him? No man has aroused more antagonism by his brusque behavior. No man has had to contend with greater opposition, often called into existence by his own plutocratic manners. He commands when he should persuade. He offends when he should attempt to mollify. He throws down his proposals with a take-it-or-leave-it air, and smaller men are indignant that he should thus assert his superiority.

He appears to be disdainful, to care nothing for men's opinions. He does not choose to use the arts of diplomatic finesse. He has thought out his plans, he has examined his subject, he has called into play his technical talents; and knowing that he is right, or at least as right as his mental processes permit him to be, he cannot suffer fools gladly, he cannot listen without impatience to the half-baked views of incompetent critics. He came forward in a moment of the greatest emergency, when the franc had entered again upon the downward path, and there were ranged against him dark memories, prejudices, suspicions, jealousies, envies and injured amours propres.

Did he attempt to placate them? Not for an instant. Nevertheless confidence in him began to grow, and with respect was mingled a warmer esteem. How could this be possible unless there were, as I suggest, a hidden attractiveness? He seems to have cultivated Caesarian qualities, as demonstrated in the famous document written by him and discovered in a strong box at Florence, entitled, "The Rubicon." This was a plan for a dictatorship. He has explained that he was in the habit of jotting down contradictory and fugitive ideas intended merely for his own eyes. Such a habit did not imply his intention of executing the ideas which occurred to him.

The Dictator's Attitude

His answer to his accusers is undoubtedly good—at least in the legal sense it is impossible to make charges until there is some beginning of execution. But we may be permitted to take such a document into account when we essay to delineate the man as he is. The Caesarian strain exists; his attitude is that of a potential dictator. But the point surely is that this attitude does not explain Caillaux.

In a country which exiled General Boulanger, which broke Marshal McMahon, which even dismissed Millerand from the Elysée, which refused the supreme honor of the Presidency to Clemenceau, because all these men were thought to aim at personal power—in such a country anything resembling Caesarianism could be of no help to Caillaux, but on the contrary could only be a hindrance.

It is in spite of, not because of, this aspect of Caillaux that men are ready to forget the past. He has come back to Parliament, where he has foes on the Socialist, on the Radical and on the Nationalist benches; they have seen him, they have heard him, and he appears to be on the point of conquering. Somehow men feel that the exterior is not all, that personal ambition and love of power are not the mainsprings of Caillaux's action. They realize that he is honest, sincere, kindly and animated by the highest motives.

In the dramatic career of this man—an adequate account of his life would make a more thrilling story than is related in fiction—it is this external pride that has been his undoing on several occasions; and it is this internal sweetness, belying the outward show, which has been his salvation. He has encountered hatreds, but he has also encountered devotions.

Before we pass on to analyze the problem which presents itself to him now it would be well to illustrate the duality of his character by a rapid (Continued on Page 19)

Joseph Caillaux as Rescuer of the Franc.

"Ready in a jiffy!"

SHE had just finished a vigorous round at tennis when some friends drove by and invited her:

"Peggy, can you join us right away—big party out at Dorothy's in the country."

Most girls would have demurred; but she had learned the secret of freshening up quickly with Listerine, the safe antiseptic. She was ready to go with them in just a few moments.

* * *

Listerine really is delightfully refreshing and effective as a perspiration deodorant.

And there are many occasions for using it this way, particularly in summer: when you feel hot and uncomfortable—maybe after shopping; when you want to freshen up quickly after exercising; when traveling on trains makes you wish for the old tub back home.

It does the trick—and it's *safe*. Listerine won't irritate the skin or stain garments. You'll be delighted with it.

To test the deodorizing properties of Listerine, simply try this some day: Rub a little fresh onion on your hand. Then douse on Listerine. The onion odor immediately disappears.

You'll say it's remarkable—and it is.—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, U. S. A.*

LISTERINE —*the safe antiseptic*

***LISTERINE** Throat Tablets are now available. Please do not make the mistake of expecting them to correct bad breath. Rely on the liquid, Listerine. Containing all of the antiseptic essential oils of Listerine, however, they are very valuable as a relief for throat irritations—25 cents.*

PLAGIARISM LIFTS ITS HEAD ONCE MORE

Recent Cases in American Courts—How Artistic Thefts Are Attempted

As the Unsuccessful Playwright Pictures the Play Reader.

By H. I. BROCK

PLAGIARISM is as old—almost—as original sin. It flourished when Cheops built his pyramid. It dogged the steps of Athenian authors and furnished Aristophanes with the subject of a musical comedy. Boccaccio borrowed where he pleased, and Shakespeare took his good where he found it, without price and without shame.

Plagiarism is still practiced, along with other bootlegging arts, among ourselves. Recently the courts have found time—in spite of the pressure and priority of cases under the Prohibition amendment—to take cognizance of certain specific acts or charges of plagiarism especially affecting the stage.

Attention seized upon the case of "White Cargo," credited, as a play, to Leon Gordon, when Judge Knox decided that it was pirated from Ida Vera Simonton's novel "Hell's Playground." The author of the novel was declared entitled to a very large share of the profits of a whole international school of "White Cargo" companies. The high figure of the profits made this victory impressive. Less spectacular was the affair of "Polly Preferred" and the judicial characterization of Guy Bolton as "an unconscious plagiarist" of Ossip Dymow.

Another Case at Issue

It remains to be seen what the courts will do with the deadly parallel which Mrs. Wilson Woodrow thinks she has found between the set-up of characters and the sequence of incidents in the moving picture called "The Iron Horse" and her book, written jointly with Archibald L. Sessions, called "Building the Union." Both of these entangle a love story with the upbuilding of the West by the railroads.

Then there is George M. Cohan's "The O'Brien Girl," in which an amateur dramatist, who is also a priest, discovers a suspicious likeness to a piece of his called "The Huzzaw." Mr. Cohan says it is merely a musical version of an older piece by Frank Mandel called "Give and Take." Even the Theatre Guild's Pulitzer Prize play, "They Knew What They Wanted," by Sidney Howard, has a charge of plagiarism pending against it.

The list—which could be expanded—sounds impressive. Yet those who know say this is not a high-tide year in plagiarism. In fact, it is stated on the authority of the Authors' League, which keeps close track of such matters, that there is rarely a conspicuous and sustained theatrical success which does not involve the author or producer in one or more charges of stealing some other fellow's stuff.

A shining exception is "Abie's Irish Rose." For all that it is the most successful of all successes and now in its fourth year on the New York boards, nobody so far has charged Miss Anne Nichols with plagiarism. Instead, she has received the sincerest flattery of imitation.

It is explained that published accounts of the prodigious profits of these outstanding achievements tempt hopeful persons to try their luck at getting in on the deal, even when their case is shadowy. There is added the chance that the recipient of grandiose royalties may choose to pay a modest sum rather than be bothered with the importunities of the claimant, or to avoid not particularly useful publicity.

But there is another side to it. Most professional producers of plays maintain a staff of tried and experienced playwrights, whose duties include the reading, as play experts, of plays submitted by outside persons, as well as the remaking of a certain number of such plays. Sometimes, as well, the experienced playwright may be under contract to provide on his own account a fixed number of plays each season for his employer's use.

Consider the situation of the staff play-doctor (for so he is called) when he does appear as the author or the co-author of a play. He has read the scripts of a great number of persons, any one of whom may discover, or think that he discovers, in the play produced evidences of pickings and stealings from his own play—one of those which he knows, or has every reason to suppose, must have passed through that play-doctor's hands. In such cases it is not always easy to prove that the hands are clean, even when there has been no actual misappropriation.

The verdict of "unconscious plagiarism" might befall even in an instance where the play-doctor himself was sustained by a complete sense of innocence. For things read will stick in the mind and crop out without their ownership tags. Where much is read much may be remembered. Obviously the opportunities for the clever and unscrupulous user of other men's and women's ideas and situations are magnificent. The impression persists, therefore, that not all play-doctors are entirely to be trusted.

By the way, contrary to the general impression, the mere taking of another man's idea does not constitute plagiarism within the meaning of the law. There is no copyright of ideas as such. It is the expression of the idea which the law protects. Judge Learned Hand, in a decision in a suit brought by the estate of Clyde Fitch against Courtland H. Young in 1916, expressed the difficulty succinctly.

He Stole My Idea.

Says Judge Hand: "It has never been satisfactorily established, and probably never can be, at what point a plagiarism ceases to copy the expression of an author's ideas and steals only the ideas themselves." Upon the determination of that point hangs the fate of many a dispute and in these days the issue of ownership of many thousands of dollars.

In practice, the difficulty is not decreased by the fact that a Judge, however versed in law, is not always, or often, an expert in theatrical technique—which may, at times, be an art which conceals the artfulness of the borrowing. For it is easy to see that the deliberate plagiarists are apt to be found among the most expert technicians of the stage and that the victims of these plagiarists are apt to be among the most inexperienced of the writers for the stage.

For that reason it is likely that the sins of the play-doctors are as often exaggerated as they are overlooked. For that reason, also, it is customary at the Authors' League to advise youthful aspirants to the dignity of dramatist to consult a play-doctor in the beginning, and invite his cooperation, dividing the spoils—if any.

All the Arts Affected

Naturally the practice of plagiarism affects not only the stage, but all the allied and associated arts. The defensive mechanism of the practitioners is centred, in this country, in the Authors' League, which is made up of an Authors' Guild, an Artists' Guild, an association called the American Dramatists, a Screen Writers' Guild and a fifth and somewhat nondescript organization or fellowship which includes persons in the invidious position of writing for a salary or acting, perhaps, as publisher's purchasing agent with the quaint title of art editor.

Each of these organizations looks after its own internal affairs, but all of them use a common office—the office of the league—as a clearing house for business, have a common treasury for general purposes, and entrust all matters relating to copyright (therefore all charges of plagiarism) to the general body.

The proper thing for an affiliated author or artist or dramatist or screen writer to do when he suspects that his stuff is being stolen is to refer the matter to the league's Secretary. The league then goes after the alleged offender. If he is a fellow professional—except in a few cases where the offense is flagrant and deliberate—the matter is usually one more of misunderstanding than of evil intention. Such cases are amicably accommodated by a committee of fellow craftsmen. The few deliberate professional offenders receive short shrift and are expelled. Where the plagiarist is an outsider he is pursued with the strong arm of the law.

According to Miss Luise M. Sillcox, Secretary of the league and also its Treasurer, most acts of plagiarism committed in the field of magazine fiction—which is naturally one of the most profitable fields of authorship—are the work of persons not only non-professionals but who approach the level of illiteracy.

These are usually clumsy and slavish copyists, who try to resell as their own stories published by the cheaper fiction magazines, offering their wares to another magazine of the same type as that from which the original was unceremoniously lifted. Their game is figured upon the great volume of machine-made fiction and the reasonable chance that the editor of one magazine has not time to read all the rival magazines. Often such thieves hardly take the trouble to change the names of the characters.

One man over the border in Canada managed to make a number of sales of this sort. When he was caught he brazened it out and defied the league. When the Canadian police were put upon the case he set up the defense that he had sold nothing in Canada and therefore had broken no Canadian law. He went further, impudently boasting that he would continue his little game in spite of the Authors' League, the civil law and the Ten Commandments. All he had to do, he said, was to carry on under another name if the one he had used before was blacklisted.

Another copyist turned out to be an inmate of a State penitentiary. He also took a story pretty much as he found it. He had sold several such stories when he was detected and traced. The Warden at first was rather indignant at the idea of outside interference. He said that harmless literary employment like that of this particular enterprising burglar who was not at the moment in a position to burgle in the orthodox way was a good thing. It kept prisoners quiet. Earning a little money helped the morals of the prison, too. Finally the warden was induced to see the illegality, if not the evil, of this sort of prison labor and the checks sent to the convict were returned to the victimized magazine.

Another case involved a literary trackwalker. Another offender was a newspaper reporter in a very small town who needed the money to get married or something civic like that.

Thus in the magazine writers' field we have the exact reverse of the case in the theatrical field. The plagiarists are not expert insiders but rank outsiders. The damage they do, according to the Authors' League authority, may be regarded as negligible. They do, however, deprive a few hard-working writers of some sales. Everything possible is done to catch them and when they are caught editors are warned against them.

The plagiarism of high-priced contemporary authors is very rarely attempted—on the assumption, probably, that detection would be almost certain, and prompt. Occasionally a French writer of more or less renown is translated without credit and peddled. Occasionally such a translation gets by an editor who does not know his French authors. In one case on record this did not happen. The editor returned to the author in person the submitted manuscript, with chapter and verse of its place of origin as stolen goods.

(Continued on Page 23)

PLAGIARISM LIFTS ITS HEAD ONCE MORE

(Continued from Page 2)

"Hell, you read too much," said the would-be contributor—and put on his hat and stalked out, with the air of a man much abused.

In the case of the illustrators for the magazines, whose field, like that of the story writers, is exceptionally profitable, the situation again is different. Here also there is a certain amount of sheer crude imitation, where minor cheap publications in the provinces buy from young persons, addicted to art, drawings which are, to all intents and purposes, bald thefts from their betters. Sometimes, in such cases, editors are victims, sometimes cooperators. Usually the copies are too crude and the market too narrow and unimportant for any material harm to be done to the serious artists whose material is used. So far the artists' case is very like the writers'.

But there is the more complicated case, which grows out of the practice of the younger artists—encouraged by many editors—of following more or less slavishly the style of some established popular illustrator. Thus, if the youngster is skilful enough, the editor may presently be getting approximately the same effect for a much lower price, and the established artist's market is seriously affected.

For this state of affairs many of the established and high-priced artists are, it is acknowledged, partly responsible. They have taken classes and taught their tricks to pupils. They have even encouraged the imitation and been flattered by it. They have, in short, conspired to create shameless plagiarists of themselves. Some of them have subsequently been forced to learn a new style. Some have preferred to learn a new one.

Besides these there are the eclectic plagiarists — ingenious persons who compose their pictures by taking a figure here and a figure there from different drawings of different contemporaries. The copying of the separate figures in such cases is often as accurate as the craftsmanship of the operator allows, and their combination is the only original contribution.

This sort of thing has very little to do with art, but it is a sort of plagiarism darkly frowned upon and proceeded against whenever the active spirits of the Authors' League or the Artists' Guild can persuade injured parties to take steps. It is regretfully admitted that the average artist is very lax in personally pursuing offenses against himself.

Miss Sillcox, who has all these matters at her fingers' ends, says that even in the realm of the movies (where plagiarism was not so long ago the rule rather than the exception) a very much better state of affairs has been arrived at. This has been accomplished largely through the big film producers, who have established the practice of dealing with authors or authors' agents direct.

A special difficulty exists in the field of newspaper special articles, where the time element is important and where the same event—or the same item of news in the columns of the daily—sets a number of people working on a single idea. Claims of plagiarism in such cases are frequent but next to impossible to prove. Editors are embarrassed by the presence of almost identical articles from different persons, and one of these persons is apt to entertain unkind suspicions of the editor.

Incidentally there are plans on foot to make our copyright law conform more closely to the foreign model, which would tend to put the burden of proof on the person who questioned any author's right to his own work. Whether that would simplify the practical problems of plagiarism is a question. The authors' League has a bill which the next Congress may be invited to act upon. It aims to give more security of property rights in creative work and at the same time to simplify the procedure of determining and adjusting these rights.

AMERICAN GIRLS AT OXFORD

(Continued from Page 11)

side, it is not all velvet. She comes to Oxford, in most cases tired out with four years of academic work at home, or from a period of teaching. Although she may start with the loftiest intentions, the distractions of Europe are many, and resolves prove often weak.

Besides which, if she is fresh from a woman's college in the United States, she comes thoroughly bored, after four years of it, with the fussy paternalism, or maternalism, of those excellent institutions; comes in a mood for freedom, both intellectual and personal. She arrives looking forward to the enjoyment of both in an Old World university; instead of which she finds that, on the personal side, the place to which she has journeyed is, if anything, more fussily maternal than the one she has left.

If she is not in a college, she lives in specially selected lodgings, under careful supervision. She must be in by 11 o'clock every night; she may not go outside Oxford without permission, and she must—or theoretically should—observe a quantity of other restrictions. It makes no difference that she is a graduate student and probably able to take care of herself; these are the rules, and they apply to every one up to the age of 25.

Dealings between the masculine and feminine elements of the university in particular are hedged about with regulations. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for a man and woman undergraduate to be found in each other's company, whether on the street, in the local tea rooms or on the river, without the presence of a third person, such as another woman undergraduate, who may be regarded as qualified to act as chaperon.

It is charged in some quarters that these precautions are really not due to excess of zeal on the part of the women's colleges in protecting their young women, but are insisted upon by the university out of nervousness for its young men. This has not, however, been verified.

If you are considering all the reasons why the American girl has not yet distinguished herself at Oxford, you must remember the expense. It costs about $750 a year at the least for board and tuition—to say nothing of the traveling.

Which suggests the thought that there is room here for the beneficient activities of a Mrs. Rhodes, who shall do for American women at Oxford what the far-seeing South African did for American men.

Meanwhile it is somethings not to be overlooked that American girls are having the experience of Oxford at all.

THE SMALL TOWN BRISTLES

Continued from Page 4)

equal mental capacity. The give-and-take of his talk with his fellow-men develops this quality in him. Many lawyers have expressed themselves on the rural witness; he is generally agreed to be a careful observer, a cautious man in committing himself to a statement and a hard person to handle to the learned counsel's liking. The villager is wary of mental agility and the facile mind.

The small-town man has been in large part a product of his isolation. There are strong influences altering this isolation, standardizing the American wherever he may live. The development of local newspapers and the news services has been a notable factor. A large volume of news of national interest reaches virtually all of the United States simultaneously. The automobile, the magazines and now the radio have contributed powerfully to making the small-town man in all things a contemporary of his city brother. Great corporations with national distribution have more and more made their products available in the smaller communities, finding a profitable market in them. If the small-town man—as he does—reads the same newspaper and magazines, rides in the same automobile and listens to the same program on the radio as the city dweller, great and educational levelers are at work.

Still other differences are disappearing, among them that of dress. A small-town man now living in New York remarks upon the fact that it is now difficult to tell the business man of the large cities from one of the town of 10,000. He may soon go further and say that the business man of the town of 2,500—in his Sunday best, anyway—dresses not very differently from the metropolitan.

The American humorist, whether from motives of gallantry or not, has made the male representative of the small town the butt of his jokes. The female has, comparatively speaking, been spared. The novelist has found it much more popularly conventional to portray the unsophisticated village girl as the simple, virtuous one to whom the wandering lover returns after disillusionment amid the tinsel falsities of the city. And the mother, high priestess of the art of home cooking, has almost had sanctuary beside her stove. Yet the nationalizing influences mentioned above have swept the village women along at a faster pace than they have the men. Thanks to the illustrated pages of attractively arranged tables in newspapers and magazines, the home-cooked dinner in the small town is very likely to be served with as puzzling an array of knives, forks and spoons as one encounters anywhere—instead of the old-fashioned convention trinity of knife, fork and spoon. Mother and daughter in the small town are much closer to the Paris couturiers than two decades ago—and mother cooks by gas and electricity now.

The small-town citizen, making no apologies for the past, looks forward to the future confidently. The city conveniences are coming his way, and the gentle pleasures which invite his soul to philosophical reflection and contentment remain. If he is worried at all, it is over the question whence the cities and the nation will draw their supply of men to manage big things. Northfield, Vt., may be wondering whether the new small-order town life can raise another Calvin Coolidge, for instance.

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SECRETARY KELLOGG INFORMS THE PRESS

America's New Foreign Minister Retains Open Diplomacy As the Rule at the State Department

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN
WASHINGTON.

NEW members of the Cabinet undergo, as it were, a novitiate. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has passed through that stage and settled down to the task of mastering the many duties of his office.

The peculiar veneration surrounding the personality of the Secretary of State does not apply to any other public officer, the President and the Chief Justice of the United States excepted. It is due in part to the fact that the Secretary of State conducts our foreign affairs, with all the suggestion of mystery and delicate dealing which go with the practice of international diplomacy. He is enveloped in a more intangible something which whets our curiosity. A dignity encompasses him, a dignity different from that pertaining to the President and the Chief Justice, but nevertheless there. How quickly arose the protest over Mr. Bryan's Chautauqua venture when he held that high office. In addition, there is a tendency to look upon the Secretary as a working man constantly at his task, a sleepless guardian of our interests against those outside our borders.

To bygone Washington correspondents of newspapers the Secretary of State was a remote being, an abstract personality, not disposed to be communicative, guarding the developments of diplomacy with scrupulous care from the knowledge of the public. There were exceptions, but the general rule applied that the conduct of our official international business was a secret affair.

Concession to public insistence that the curtain of mystery should be raised was made occasionally, and every year the State Department published a ponderous volume which contained correspondence between the United States and foreign Governments. But the matter embraced in this publication was a year or more delayed and seldom of immediate interest, while it was apparent that almost everything suggestive of a rift in the international fabric was carefully deleted.

Things have changed since then. A fairly close relationship between the Secretary of State and representatives of newspapers has become established. It has been a matter of development, due especially to the growth of the belief that the people's business is not private business. John Hay, with a conviction that diplomacy thrives best under most conditions when conducted with frankness and in the open, made a deep breach in the wall of privacy that surrounded the State Department, and since then the breach has been widened to permit news writers to obtain a more intimate knowledge of what is taking place on the inside of the wall.

For a round dozen years the so-called "press conferences" of the Secretary of State have been a regular thing. Mr. Bryan established the practice of seeing representatives of the press in a group at fixed hours, and his successors, Robert Lansing, Bainbridge Colby and Charles E. Hughes, followed that method.

Perhaps Secretary Kellogg's very lack of any definite program for his press conferences was the best basis for a propitious start. At his first contact with the journalistic group he laid his cards on the table. He wanted to know what he could do to be helpful. He showed an earnest desire to supply, as far as he was justified in doing so, exact or suggestive information that would enable the correspondents to estimate for the people the attitude of the Government in its relationship with other nations.

The correspondents had been spoiled a bit, probably, by Mr. Hughes. That gentleman had been of great aid to them. With the newspaper men the dominating idea was not so much to obtain news as to have the news interpreted and clarified. To the uninitiated a piece of news is sometimes as the primrose by the river's brim. But the news primrose, like its floral counterpart, almost always has significance not apparent at first glimpse. The international news primrose has deeper significance than the domestic variety. That significance is harder to interpret. Mr. Hughes, of course, had sources of information that enabled him to supply the background of foreign news intelligence. Background was what the correspondents most desired.

In the Reception Room

The Washington news writers whose activities touch narration of international incidents and situations have found the new Secretary of State an agreeable personality. The diplomatic reception room, where Secretary Kellogg receives the journalistic contingent, is the showroom of the State Department. At each end of its narrow expanse is a baize-covered table. These tables are used for the formal ceremony of signing treaties, and up to a comparatively short time ago one of them held a candlestick, with a taper in the socket, and beside it a piece of sealing wax for affixing the seals of the signatures to international contracts. The walls of the room are covered with portraits in oil of Mr. Kellogg's predecessors, mostly in gilded frames. There are Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, and of the more recent, Blaine, Foster, Gresham, Olney, Sherman, Day, Root, Bacon, Knox and Bryan.

Secretary Kellogg stands at one end of the table nearest the door of his office. The newspaper men align themselves along the table's length. Their number depends upon the importance attached for the moment to some particular international development, but it is never less than a dozen. Beside the Secretary of State is Hugh Wilson, Chief of the Division of Current Information, the branch of the State Department which deals with the press, a "career" man of the Government's Foreign Service.

A stenographer is present to take down questions and answers. That stenographic report has an important function, for Secretary Kellogg has adopted the practice of having summaries of it sent to diplomatic officers of the United States throughout the world, in order that they may be kept in touch with the department's attitude toward international incidents of current news interest.

The questions are oral, unlike those asked by the newspaper men when they meet President Coolidge twice a week during his presence in Washington. The questions put to the President are written, and are answered orally by Mr. Coolidge. In the Diplomatic Room of the State Department, the purpose of the press reception usually takes form when some correspondent addresses an inquiry to Secretary Kellogg. The response of the Secretary is certain to suggest another question, and out of the conversation will be developed, in all likelihood, enough information, plus illuminating background, to provide the basis for press dispatches dealing with some matter of international concern or interest.

Sometimes Mr. Kellogg takes the initiative by reading memoranda of news which he is willing to give to the press. If it relates to turmoil in China, or friction with the Mexican Government, or adjusting the wartime and post-war indebtedness of our former European allies, or any other matter that has assumed importance in the relations between nations, it is certain to lead to questions from the correspondents.

Delicate Matters Discussed

The understanding has become traditional that the Secretary of State must not be quoted in newspapers without his consent. The news writers, however, are privileged to attribute to official sources much or most of the information they receive. Occasionally Mr. Kellogg, as his predecessors have done, impresses upon them that what he is saying is merely for their guidance and is not to be utilized as the official view. Occasionally, too, they are placed under the seal of confidence to make no mention whatever of disclosures he makes. There are four such conferences every week.

In his dealings with the press the Secretary of State has a more delicate task than any other public official. The matters with which he deals affect not only our own Government but also the Governments of foreign nations. The disclosure of information must be construed in the light of our obligations to the other Governments affected, and a meticulous regard must be shown for their sensibilities.

This explains to a considerable degree the rule that the Secretary of State must not be quoted in newspapers without his consent. Direct quotation carries the suggestion of authority, and any direct quotation of the Secretary of State on an important pending international incident would be certain to produce diplomatic inquiry that might bring embarrassment.

But through the medium of oral communication to newspaper representatives the Secretary is enabled to give the public of our own and other countries some inkling of the attitude the United States is disposed to take in its international dealings, without giving to that disposition any formal enunciation of policy. Foreign Governments cannot properly take exception to that method. They must construe the attitude of the Washington Government from its official communications to them.

The people concerned are able, from what they learn through the press, to form their opinions with reference to the progress of international relations and to assert themselves accordingly. It is a method, approaching open diplomacy, that conforms to the new dispensation that the Government's business is the people's business, even where it touches foreign affairs.

Although Mr. Hay did not hold conferences with newspaper representatives at stated times, he was readily accessible to the correspondents, and with those whom he came to know well he did not hesitate to be frank and informative in discussing foreign affairs. He had a thorough confidence in the use of the press as an agent in the conduct of international relations. In his conviction that the people were entitled to know how diplomacy functioned in the name of their Government, he sometimes startled hidebound diplomatists of the old school with his publicity methods.

One of Mr. Hay's bold strokes was to give to newspapers his famous note of July 3, 1900, calling on the powers then concerned over the Boxer outbreak in China to pledge themselves to preserve the territorial and administrative integrity of the Chinese Empire. Publicity had the effect desired by Mr. Hay. It fairly shamed certain Governments into abandoning their apparent intention to dismember the Flowery Kingdom.

Mr. Kellogg has given ample evidence that he has made Mr. Hay's theory his own and that the people of the United States will know, through their newspapers, what the State Department is doing in its relations with the rest of the world.

The Secretary of State at His Desk.

HEAR YE ALL, THE SULTAN ENTERS FEZ

Fez.

PRAISE be to the One God!" His sacred Majesty, Moulay Youssef, Sultan of Morocco, has entered his good city of Fez, saved for him from his obstreperous subject, Adb-el-Krim, by his loyal French protectors. Hear ye, hear ye, all ye doubting tribesmen! Fez is saved, for the Sultan is within its ancient walls!

Fez turned out to hail its Sultan, whom it had not seen for two years. Not all of Fez, but perhaps 20,000 citizens—enough to make a living picture such as one hopes in these prosaic days to find only on the screen.

The Sultan, coming as he does from his other capital, Rabat, enters by Bab Segma, the gate of "New" Fez, for it was built only in the thirteenth century, some 500 years later than the old town. From the top of Bab Segma one sees a setting for a triumphal entry which would make movie directors go wild with joy and cause the departed Caesars to go green with envy.

On either side of high crenellated walls—the crenellations made for stage effect, not for defense—reaches in one of the most majestic conceptions of architecture to two imposing towers, flanked by two smaller ones, all guarding Bab Seba, the gate to the Sultan's palace. Now all this vast rectangle is filled with the multitude for which it was intended, forming on either side of the central passage an animated Oriental rug made up of robes of white and some of blue and green, in which red fezes and brown faces trace an ever-changing pattern.

From these magic rugs a din rises such as one expects but never hears at a world's fair "Streets of Cairo." The human cries, mingling with the demoniac throb and wail of Moroccan music, create a strange barbaric harmony—until a dingy rattling Ford comes honking through the medieval scene.

All the guilds of Fez are here with their millenary flags to greet Moulay Youssef. There are the weavers, the sons of Tubal Cain, the ubiquitous members of the Chosen People in the black robes which everywhere in North Africa form the dress of the Jews. There are the tanners, clapping hands with untiring frenzy. There are the trumpeters with trumpets six feet long, such as one sees in old prints of the fall of Jericho. To hear the blast they give is to understand why those walls came crashing down.

A blare of trumpets, a rumble of drums—enters now the famous Black Guard of the Sultan. "Lawd, lawd, Mandy—jes look at dem big black buck niggahs! Dey's done dressed up fit tuh kill! Dey got pants an' coats red as cranberry sass, an' a green collah, Mandy—an' ban's of gold all roun' de ahms! An' look at dat—dey's got white towels twined round' de head! An' see dem white belts an' white gloves, an' fo' de lawd's sake—white gaitahs jes like white folks wears! Jes watch dem big buck niggahs strut! Ah nevah saw anything like dis at de county fair! An' Sambo who got mad when Mistah Brown called him a 'black-guahd'—he ain't got no sense a' tall, dat poh coon!"

Here Comes the Wives

The Sultan has a streak of the Anglo-Saxon. Captain of the Ship of State, he believes in "women and children first." For now come three limousines, each crowded with half a dozen of his wives, as the advance guard of his cortège. Each moving harem has a eunuch for its guard—one a big fat negro, another a pretty youth whom one would think a girl, were the face veiled.

Ten minutes later—almost at 6 o'clock, the scheduled hour—the Sultan himself arrives, preceded by Black Guards on horseback blowing bugles. With bayonets fixed the French troops, holding back the crowd, present arms. "Yoo-yoo! yoo-yoo!" shout the people, after a moment's hesitation, for they had expected to see their Sultan riding a horse, with the great green umbrella, emblem of Moroccan power, over his head. They do not seem to recognize him at first, riding as he does today in an open automobile without his umbrella.

His car stops just within the gate of Fez. The Arab elders of the city crowd up to pay him homage. Some with white faces, some with brown, one or two with black, they are nearly all big fat men in soft girlish robes of lily white. Morocco is the country of fat men. Here you can tell a man's importance by his girth. The Sultan measures most of all around the waist. He wears the same robe—the burnous—which the elders and all his subjects wear, only of finer quality. A heavy, stocky man, who does not rise; a large head with great jowls, whose flabby darkish skin is covered with black hair descending into a short-pointed beard.

He half extends a pudgy hand, keeping it within the car. The elders approach, mumbling something in Arabic; they bow and kiss the back of the hand and hurriedly move on, to leave place for those who press behind. One of them, in leaving, shakes his head nervously, as if the taste were not to his liking. Others are bewildered. They have always hitherto found the Sultan on horseback, and kissed his stirrup then. They look frantically for the stirrup of the automobile and, finding none, some kiss the rear tire, some the mud guard, some the body of the car.

RED, WHITE AND GRAY IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 16)

White. A great many of them feign neutrality, a good many are sympathetic and are just now beginning to take an active part in local Soviet activities. Still they are torn between sentiment and hard reality. They go to church every Sunday, some of them if only out of respect for their elders, yet they are not altogether indifferent to the arguments of the village atheist.

So much for the spiritual life in the village. What about its economic and political basis?

Last Winter the All-Russian Executive Committee called a special conference for the purpose of framing a new liberal policy toward the peasants. As a result of this conference the Executive Committee issued a decree nullifying elections in a number of villages, where, as it appeared, only 10 per cent. of the population went to the polls. At that conference most of the leaders declared that they would rather have the peasants go to the ballot en masse, and elect independents than have Communists elected by only 10 per cent. of the population. The decision adopted at this conference can only be understood in the light of the following favorable as well as unfavorable factors operating in the village today.

From 1915 to 1922, Russia's cultivated land shrank steadily until it finally got down to 58,700,000 acres. In 1923 the number of tilled acres jumped to 69,900,000 and in 1924 it rose to 75,900,000 which is no less than 88 per cent. of the pre-war area—this despite the drought in the Volga regions. In 1923 Russia had only 165,000 acres under cotton and it was for that reason that she was forced to import large quantities from abroad. In 1924, the number of acres under cotton jumped to 419,000.

In cattle breeding, Russia is coming back to pre-war standards. From 1922 to the end of 1924 the number of cattle increased from 35,000,000 to 46,300,000, or only 2,100,000 less than in 1916. The number of swine in Russia doubled in the last two years, and is nearly on a par with the pre-war figures. There is no marked increase in the number of horses, and this item is one of grave concern to the Government, as the peasant needs his horse no less than he does the plow.

Yet despite the marked gains in village economy as shown above, there still remains the problem of arousing in the Grays a sense of initiative, a will to cooperate, an ambition to build and develop, a vivid realization that military communism and stifling bureaucracy with all their abuses are gone for good and all. If the peasant is to cease being sore and irritable, he must be made to feel that more and more he is becoming the beneficiary of the revolution, that his voice has some weight in the general political make-up, that the man he elects to run his local village affairs or represent him in the centre is his choice and not that of a few local Communists.

To eradicate the evils in the village, to bring the Gray peasants—the sierednlak—middle men—into line has of late become the Government's chief task. The Whites are beyond the mental reach of the Reds. They are deaf and dumb to argument and not formidable enough to render suppression imperative. But the Grays must be won over at all costs if the revolution is to prevail. There seems but one way of doing it—an enlightened liberal peasant policy, a definite parting of ways with the rigors of military communism.

PETAIN OF VERDUN TACKLES RIFF

(Continued from Page 9)

that his officers must be able to ride, run and drive a car.

The day came when the German onslaughts ceased and the name of Pétain of Verdun was acclaimed around the world. There was no chance for him longer to avoid the publicity that he hated. His famous remark when he refused to be photographed—"My face looks too much like Count Zeppelin's"—no longer held. In May of 1917 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the French armies. Two weeks previously he had been given the position of Chief of Staff at the War Ministry. He directed the arms of France in the great offensive which started on July 18, 1918, and never ceased until the German hosts had been rolled back to their last positions and the signing of the armistice put an end to the war.

It was more than fitting that Pétain should lead the troops of France into the City of Metz, in the lost Province of Alsace. Metz lies opposite Verdun. For months the big guns of the German city hurled their shells into it while Pétain was directing the defense. Before his own troops on the parade ground of Metz, while thousands cheered, Pétain was presented with the baton of a Marshal of France by President Poincaré. The culminating honor had come in a career of hard, studious devotion and brilliant steadfastness.

There were, it appeared, a few people who had not predicted this great honor for France's leading soldier. Forty years or so ago Second Lieutenant Pétain had been billeted in a small village near the Franco-Italian frontier. He took his meals at an inn presided over by an exceedingly attractive young girl. Not until a year or so ago did he revisit the scene of his military youth, and when he did he found the ancient inn bright with new paint but its owner registering the passage of time.

"Do you remember a young Lieutenant named Pétain who used to eat here forty years ago?" he inquired.

"Little Pétain?" said the old lady. "But, yes, I remember him, Monsieur le Maréchal. He must be at least a Captain by this time."

So now Pétain has gone to the Riff, where France looks for great things from him.

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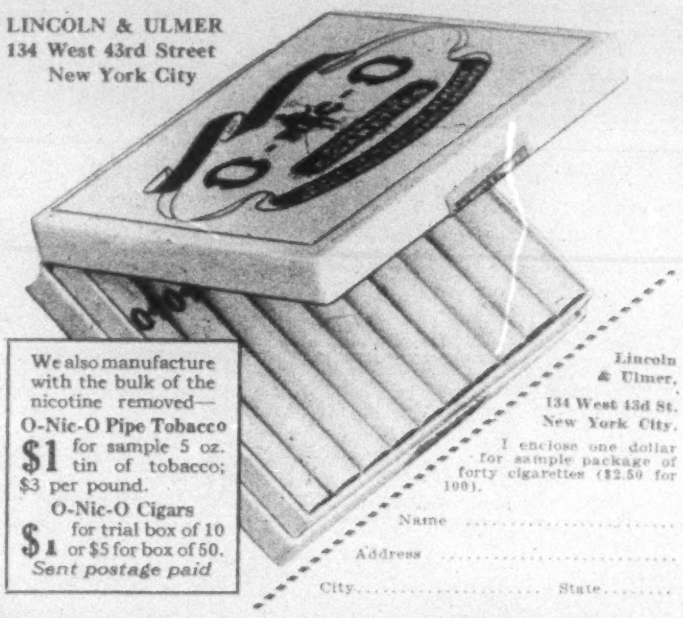

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THE SMALL TOWN BRISTLES AT ITS BIG BROTHER

Old Feud Between City and Village, Rooted Deep in Social History, Flares Up Once More

The Yokels of the Big Town—

By CHARLES McD. PUCKETTE

AMONG the assorted issues which raised their heads in Dayton's hour of trial was the age-old one of the city versus the small town. That issue was noticeable in an atmosphere in which the acrid smoke of many other struggles was strong. Because the small-town aspect of the story was the easiest to catch up and pierce with the humorist's pen, because the response to this aspect was universal, the feature writers made the most of it. From the beginning it was an essential part of the interest in the Dayton trial that so important an event should take place in a village. The small town was on trial as well as John T. Scopes. The popular verdict was that the whole affair was a "horse" on the hick place.

Dayton was aware of this feeling from the start—it took no extraordinary shrewdness to grasp the fact. And Dayton, so secure in its religious beliefs and in its conviction of the wisdom of Tennessee's anti-evolution law that it was insensitive to ridicule on that score, was sensitive to the implication that its citizens knew no better because they were hicks. One of the visiting correspondents, among whose aliases is "the tough guy of American literature," wrote his opinion that Daytonians were yokels, hillbillies and bigots; and the citizens' mutterings were spoken aloud.

Dragged Out in the Open

His piece evoked the intensely local retort, "Rattle your gourd seeds, buddy; they don't sprout." It did more. Some hasty Daytonians openly suggested that the personnel of correspondents permitted to stay in Dayton be not left to the processes of natural selection, but be sifted by vigilant human aid. The counsels of these simple proponents of direct action went unheeded; the correspondent remained. The small town issue was dragged out in the open.

The feud between the "smart city feller" and the village reaches back into history and is strong in the United States. The Athenian of the age of Pericles looked down on the uncouth Euboean and rustic Spartan; the seigneur of medieval times, the while he gave the oaf or varlet a boot with steeled toe, cursed him for a rude fellow unversed in walled city ways.

Never quiescent in the United States, the anti-small town theme has had a vogue in recent years of huge proportions, in literature, in political and social discussion. The peril of the small-town mind to our progress has been described by liberals as a spectre of vast size. Novels subjecting the small town to a social and cultural laboratory analysis have been enormously popular, beginning with "Main Street." The new day in literature, art, drama, morals, customs, etiquette, in everything by which the individual struggles to express himself, has been traced to a declaration of independence of the village mind.

The country notion that all vice and wickedness live only in the cities has been turned back on the village, and much printer's ink and stage scenery has gone to prove that on the contrary the true home of ingrowing evil is the place where the sour-faced elder has seduced the simple, calicoed choir girl. In social and political affairs there has been attributed to the small-town mind such movements as prohibition, demagogism, La Follettism, Bryanism in its various manifestations. And deep gulfs are assumed to lie between folk who can accept such portentous notions and our sophisticated, well-read metropolitans.

Does the small town make out a case for itself in rebuttal? It does. Quite apart from the fact that those who would destroy the small town intellectually and socially would destroy about one-third of the native American population of good stock, assaying a high percentage of Nordic strain, the small town replies that its citizens average up in shrewdness and native ability—and perhaps in education, if that is not narrowly defined as book learning—with any cross section of larger communities. Incidentally, in the matter of book learning, one correspondent approached a village character in Dayton, supposedly wholly ignorant, and discovered that the mountaineer knew the Bible virtually by heart. Perhaps he knew no other book; but the small town might retort if he knew the Bible he was one up in a book match against a great number of thousands in, say, Mayor Hylan's city.

The small town, agreeing with Burke that you cannot indict a whole people, goes further and says that a smart city feller cannot loosely and truthfully indict even a village. Mayor A. P. Haggard of Dayton spoke to the writer of the small-town aspects of the evolution law trial two weeks before the case was called on July 10.

"I am glad in a way that this trial is going to be in the setting of a small town," he said. "The world will know, if the newspaper correspondents observe carefully" (the Mayor was a newspaper correspondent himself once), "that the people of the small towns are thinking seriously about serious things and not about cheap pleasures. Intelligent observers will learn that whatever our religion may be, we ourselves know what it is and openly believe in it.

Advice From the Mayor

"When the extent of the public interest in this trial became apparent some of the men in town said, 'Now is the time to spend $5,000 in advertising and make Dayton a big town.' But I said: 'No. You fellows who bark like that never bite when the hat is passed around, anyway. We are a small town with a big job ahead of us. If we can do that job right, behave as kindly, courteously and sensibly toward our visitors as Dayton can do, we won't need to advertise.' "

That was the Mayor of a small town — "Monkey town" — speaking. The village might put these remarks in evidence in the case of the city versus the small town and ask the fifty largest cities to produce a statement by his Honor during an emergency which packed as much plain unpretentious common sense.

The small-town gentry are often pictured as making a habit of buying Central Park, Brooklyn Bridge or City Hall from a plausible city salesman, not to mention gold bricks. The humorous inference is that all countrymen are hicks and rubes, and the public remarks upon how true to life is this familiar scene. No accurate statistics are kept of this special class of transactions in real estate, nor of this gilded lead bullion movement from the city to the country. But the expert testimony of one who has devoted a large part of his life to thwarting swindlers will be admitted in the trial of the city feller versus the village hick.

"I think the small-town man is harder to sell than the city man," this witness said. "The country visitor doesn't buy the City Hall any more, if he ever did. The foreign immigrant does occasionally. The swindlers generally report that the rural purchaser buys slowly and with more care than the city dweller. Occasionally the rural man lacks a sophisticated knowledge of something that a city man is familiar with, but this ignorance is counterbalanced by the city man's quickness to trade. The village buyer, too, is a shrewder judge of the real value of commodities and articles of general merchandise."

The general notion that the pace of business life in a small town is too slow to be tolerated by the efficient hard-working city man is far from being admitted by the villager. He replies that sharper individual competition exists in the small town than in the large one; that the small-town business man and average citizen trades and barters in his daily life on a scale which the cosmopolitan, buying in large stores, does not comprehend. Skillful dickering between individuals is the life-blood of trade in rural communities and a sure test of the economic fitness to survive. The salaried class in the small town is smaller in proportion; a larger proportion of the inhabitants are the masters of their own earnings, such as they may be. Such things make for self-reliance and independence.

The village philosopher also asserts that life in a small town makes one a shrewder judge of men. If the proper study of mankind is man, the villager has a more intimate opportunity to pursue his researches in this subject. The theatre is smaller, the contacts closer, the knowledge of the individual specimen more thorough than in the more complex organization of larger communities. The annals of fiction are filled with the story of the country relative coming to visit in the city and learning more about the neighbors in a day than the cosmopolitan has learned in months or years of propinquity. It is probable, the small-town man asserts, that our villager has a thorough, closer knowledge of more persons, their actions, motives and inner thoughts than the apartment dweller. The small town is a goldfish bowl in its laying bare of men's lives in their natural habitat, stripped of artificial setting and romance.

One small-town commentator who affirmed his preference for his community as against the city declared that in such a place his equanimity was upset by fewer persons enjoying an undeserved reputation for greatness. In other parlance, the small town had less "bunk" among its citizens. It was his theory that the "stuffed shirts" were supported largely, if not wholly, by the surplus which any community could devote to such a purpose; the small town, having no such surplus and living on too intimate terms with its citizens to be ignorant of the facts, conferred almost no undeserved reputations. This commentator invited an impartial study of both houses of Congress and of men in public office generally to bear out his contention that the city was a poorer judge of real ability and character than the rural sections.

The Contemplative Rural Mind

The city man reflects comfortably upon the superior educational advantages of his community, both in its schools and in that knowledge which life amid its many activities, cultural and otherwise, affords him. The small town man's education is aided little by such advantages as these. But there are compensations. The rural mind is trained less by wide acquaintance with books than by its study of man. The method of education pursued throughout life is the Socratic dialectic, and the schoolroom is wherever two or three are gathered together, on the square, in the store, or other meeting place. The argumentative strain of the villager is proverbial. He is a conversationist on serious subjects of no mean order within the limits of his information, which may be broader and sounder than outward appearances would indicate. The small-town man, particularly in the West and South, is more interested in politics and knows more about the subject than the average dweller in the cities.

Relying on his own mental processes rather than on books, the rural American is a logician of a far better sort than his city brother of

(Continued on Page 23)

And the Yokels of the Small Town Are Fundamentally the Same.

as it is forever, and an interest in each detail of each day's experience as it passes without haste toward the oblivion from which it is the artist's task to rescue it.

A brusquer atmosphere prevails in Morland's work, however: the note of vagabondage is sounded. From these cottages and farms one quite conceivably roams forth in quest of adventure, of amusement, change, new material for pictures. "The Bell Inn" is an admirable example. The big bell on the signboard has an absurdly English aspect, as though deep-toned bells were especially symbolic of the island of beautiful voices, although in truth one turns elsewhere for the pure delight of harmonious chiming. There is a pig in the foreground and two men and a woman loitering by the pump in the yard; a wicked-looking old hag leans in the doorway watching them—a scene at once rakish and peaceful, possibly theatre of crime and license, certainly the product of centuries of tradition, a slow substantial growth, lichened and mossy, heavy with the buried treasure of immemorial customs, and with a trace of rich Hogarthian humor in the portrayal of type.

A Morland Coast Scene

Another Morland is dated 1793 and shows the "fleecy, comfortable brush" with which Mr. Lucas credits him, content to credit him with nothing more creditable. This one is a coast scene, a man on horseback buying fish from a sturdy young fishwife in a crimson quilted skirt and striped overdress; her wares have been pulled out of her basket, some of them lying on the ground, where they are greedily inspected by a dog holding his natural impulses nobly in leash. The rider, who has a bargaining face, holds out a piece of money, and the fishwife's outspread hands appear to deprecate the amount. Beyond are the waves beating shoreward and seagulls circling. The cream-colored horse, stout and round with a waving mane, sniffs the air. A salt tang is in the air. A picture to look at with pleasure and a sense of physical refreshment. The date indicates that Morland was fleeing for the moment from his creditors, on the Isle of Wight or perhaps at Yarmouth, where he made friends with fishermen, sailors and smugglers and won their hearts with gifts of grog, in return for which they gave him expert information concerning the rigging of ships and the customs of the sea.

It is amusing to turn from these paintings of rusticity and wild nature to the powdered and silken Sir Joshua, the Lawrence, the Romney. "Lady Smith and Her Children," by Reynolds, is one of those group pictures in which he made the most of childish attudinizing, the two little girls and their brother wearing a look of what might be characterized as unaffected self-consciousness, the mousy pursing of lips and sidelong glance of pretty eyes bearing eloquent witness to the great painter's instinctive reaction to the mind of a child. No doubt he greatly enjoyed the contrast between the children and their mother. Lady Smith, in spite of her feathered hat and beautifully painted black lace scarf, her elaborately dressed hair and silken gown, is a simple creature, one of the deep-chested, fair-faced mothers of noble sons who were one of the chief ornaments of English art in the eighteenth century. Her profound calm, her serenity untroubled by depths of thought or feeling, her beauty and her health, are classic attributes of that great century of womanhood.

"The Calmady Children," by Thomas Lawrence, was considered by its author one of his masterpieces. Five engravers copied it, and through their product it is known everywhere. France loved it, and on account of it gave that ubiquitous little ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur to the artist. He himself was really enchanted and is said to have looked upon the finished painting and declared: "This is my best picture. I have no hesitation in saying so—my best picture of the kind, quite—one of the few I should wish hereafter to be known by." Let us hope another of the few was the Miss Farren, for whose sweet sake one forgives Lawrence his many sins against taste, and also the eyelashes of the sweet little Calmady girl, who obviously deserved either more or less of her artist, certainly less in the matter of lashes. The beauty of the children was at least potent to cause Lawrence to reduce his rather high price of 250 guineas for such a group to the really modest sum of 150 guineas, throwing in a preliminary chalk sketch as a graceful gift to the mother.

"The New Bonnet," by Eastman Johnson. Collis P. Huntington Bequest.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"Lady Smith and Her Children," by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Johnson's "New Bonnet"

The American pictures are comparatively few but belong to a period just emerging from neglect. Eastman Johnson's "The New Bonnet" should in time find its way to the American Wing, to the later section of which it belongs, with its mild antiquarian interests. An old man comes in chilled from the weather, his high hat still on his head, bends over an open fire to warm his hands. A woman with a glass of comfort in her hand is making her way toward him, much delayed by her interest in the hat another woman has taken out of its box and is holding up for admiration. The characterization of the several figures, the careful drawing and sound painting, make a pleasant impression, but the charm of the picture lies in its accurate portrayal of round-topped iron andirons, a pitchfork hanging on the wall, ancient forms in lamps, candlesticks and lanterns, the graceful lines of a Windsor chair, the blue and white platters, the crockery jugs and pots, the old glass bottles—a picture by which to test one's inherited or acquired treasures from the middle of the century.

A landscape by J. F. Cropsey, painted in 1867, about ten years after he went to England and when he was 44 years old, gives a not very different account of American art. It is thin, careful, finely drawn, with much of an architect's care for proportion and scale—a wide panorama of Pompton Plains, a river running through the middle distance, roads and lines of trees and fences making little paths, maplike. Glance up at the portrait by Coello, a warm-toned portrait of the Infanta Isabella, red lips pouting, a flushed ear pushed forward by the tremendous ruff, jewels and lace and flower embroidery on sleeve and bodice. Our Cropsey, of whom we think "no great," embroidered and bejeweled his fields in that way, only more gayly. Think of his shallow surfaces as needlework of this free decorative kind and you find him charming.

The critic of the valiant little "New Path," organ of the American pre-Raphaelites, failed to find him charming in 1863, when one of his English pictures was exhibited. "We are sometimes tempted to doubt, when we see such a performance," the earnest young critic protests, "whether the artist ever painted a stroke out of doors; whether the blue of the sky, the beryl of the water, the dolphin tints of the sunset, the pearly iridescence of sunrise—whether flowers and gems and birds and shells, and all the sweet and noble colors of nature, must not give actual physical pain to one who can, willfully, sit down before a scene like this and see the face of nature so daubed with clay and brickdust as he has shown it here." Yet here we are comparing his Pompton Plains to Spanish embroidery and finding it quite lovely.

Kensett's Autumn landscape is less interesting, of a poorer fabric and a more commonplace vision, yet even in this minutely drawn and thinly colored little picture a primitive joy is felt, not for nature nor yet for art, but for the marvel of an ability to imitate nature by imitating art.

A portrait of a man, supposed to be Joseph Bonaparte the younger, was formerly given to Sir Thomas Lawrence and now has been "definitely established" as by Gilbert Stuart, but shows little of Stuart's brisk elegance of handling, a quality in which none of the British school save Raeburn has approached him.

Three or four Barbizon pictures include a pleasant little street scene by Corot, a violent sunset by Rousseau, a fine "Road in the Woods" by Troyon, a very beautiful painting of apple trees in bloom by Daubigny, and a creamy ornamental "Diana" by Diaz. A conspicuous French painting is the "Andromache" by Prud'hon, of which The Bulletin gives the following account: "Jean Guiffrey in his excellent catalogue of that artist's works explains that its title appeared in the Salon of 1817, followed by this explanation: 'It is the moment when the widow of Hector weeps over the fate of her son, whose features recall to her those of her husband.' The painting was not exhibited at that time, however. Left unfinished at the artist's death, it was shown at the Salon of 1824, and was bought afterward by the painter de Boisfremont, who later unfortunately undertook to finish the picture himself. The result can be seen—Andromache, the head of the nurse, and the figure to the left being the parts which show Prud'hon's workmanship. The picture was begun in 1815, conceived as an allusion to the separation of Marie Louise from her son, the King of Rome."

Against these records of France, not of the most brilliant, may be set a couple of portraits by M. J. van Miereveld. The woman was painted in 1639 and appears from the little informatory scroll in the background to have been 56 years old, looking that age to a day, with the slightly reddened eyelids and heightened color of an aging blond and with an expression of extreme good temper. The man, Jacob van' Daal, looks over his stupendous ruff with friendly, smiling eyes. His lips are red, his beard is soft, his hair is curly, he will speak with a slightly conscious humor. One has known him always. For human and comfortable companionship nothing is much better than these Dutch portraits of the seventeenth century. A painting especially to be noticed also is Gerbrandt van den Eeckhout's Rembrandtesque "Isaac Blessing Jacob."

Mannequins Modernes.

The mannequins in carved wood used by the modern designers of Paris to exhibit wraps and robes at the Paris Exposition des Arts Décoratifs have excited great interest, not only on account of their originality and striking aspect but for the esthetic character of the whole effect. They have been modeled by artists, and the setting in which they are seen has occupied the attention of highly gifted decorators. This stage set should be, according to a writer in the Bulletin de la Vie Artistique, arranged with intelligence, with grace and with a touch of boldness. The mannequins have emerged from the realistic types of a decade or more ago into sculptured figures of which the volume, silhouette and gesture have been the subject of profound study.

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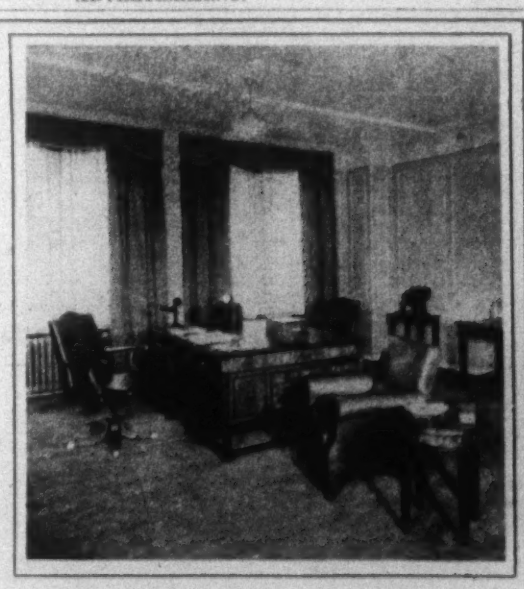

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CONSTANTINOPLE—THE CITY THAT IS DYING

Merchants Are Moving Away and Docks Are Idle, for the Turkish Republic Has Diverted Trade and Straits Traffic to Ports That Are Easier to Defend and the Political Centre Has Shifted

Looking Up the Bosporus From Constantinople. On the Left Is Galata Bridge

By WILLIAM JOURDAN RAPP

CONSTANTINOPLE is a dying city. The queen city of the Bosporus, capital of three of the world's greatest empires, has fallen to decay. The streets along which the Ambassadors of all the rulers of the earth passed with their retinues and gifts to pay homage to the Emperors of Rome are now deserted. Innumerable shops are closed. Their fronts are boarded up and their owners, Armenian and Greek merchants, have gone to Bucharest, Sofia, Saloniki and Athens in search of more profitable areas of trade. The great warehouses along the waterfront of Galata are empty. Many banks, commission merchants and shipping agencies that have been doing business on the Golden Horn for generations have moved their headquarters to the Piraeus. The waters about the city, always crowded with ships through the long reigns of Emperors, Paleologues and Sultans, are at present only occasionally visited by a vessel from foreign seas.

Almost over night Constantine the Great, in A. D. 330, made the small Greek trading post on the Golden Horn into the capital of the Roman Empire. The city's decadence promises to be nearly as rapid as its rise. Not only is the present stagnant city in tremendous contrast with the busy centre of the Romans, Byzantines and Ottomans, but it presents a striking comparison to the Constantinople of only five years ago.

In 1920 the end of the World War meant for Turkey the end of eight years of continuous warfare, including the war with Italy and Tripoli and the two Balkan wars. With peace apparently ahead, Constantinople assumed a feverish activity. Trade with Russia was to be resumed. The former empires of the Czars, depleted of agricultural and industrial equipment by the long period of hostilities, was expected to absorb untold tons of manufacturing products from the West. Anatolia, once more open to commerce, offered a theoretically insatiable market for the Western goods. The city on the Bosporus was to be the centre of vast revived trade. Here the warehouses, banks, showrooms and shipping agencies were to be located.

Many new banks, including two American institutions, opened elaborate offices in Galata. Sales agencies bid frantically with one another for the accounts of prominent manufacturers, especially those of the United States. The newspapers, street cars and signboards of the city blazoned the virtues of Fords, Buicks, Dodges, Singer sewing machines, Eastman kodaks and Standard Oils. At Beikos on the Bosporus the Standard Oil Company built an enormous storage plant to take care of the boom in business that was bound to come when the automobile displaced the horse and oxcart on the roads of Russia and Turkey, and tractors and steel plows ousted the oxen, cow or horse drawn wooden plows that the peasants of the Ukraine and Anatolia still use.

Flood of Russian Refugees

The civil war in South Russia was the first in a long chain of events following the armistice which has brought Constantinople to its present state. The Bolshevist defeat of Denikine in the Spring of 1920 and of Wrangel in the Fall of the same year flooded the city with a great army of Russian refugees. At one time there were more than 100,000. For a while they heightened the already feverish activity, but as they gradually dissipated the wealth, in jewelry, rugs, furs and foreign securities which they had brought with them they became a heavy burden on the community, and their needs were greater than the numerous relief organizations, including the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief, could handle.

But far more serious, they had in their retreat devastated the Ukraine and Crimea. And Russia, instead of being in a position to export wheat to pay for manufactured goods, had itself to import grain because of the famine resulting from the excessive drought that came immediately after the civil war, which had exhausted all reserve food supplies. Thus one of the two great markets upon which Constantinople had built its hopes did not materialize.

The second market, Anatolia, also failed to develop. In March, 1910, the Nationalists in the Turkish Parliament in Constantinople issued the so-called National Pact, claiming for Turkey lands which the Allies had set aside for themselves or their protégé, Greece. This was the signal for the allied troops occupying the city to seize the Government and exile to Malta all the influential Turkish Nationalists they could lay hands on. However, the leader of the Nationalists, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, was already in Anatolia. Raising the standard of revolt against the Government of the Sultan in Constantinople, which was dominated by the Allies, he was soon in control of the whole of Central and Eastern Asia Minor. Constantinople had become a port without a hinterland, a capital without a country.

The victory of the Kemalists over the Greek Army in Western Asia Minor in the Fall of 1922, although it ended the allied occupation of Constantinople and again brought the city into relationship with the rest of the country, really marked the beginning of the decline of the city. The Nationalists' victory resulted in the expulsion of the Greek soldiers and population of Asia Minor. The trade of the country had been mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The Turks as the ruling class looked down upon trade and rarely engaged in it. Thus, although Constantinople was once more en rapport with the interior of Turkey, the machinery of trade had been utterly dislocated. Even more important, the end of the Greek invasion left Anatolia devastated, just as the civil war had left South Russia. The Turkish peasants had not enough grain to supply their own needs nor sufficient hands to till even a small part of their acreage.

Of course, time could eliminate these difficulties. Constantinople could again become an important commercial, financial, religious and political centre if the Turkish Nationalists so wished. With its advantageous situation, it would probably not have sunk to its present state of desuetude if those who direct the destinies of Turkey had not designed that a place so exposed to visits of foreign warships should cease to be a capital.

Turkish Nationalism is a product of the Anatolian plateau, and to them Constantinople and all it stood for in the past is anathema.

More Greek Than Turkish

Constantinople, in spite of the four centuries of Turkish possession, had always been more Greek than Turkish in character. It was the centre of the Greek Orthodox Church, and the Greeks have never given up the hope of reconstructing the Byzantine Empire, with Constantinople as its capital. Their political literature is full of glowing descriptions of "e polis" (the city), and belligerent calls to conquer it for Hellas. Constantinople, with its great foreign embassies, also represented the domination of Turkey by the chancelleries of Europe. Finally, as the former seat of the Sultanate and Caliphate, Constantinople signified the theocratic absolution of the Ottoman Empire which the Nationalists, who are secular republicans, despise more than they do Greeks or Armenians. For such reasons, among others, they established the capital of the New Turkey far inland at Angora, and this, combined with the abolition of the Sultanate and Caliphate, and the doing away with the political powers of the Greek Church Patriarchs, has taken away from Constantinople all its political and religious importance.

The Nationalists do not desire that Constantinople shall be the chief port and trade centre of the New Turkey. Turkey, since the World War treaties made new boundaries, has been largely restricted to Asia Minor, and the ports of Samsoun, Smyrna, Mersine and Alexandretta are much better situated to serve the country than is Constantinople. Besides, it is doubtful if an enemy could hold any of these ports for long against a Turkish Army in the hinterland. Constantinople is more easy for an enemy to capture and to hold. The Greeks' flight from Smyrna, the allied occupation of Constantinople and the cry to "keep Turkey out of Europe" have left a deep impression upon the republican Turks. They are doing everything possible to develop Samsoun and Smyrna as ports and trade centres at the expense of Constantinople.

For the tourist, the most serious effect of the decay of Constantinople is the disappearance from the Grand Bazaar of Stamboul of practically all objects of any real artistic value. Gone are the true blades of Damascus, the beautiful painted glass, the splendid polychromatic faiences, the sumptuous brocades, the fine old rugs and the infinitely complex embroideries. All that is to be found are cheap imitations often originating in some Occidental factory.

In the last three years the population of Constantinople has probably been reduced by one-half. In 1920 the inhabitants were estimated to number more than a million. In 1924, after the exchange of populations under the Treaty of Lausanne, the number had fallen to probably less than 500,000. And even the reduced number is being further diminished by the continual departure of Greeks who, according to the treaty, are permitted to remain in the city but whose continued presence the Turkish authorities are discouraging.

Constantinople, in spite of being shorn of its political and commercial

(Continued on Page 14)

THE WORLD OF ART:

Paintings From Collis P. Huntington Bequest at Metropolitan

"Lady With a Lute," by Jan Vermeer. Collis P. Huntington Bequest.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THROUGH the month of August a selection of paintings from the Collis P. Huntington bequest will be shown at the Metropolitan Museum in the Recent Accessions Gallery on the first floor. The "Lady With a Lute," by Vermeer of Delft, of course occupies the place of honor, a most beautiful example, and in type and expression, though not perhaps in workmanship, more interesting than the "Young Woman With a Water Jug," given to the Museum nearly forty years ago by Henry G. Marquand. The concentration of the musician, the beautiful pose of her hand on the lute, the vitality of her whole attitude, make the picture one of Vermeer's masterpieces not only in the famous technique developed in his middle period, but in the liveliness and force that seemed more or less to evaporate as his extraordinary handling approached its mature perfection.

Such sense of movement as he conveys invariably is that of the spirit or the mind. External rhythms have little to do with his plan, and the thought and feeling that find expression in the gestures and features of his models are placid and restricted. Even the light in which his scenes are bathed is a quiet illumination with none of the excitement and emotional force achieved by his great countryman, Rembrandt. It is, therefore, particularly fortunate for the Museum that this latest arrival of the three Vermeers in its possession should be imbued with a richer humanity than is usual with him.

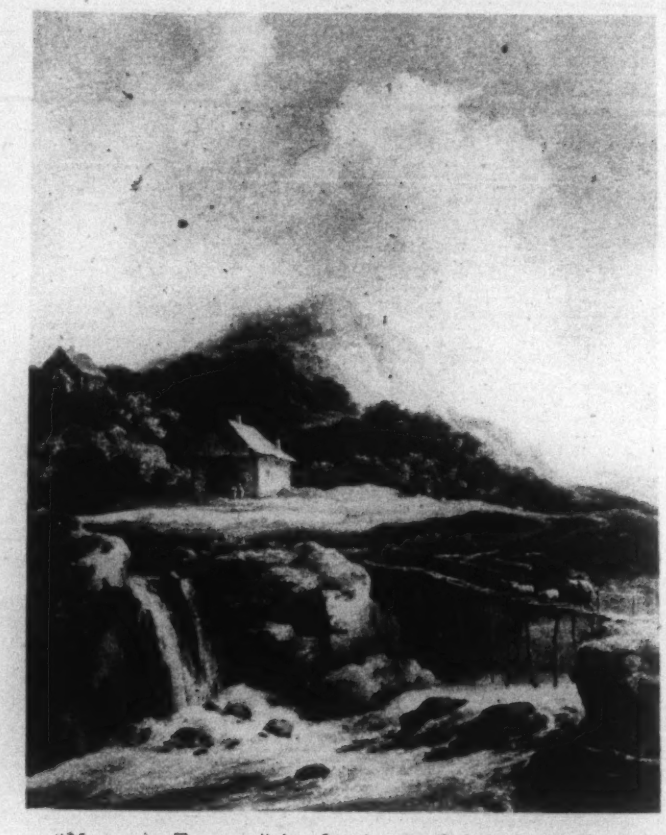
The technique has almost a hypnotic effect, the lacquered surfaces of an Oriental distinction, the flowing light that which laps your boat becalmed on a windless sea. The patient perfection of the detail, such detail as the map hanging on the wall, the blue velvet drapery, the tiled floor, is achieved with the same suave transitions, no abrupt pauses or beginnings. Immersed in such a painting, one dies to the active world, is literally entranced.

The transition to the other Dutch painters is smoothly made through Cuyp, whose "Piping Shepherds" is almost as much a picture of light as the Vermeer, but the light is that of out-of-doors, filling the sky, streaming over the landscape, insisting upon assuming the leading rôle in spite of the interest of the figures. The figures are unusually important, however. The shepherds are drawn with considerable attention to realistic detail, and thus are a trifle less Cuyp than one might wish them. The cattle lumber into the foreground, sprigs of grass or hay dripping from their heavy muzzles. A small round-headed dog barks self-consciously, rolling an eye at the spectator. The sheep are irresistibly humorous, a couple of them strolling along in earnest conversation, one pausing and looking toward the pipers with a sentimental expression.

The picture as a whole fails somewhat in the qualities that make the Cuyps of the National Gallery, London, so magnificent a feature of its Dutch section. The foreground is less completely at one with the distance than in the beautiful "Landscape with Cattle and Figures" of that gallery. The figures of the men have something less of individuality and more of picturesqueness than in the best examples of the artist's varied product. Nevertheless, it answers very well to Fromentin's definition: "A fine genuine Cuyp is a painting at once subtle and large, tender and robust, atmospheric and massive," and one could fancy that it might please the great critic who cares more for Cuyp's muscular and slightly heavy canvases than for those "Cavalcades" of the Louvre, excessively golden and improbably elegant and suave.

The Ruisdael, dark, cool, bluish in tone, firm and self-confident, skillfully composed, agreeable in detail, is another Dutch picture of character and interest, as closely knit as a stocking by one of the good housewives of the place and period. The title is "Mountain Torrent." A shepherd is driving a flock of sheep across a footbridge over the rushing water. On the opposite bank is a cottage seen against the wooded slopes of a mountain, a second cottage at the left, and in the foreground a waterfall. The picture was shown at the Hudson Fulton exhibition and in his preface to the catalogue Dr. Valentiner classed it with those late Norwegian landscapes which the artist knew, he assumes, only by sketches made by Aelbert van Everdingen, his teacher, who had visited Norway. Other critics, however, have felt that Ruisdael may very well have gone there himself and made his own studies. In any case the mountain pictures have his characteristic force.

In spite of his composure and coolness Ruisdael nearly always gives an impression of drama, as though the scene had been observed with emotional intensity, as though every item had had for the artist its special heightened significance, as though he had lived completely in the scene while he was painting it and had endowed it with his personal fervor. A certain kinship to Rembrandt in his attitude.



"Mountain Torrent," by Jacob van Ruisdael. Collis P. Huntington Bequest.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

With Van der Heyden, some spaces distant, the effect is precisely the opposite. Jan van der Heyden stands at some distance from this tall, rectangular building and looks upon it with a vision completely detached and disinterested. One has the feeling of a neat column of figures accurately added, and the result neatly recorded under a perfectly straight line.

After seeing this scrupulous picture of a red house standing high with iron railings a little back from a street of polished cobblestones, the town face of all Holland is familiar to you. Whatever individual variations you may encounter, the essential rectangular plan is there, the tallness and bareness and facial cleanliness. A perfect portrait, even to the clean cattle hurrying a very little under the lash of the herdsman.

Stability, definition, leisure to watch and study without interruption, slow-moving thought, conscientious, competent workmanship—these you get in the Dutch pictures of this handsome collection. You see life, it seems to you, through the peace of domesticity of deeply rooted homes and of landscape safe from the furies of nature, equally safe from its burning intensities.

Morland's paintings hint at a similar insularity, a mental habit of expectation that everything must last

"Piping Shepherds," by Albert Cuyp. Collis P. Huntington Bequest.

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

MANY STILL CALLED TO 'FIELD OF HONOR'

Dueling, Long Dead Here, Enjoys Popularity in Italy and Latin America—Some Recent Encounters

RESORT to firearms or swords to remove a stain from a sensitive honor — in other words, to wipe out an insult or avenge a private injury—has not in England and America been a part of the prescribed conduct of a gentleman since the middle of the nineteenth century—roughly, since our Civil War. Not that gentlemen and others have not, from time to time, in this country especially, felt bound to fight personal enemies and kill them. The duel in form with seconds and due observance of etiquette has, however, been obsolete among us for something like seventy-five years.

But our kinsmen in Continental Europe and Latin America still fight duels. Of late there have been a great many of them, particularly in Italy, where the fire-eating Fascisti are always ready to fly to arms, and in Hungary, where anti-Semitism has involved the haughty Magyars in frequent encounters on the so-called field of honor.

Less than a year ago young Horthy, son of the Regent, was jailed for fighting a duel; and some months earlier Premier Bethlen was involved in a challenge. For that matter, it was no longer ago than March, 1924, that Raymond Poincaré, then Premier of France, challenged a Deputy and sent to him, as his seconds, his Minister of War and Minister of the Colonies. Fortunately these gentlemen decided that an actual armed encounter was not necessary.

The Germans, internationally demilitarized as they are supposed to be, have since the war revived the student duel, with such ardor that the Free State of Baden, where Heidelberg is, has forbidden the practice entirely.

These student duels, though bloody, were supposed to be no more dangerous to life than those "encounters between journalists which Louis Veuillot long ago said were to be counted among the amusements of Paris." But in Frankfort this present year a student was killed in a sword duel fought for the honor of his corps. Fritz von Unruh, an ex-Prussian Guards officer, was challenged on account of a play which contained gibes at the expense of the University of Bonn, but the consequences in that case were less serious.

Duels in Paris

Duels have also taken place between Polish artists and between French doctors within the past year.

Two ex-Czarist officers in Paris were thrice interrupted by the police at the appointed place in the Bois de Boulogne or elsewhere and went off to dinner together in despair of ever being allowed to shed each other's blood. Even Mlle. Mistinguett, the celebrated music-hall actress, accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a lady whose face she had slapped. The insurance company which had underwritten Mistinguett's well-known legs interfered.

In Mexico there have been challenges, and in Argentina the Minister of War and the Commanding General of the army arranged a meeting. None of these duels seems to have been fatal.

It would appear, however, that at the moment Italy leads all the rest, both in number of duels and in the inconsiderable damage done to participants, one of whom usually gets pinked in the thumb or scratched on the right arm. Politicians and Deputies have so many of these little affairs that some saner persons in the Roman empire of Mussolini have said that the country was being made ridiculous and that something must be done to stop them.

Even the refusal of tried soldiers like General Giuseppe Garibaldi to accept the challenges of fire-eaters has so far failed notably to moderate the mania, and the serious proposal is made that it is time to revive the International League Against Dueling, of which, before the World War, Prince Alfonso de Bourbon was the moving spirit.

In this connection it may or may not be recalled that at the height of the dueling fashion in France, after successive edicts of Henry II, Henry IV, Louis XIII and Louis XIV had utterly failed of effect, a voluntary agreement framed by noblemen of unquestioned courage and punctilio very much abated what had grown from a nuisance into a menace.

That was about the middle of the seventeenth century. Within the generation preceding it was said that "duels had cost France more gentle blood than thirty years of civil war." The number of "gentlemen" actually slain in private quarrels was put at 20,000. In desperation Louis XIII had gone to the length of having many wounded duelists dragged from the "field of honor to the scaffold of dishonor."

Obviously, the situation which confronts Italy today is not so serious. Obviously, the persistence of our Continental European kinsmen in appealing to the small sword under the code duello is not a menace to the continuance of the race. But the contrast serves as introduction to the history of the duel during the centuries when it was an indispensable part of the machinery of civilization.

Settlement of quarrels between two men—or two beasts—by fights to the death is, naturally, the original form of settlement. There were duels before there were battles. But the authorities assert that the duel "as an institution"—as a form of combat under a regular code—did not exist among the Greeks and Romans. Though Homer describes a duel between Hector and Patroclus and another between Diomedes and Glaucus, and, although Mark Antony challenged Octavius Caesar to a duel (which Octavius declined), it is firmly maintained that neither the Greeks nor the Romans had any "sense of honor"—in the sensitive sense of that sense nurtured by the chivalry of the Middle Ages, and further refined by the hair-splitting gallants of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. That delicate sense of honor survived, as we have seen, well into the nineteenth century, but perished among us about the time of the Civil War, and lingers now chiefly in the Continent of Europe and in Latin America.

Formalization of the duel began with the Celtic institution of trial by battle, which found its way into the judicial system of other European nations somewhere about the year 700 A. D. Between 1000 and 1600 (roughly) trial by battle was a regular and important legal institution in England, Ireland, Scotland, France and the nations of Europe generally. The first trial by battle in England was under William Rufus in 1096, and we have preserved the rules of trial by battle as prescribed by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester and Constable of England under Richard II., son of the Black Prince. These rules are most precise, and how grim the affair was may be argued from this single quotation:

"If the seyde batell (be) of treson, he that is convict and discomfit schal be disarmed in the listes bi the comaundment of the constable and a corner of the listes broken in * * * by which he schal be drawen oute with his hors from the same place where he is soo disarmed thorow the listes un to the place of justice where he schal be hedid or hongid after the usage of the countre."

In some cases the vanquished might be burned alive. If the fight lasted from sunrise till the stars appeared, the accused, though he had not yet won, was judged innocent. If either of the combatants "pronounces the horrible word 'craven' —which means that he craves or begs his life—he shall lose his right of law," becoming a base outcast from all society.

It was just about the time that trial by battle dropped out of use as a regular way of settling legal disputes or the guilt or innocence of an accused person that the practice specifically known as dueling began to take hold. King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table were perpetually engaged in single combats over ladies' bright eyes, or other personal matters; and Richard Coeur de Lion fought duels—as he also, by the record, declined at least one. But the duel with seconds and a prescribed code as we understand it is said to have grown out of an example set about 1528 by the two greatest monarchs of the time.

Charles V., the German Emperor, offended with the conduct of Francis I., King of France, in denouncing a treaty after the battle of Pavia (in which Francis had been taken prisoner), sent word to his enemy, by his own herald, that he (Charles) would thenceforth "consider Francis not only a base violator of the public faith but as a stranger to the honor and integrity becoming a gentleman."

King Challenges King

Francis received the message and promptly challenged Charles to mortal combat. The challenge was promptly accepted. The fight never came off, but the fashion was set. From that time on the duel flourished all over Europe. It is said, however, that the Germans generally were less addicted to this form of manly exercise.

At a later date, it is remarked by Sir Jonah Barrington, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland, that "a duel is a necessary part of a young man's education" and "manslaughter in an honest way—that is, not knowing which would be slaughtered—the most chivalrous and gentlemanly of their accomplishments."

There presently arose a horde of professional duelists all over the Continent. Persons "with neither wit, wisdom, face, figure nor fortune" came into high favor with the women in England and France, and caused widespread alarm in all the royal courts and in the Church. The Council of Trent declared the custom "detestable" and decreed the excommunication of principals, seconds, associates and even lookers-on at duels. Satan, it was proclaimed, had created the practice for the destruction of the body and the soul. But dueling went on.

We have seen what happened in France up to the time of Louis XIV., who created, in 1644, a Court of Chivalry, the members of which were Marshals of France. In England dueling as a custom began to prevail late in the reign of Elizabeth, when a certain Vincentio Saviolo, a "little Italian fencing teacher," published "A Treatise of Honor." Smallswords had been introduced in the country in 1587 and until 1713 much blood was shed in England, Scotland and Ireland in private encounters.

Duelists were especially busy during the reigns of James I, Charles I and Charles II, in which last 196 duels upon English soil resulted in 75 persons killed and 108 wounded. At this period the seconds fought with the principals; it was the period of the famous duel between the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Duke of Buckingham, when the Duchess of Shrewsbury, disguised as a page, held her lover's horse while he killed her husband.

The turning point was reached at the time of the duel between the great Duke of Hamilton and the notorious Lord Mohun in Hyde Park in 1712—a duel which resulted in the death of both principals and which served Thackeray so well in his novel "Henry Esmond." An attempt was made soon after to have Parliament proscribe dueling, but the bill was lost.

Over a long period the figures show that of the participants in British duels one-fifth were killed and about one-half wounded. Some 172 duels produced eighteen trials and two executions. The subsidence of the practice is indicated by authorization, in 1844, of cashiering as a punishment of officers of the army who fought duels.

It is not insignificant that the first regular "code duello" in the English language—the code from which all other codes in English are derived—was adopted for the government of duelists in 1777 at the Clonmell Summer Assizes by the gentlemen of Tipperary, Galway, Mayo, Sligo and Roscommon. Rule 5 of this code may be quoted for the benefit of the curious. It runs:

"As a blow is strictly prohibited under any circumstances among gentlemen, no verbal apology can be received for such an insult. The

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An Impromptu Affair in the Days of the Code.

Copyright by Frederick James.

CAILLAUX AND THE FRANC

(Continued from Page 1)

survey of the outstanding incidents. It was over five years ago that I looked down from my place in the French Senate on the unbroken figure of Caillaux, who had been tried on grave charges. He had been kept in confinement for two years. He had been arrested when France became the victim of a spy mania. In 1917, before the weight of America was thrown against the Central Powers, everything began to crack; the armies grew uneasy, incipient mutiny had to be suppressed, there were alarming reverses, and, as I well remember, the people of Paris gave way to grumblings. The atmosphere was surcharged with anger; treachery was supposed to lurk everywhere.

It is not necessary to question the vigorous methods of Clemenceau. Rightly or wrongly, Caillaux was made the scapegoat of French discontent. There had been rumors concerning his activities, and he had, in fact, with his usual disregard for caution, been imprudent. He was truly patriotic, but his conceptions regarding the prosecution of the war and the desirability of a speedy peace were different from those of the authorities. Adventurers such as always abound during a great war and emissaries of Germany tried to get into touch with him. The accumulation of presumption against him was as flimsy as a spider's web, but he was nevertheless caught in the meshes. A nominal verdict of guilty on minor charges had in the interest of the State to be pronounced against him, and a sentence which included interdiction of political rights was returned.

Caillaux's Return

Five years later, almost to a day, the finances of France gave great anxiety. M. Painlevé sent for Caillaux and he motored up from Mamers, where he was living in retirement. Everybody was inclined to forget the episodes of the war. Everybody looked upon Caillaux as a new Necker. Could he save his country? His country had not treated him well, but Caillaux did not hesitate; he accepted the ungrateful job of restoring order in the fiscal house of France. The chances of failure were not small; he willingly took the risk of becoming execrated if he did not succeed. The eyes of the whole world were turned upon him as he quietly slipped into the same hall of the Palais du Luxembourg and sat on the same bench on which he had sat as an accused person.

I have rarely seen a more striking spectacle, and yet the décor was placid, and to an observer who was not aware of the circumstances there was nothing unusual to be seen. There was neither applause nor manifestations of hostility. Caillaux sat stiff, in the attitude of five years before, apparently unperturbed, his head thrown characteristically back, his white polished cranium shining, and now and again, as his jaws squared, crimsoning under the pressure of purple swelling veins. The debate was banal, insignificant, but what a change in his position a few short years had brought! The whirligig of time brings its revenges.

He must have thought of the vicissitudes of political life. Although the leader of the Radical party for many years, he, like his father, has always been regarded as a bourgeois conservative. For ten years he was Inspector of Finances. More than a quarter of a century ago he was elected Deputy. He immediately acquired a reputation as a great financier. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was one of the half-dozen pivotal statesmen of the Third Republic, made him his Finance Minister, though he was only 36 years of age. He was again Finance Minister in the first Clemenceau Cabinet, and again in the Monis Cabinet. He was Finance Minister when before the war the domestic tragedy which nearly wrecked him crashed upon him. Hating him as the author of the income tax, an opposition newspaper began to publish intimate letters to his wife. They were politically compromising but had a purely private character. Mme. Caillaux had a moment of revolt. She tried to induce the editor to cease the publication of personal correspondence. Precisely what happened may be considered to be obscure. The editor was shot dead, but Mme. Caillaux was acquitted by a sympathetic jury.

There were other reasons, besides the financial reasons, which incensed the Opposition against Caillaux. He went over the head of his Foreign Minister in 1911, when he occupied the post of Prime Minister, and negotiated peace with Germany, which had sent a gunboat to Agadir. Well-known Nationalists have since confessed to me that Caillaux was right to avert war at that time by making an arrangement by which Germany disinterested herself in Morocco in exchange for a strip of the French Congo. But the Nationalists found it hard to forgive him, and his policy of endeavoring to effect a rapprochement with Germany brought him into disfavor.

As he sat on the Senate bench, doubtless thinking of these things, France was asking herself uncomfortable questions. Would she need a Dawes plan? Would she pass through the same stages as Germany? Would there be repeated inflation, with a corresponding rise in prices, necessitating a larger currency, which would call for further inflation, followed by higher prices, needing more banknotes—a vicious circle from which there would be no escape? Could Caillaux break out of the vicious circle in time?

It looks as though M. Caillaux will win. He is his old self, dogmatic, authoritative, giving offense to some men but always, by some magical trait in his character, making friends of others. He is overcoming immediate difficulties. France is economically prosperous; the budget is balanced; the floating debt is being consolidated; lower rates of interest are offered; the franc is being stabilized; and M. Caillaux is beginning seriously to negotiate a debt settlement. If all goes well Caillaux will win the battle of the franc.

THE OLDEST BRIDGE IN PARIS—LE PONT NEUF.

MANY STILL CALLED TO 'FIELD OF HONOR'

(Continued from Page 6)

alternatives, therefore, are: The offender handing a cane to the injured party to be used on his back, at the same time begging pardon; firing till one or both are disabled, or exchanging three shots and then begging pardon without the proffer of the cane."

Rules 10 and 11 decree that an insult to a lady under a gentleman's protection is one degree worse than an insult to the gentleman himself, and that any offense committed in behalf of a lady is by so much reduced in heinousness.

John Lyde Wilson, who published in Charleston, S. C., in 1858, "The Code of Honor; or, Rules for the Government of Principals and Seconds in Dueling," says he did not know of the Irish code when he formulated his, but he prints that code as an appendix and points out that the conditions of dueling have considerably softened.

As a matter of fact, the American duel of the period between the Revolution and the Civil War was extremely likely to be fatal. The duel at Weehawken in 1804 in which Aaron Burr, then Vice President, killed Alexander Hamilton, is the most famous. The next most famous is that in 1820, when Captain James Barron, who had been dismissed from the navy, killed Stephen Decatur at Bladensburg, Md.

Two other famous duels are that (with rifles at eighty paces), in 1838, in which William J. Graves, Congressman from Kentucky, killed Jonathan Cilly, Congressman from Maine; and that in California, in 1859, in which David S. Terry killed David C. Broderick, then United States Senator. In each of these duels the challenged party was killed; in one case only was the challenger hurt—the case of Captain Barron, who was wounded but recovered.

The last duel actually fought between members of Congress was in 1851, an Alabamian against a North Carolinian, with Jefferson Davis as one of the seconds. It was a harmless duel.

Many duels were fought by the officers of our navy just before, during and after the War of 1812. Decatur fought several before the one in which he was killed. Many duels also were fought by our politicians, especially in the South and West, in the ante-bellum period. General Jackson was a famous duelist, and shot to kill.

Randolph and Clay

Henry Clay and John Randolph of Roanoke fought a duel which was bloodless because Clay missed and Randolph fired in the air. It arose out of Randolph's superior airs as a Virginian toward a citizen of Kentucky—Kentucky being regarded by Randolph as a sort of dependency of Virginia. He was in fact a very superior person. He refused to "descend" to the level of accepting a challenge from General James Wilkinson and when Wilkinson "posted" in the taverns a notice to the effect that Randolph was "a prevaricating base calumniator, poltroon and coward," the Master of Roanoke still treated his opponent with unconcerned contempt.

Fatal duels occurred among Confederate officers, and New Orleans had a number of them. But after 1850 the dueling zone shifted to the West. In the next decade California held the record for such encounters. The practice, with a certain loss of formality, hung on in the West a long time and is not quite extinct even today.

In the Southwest was invented the custom of tying two men's left arms together and letting them carve at each other with bowie knives till one or both were dead. The New York Sun printed a story as late as 1883 about two cowboys—one a Mexican, Jesus Garcia, and the other an American, Gus Davis. They had a mortal quarrel, were chained together by their mates and lowered into a pit to fight it out. After three days Davis, weak from loss of blood, returned with Garcia's body on his back. Only this year, at Whitesburgh, Ky., two brothers fought a duel over the division of the family property. Both were killed.

The duel survives only sporadically in this country. Where it occurs it is apt to be fatal. The duel is still an institution in Continental Europe, but it is generally harmless. As far back as the period between 1869 and 1884 some 545 duels fought in France had resulted in only eight deaths. That was the period, too, when the duelists of France included Paul de Cassagnac, who sometimes killed his man; Georges Clemenceau, who was a good shot and "no mean swordsman," and Henri Rochefort.

Modern duelists who cling to the tradition may glory, if they choose, in the fact that among the famous duelists of the world are—besides Clemenceau, the Tiger of France, still living—Raphael Sanzio, Benvenuto Cellini, Velasquez, Salvator Rosa and Cyrano de Bergerac, who does not exist merely in Rostand's play but actually swaggered about the streets of Paris with a pen in his hat and a drawn sword.

De Treville has the enviable record of having in ten years fought "twenty duels with authors and actors." Between 1820 and 1850 General Fournier killed eleven men in duels, but they were a mixed lot. La Maupin, a lady duelist, disguised in male attire at a masked ball, killed "three clever Parisian swordsmen in one night."

SEAL HUNTERS OUTFIT

(Continued from Page 7)

which came dangerously close to open combat.

How the American steamer Corwin in 1886 raced in among a small fleet of Canadian sealing craft and made several seizures is still recalled as the occasion on which Canada and the United States came closest to war. The vessels were eventually returned to their owners following prolonged litigation. But the seed of antagonism had been sown and the wound inflicted on the pride of the Canadian sealing masters was never healed.

Nominally poachers, the Canadian hunters displayed daring in their illegal enterprise. The perils they faced were as unusual as those of the pioneers in the Indian country. Here is an excerpt from the log of Captain Whitely, skipper of the schooner Mermaid, in 1893:

Whale Hit the Ship

"We were cruising about two hundred miles off the coast. It was blowing a gale, so that the vessel was reaching along under a reefed foresail, staysail and trysail. I was lying down when I heard the man on the watch sing out, 'Who wants a shot at a whale?' Of course, no one did, but I got up and went on deck, and the man at the wheel said, 'There is a whale asleep ahead.' I looked ahead and saw a leviathan not fifty feet to windward. I at once ordered the vessel kept off and as she fell the whale, now thoroughly awake, kept crossing our bow. The monster hit the vessel with his tail and broke two beams off clean. The stem was knocked completely from the planks and fell just like a rudder, hard over. That night there was the ugliest sea that I have ever seen, but still the stem held. If she had not been built as she was we would all have gone to the bottom."

During the fifteen years of treaty enforcement seals have been killed, and in fairly large numbers, but under the strictest supervision of the United States Bureau of Fisheries; this, apart from the slaughter carried on by Indians, who were not affected by the treaty so long as they used the spear and canoes or sailing craft and avoided the deadlier gun and club and the handier gasboat. The United States Government station on the Pribilofs has officially killed on an average of 2,000 to 3,000 surplus bulls each year. Today the herds are increasing rapidly.

"Open up sealing for every one and there won't be a seal in the Pacific in five years," one of the most competent fur traders in the Northwest told the writer. "With steamers and aircraft, modern guns and other equipment the devastation would be more sweeping than before the treaty check was first invoked. With continued Government supervision the herds will increase and so will the revenue which is being distributed each year to the nations concerned. The United States should get the most, for it has spent $5,000,000 in policing the area and it must take full responsibility. Canada has received $750,000 as her share since the treaty was adopted, and the annual allotment is increasing steadily. Every one seems satisfied except the few who would plunge the industry back into ruin again if they got the chance."

It looks as though the American Government monopoly would continue; that business-like mass production and conservation is going to replace the individual, destructive methods of the past, and that the old-timers must realize in the not distant future that their dreams of pelts and pelf were just dreams and that the age has passed when they can "slip away to the Smoky Seas and drive and club and skin." For it will probably never again be true that "neither law of God nor man runs north of Fifty-Three."

SEAL HUNTERS OUTFIT FOR NEW CHASE

Closed Period Near End, but Free Hunting Is Doubtful

By CHARLES LUGRIN SHAW

HAS the sealing industry, that reckless, picturesque pursuit, vanished with the coming of mechanized ships and international agreements? This is a serious question in North Pacific ports, where the industry used to bring millions in profits before the international treaty forbade sealing for fifteen years. Signed in 1911, it has but one more year to run.

There is an expectant gleam in the eyes of the grizzled veterans of the Bering Sea hunt. They protested against Government meddling and now are longing to follow the fur herds north again. They wander along the waterfront, not with their one-time aimlessness but on business bent, examining the hulls of aged schooners, pricing anchors and sail canvas and dreaming of a return of days of profit. But the question remains unanswered. Will those old days return?

Disregarding the enthusiasm of old-timers who refuse to believe that after their wait of fifteen years they are to be disappointed, Government officials and fur traders say some sorts of fur sealing will not come back. They look forward to times when dividends will be higher than in the golden early years of the century; but they assert confidently that the industry as it was carried on in its heyday, with 300-ton schooners and iron-fisted skippers bucking into the semi-Arctic gales, long days of hardship and adventure and quick returns for vessel owners, is doomed forever.

They agree that those old-time methods furnished thrills and quick gains, but they add that they were crude and wasteful, and would never do in this era of mechanical advancement and business efficiency.

Years ago the placer fields of the Klondike yielded up some of their element of romance when dredges supplanted the gold pan and rocker and the sourdough. The fate of the North Pacific sealing industry will be similar. In this case fast steamers and aircraft will supersede schooners—no longer will the seal herds be the quarry of wildcat skippers and vagabond crews of hard-bitten killers. The herds will be managed like a stock farm, with Uncle Sam in charge, doling out each year a proportion of the profits to accredited sealers of the various nations signatory to the treaty of 1911.

Eskimo Sealing Near Nome.

© *Lomen Brothers.*

That, at all events, is the official conception of what is going to happen. It would seem that this conception will soon have to be accepted even by the old sealing masters who today can see ahead only the fact that the law will soon be off. They are getting ready to meet the open season with the same dashing energy and with—alas! the same methods, now obsolete, that they used in past hunts and raids. They do not realize that the occasions have passed when "sealing boats can pitch at hazard year by year." The Government authorities and the traders quote clinching arguments against their expeditions based on an unanswerable set of facts. Their case will go before the next session of the United States Congress.

The Treaty Situation

The first fact is that the treaty may not expire. When signed by the United States, Canada, Japan and Russia it was announced as binding for fifteen years. But those who assumed that the treaty would become automatically inoperative after that period had elapsed overlooked a clause that provided that the pact would not terminate until one of the signatory powers submitted twelve months' notice in writing. It added that a conference should then be held to "if possible agree upon a further extension of this convention with such additions and modifications, if any, as may be found reasonable."

The fact that unrecognized Russia is a party to the treaty is sufficient in itself to assure a slow unwinding of red tape before anything decisive can be done toward reopening sealing grounds to all comers. For, as Kipling wrote:

Now this is the law of the Muscovite, that he proves with shot and steel,
When you come by his isles in the Smoky Seas you must not take the seal.

A further complication is the contention in authoritative American quarters that resumption of unrestricted sealing would soon exterminate the herds. Important, too, is the attitude of fashion leaders. Genuine sealskin, for years unobtainable except at exorbitant prices, has been largely supplanted in the markets by imitation sealskin. The best substitutes are said to be easier to repair, almost as durable, and they are so much cheaper that they have broken the price of real sealskin.

But the basic consideration is this: When the treaty was signed the fur seal was headed for complete extinction. The hunters, in the frenzy of competition, had become ruthless. No attempt was made to conserve the species. Females and their young were slaughtered as recklessly as the bulls. What had once been a seemingly inexhaustible source of fur, represented by some 3,000,000 seals, had dwindled away to barely 200,000. When this low figure was reached the nations concerned made their most desperate attempt to get joint action that would preserve the industry. The pelagic sealing treaty of 1911 was the result.

At that time the estimate was that by 1926 the herds would have returned to near their original size—2,000,000, anyway. The recent census of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, however, reveals a very different condition. Instead of 2,000,000 seals, there are barely 800,000. In the face of that one fact alone, the Government experts ask, Is it likely that the signatory powers will hasten to end the treaty?

Pioneers in Sealing

The sealing age marked a distinctive epoch in the development of the Pacific Northwest. The pioneers of the seal hunt were to the coast regions what the trappers, miners and ranchers were to the interior. From their ranks some of the ablest seafaring men were recruited. The seal trade formed an interesting link, too, in coast settlement history. It was to obtain furs from the seal that Russians occupied Alaska and maintained a trading post on the California coast north of the Golden Gate during thirty years. The traffic in seal pelts and other furs and skins interlocked and together these articles of commerce represented for many years the chief trade of a vast area.

The majority of sealing vessels at the beginning of this century were of only a few hundred tons burden, scarcely larger than those yachts that seldom venture out of sight of land. Yet sealing skippers and their hard-boiled crews sailed thousands of miles into the uncharted region of icebergs, fearing nothing. Treacherous currents and tide rips, icebergs and submerged reefs were not their only enemies. In the latter days of their operations they had other things to avoid—revenue cutters and armed customs men. For New Englanders the earliest sealing days began in 1800. That year the first ship from Boston ventured around the Horn searching for seals. After picking up a crew of Russian hunters it attacked the seal herds then numerous on the Farallones, at the entrance to the Golden Gate.

There was a special glamour about sealing. The seal itself had the fascination of mystery. No one has ever been able to discover just where the seals go to spend the Winter. In early Spring they suddenly make their appearance without warning, but where they go after leaving their vacation land on the islets of Bering Sea and the neighboring coasts is a question never answered.

One supposition is that they spend the Winters on obscure islands to the south of Japan. Some contend that the seals stay with a certain temperature of water, following it north to the Aleutians during the Summer and south along the coast of Asia in Fall and Winter, thence across the Pacific north of the Equator to the coast of California, arriving there again in Spring and swinging north on the never-ending circuit. In support of this theory it is pointed out that the fur of the seal is prime at all periods of the year.

An American schooner, the Juanita, introduced a revolutionary procedure that presently became the basic system under which most sealers operated. The Juanita met the seal herds at the mouth of Columbia River and followed them north as the season advanced. The skipper of the Juanita was wise enough to take advantage of the natural habits of the huge seal packs. On his first trip his men killed 500 seals in two and a half days. That was a prodigious achievement for that period, and later the slaughter was to reach such efficiency that 2,000 seals were killed by one crew of twenty in half a day

The Trade Develops

Until the master of the Juanita conceived the idea of following the herds north it had been the habit to simply pot-hunt. Seals were everywhere then, and discovering the herds was no art at all. Men ventured forth for the sealing grounds in small open boats and killed until their boats could hold no more. With conditions normal, it was possible for ships to make short cruises along the coast and return in a few weeks with skins worth more than $15,000.

Capital became interested. The trade in sealskins began to yield huge profits. Sealing schooners became prime investments. Vessels were brought around Cape Horn to engage in the new treasure hunt. Developments came rapidly. The Alaska Commercial Company established itself and obtained the sole sealing concession on the favorite hunting grounds. This led to complications. Canadian sealers became bitter and challenged the supremacy of the American corporation. They invaded the forbidden territory repeatedly and their conflict with the American revenue cutters was the cause of an international incident

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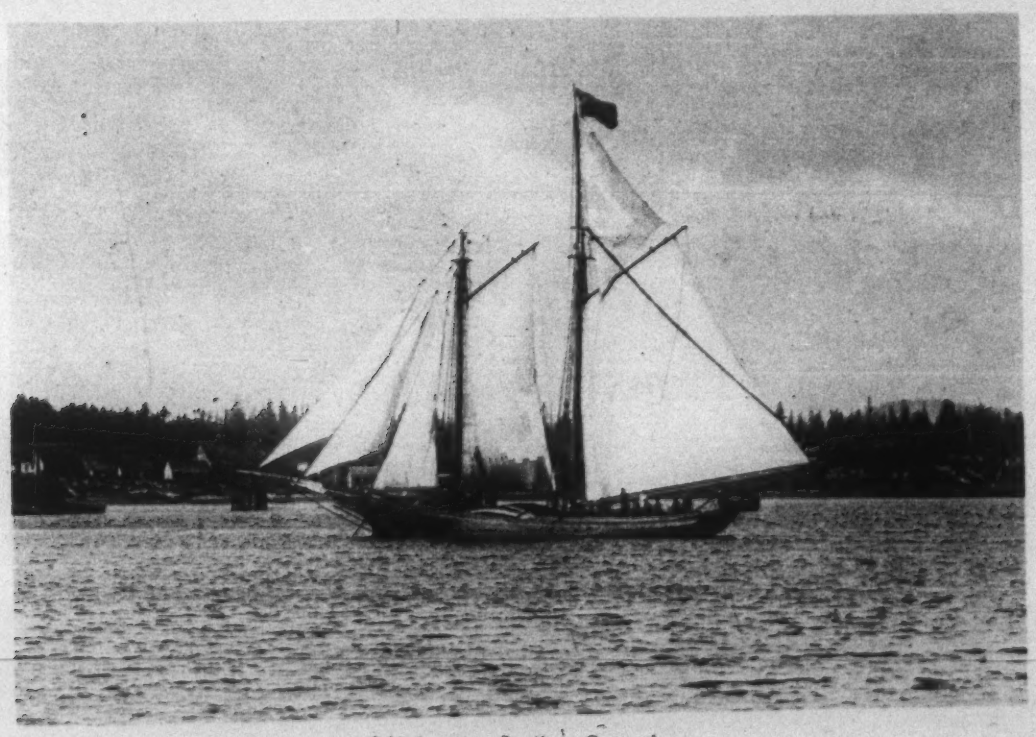


Off for the Sealing Grounds.

ST. PIERRE MOURNS OUR RUM BLOCKADE

Prosperity of Quaint French Colony Near Newfoundland Suffers as a Result of the Coast Guard's Vigilance

One of the Dog Teams.

By RICHARD STROUT

TEN miles south of Newfoundland in a region of harsh Winter and foggy Summer lie St. Pierre and Miquelon, the only territories that fly the French Tricolor in all North America. They are little dots of gorse and granite in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, remnants of a once imperial Latin dominion that claimed in its heyday suzerainty over half a continent. These islets, with a population of about 4,000, have changed hands between France and Great Britain several times since their discovery; but for a century they have been in undisputed French possession, valuable only for the harbor and roadstead of St. Pierre, which is the port for France's fishing fleet off the Grand Banks every Summer.

The islands long have been fishing centres and headquarters for smuggling. It was not till after the war and the drying up of the neighboring Anglo-Saxon lands that these intensely Gallic little pin-pricks in the vestibule of the New World blossomed out as a rum-runner's haven on a large scale. Now, after a meteoric career in a highly profitable trade, the islands' infant industry has had a severe setback.

Discouraged Skippers Return

Next to the headquarters of the United States Coast Guard in Washington, no one is so concerned with the doings of the anti-rum cordon drawn around New York harbor as the honest citoyens of St. Pierre, a town of 3,500 inhabitants. Schooner after schooner is coming back to the island with the same discouraging tale of relentless guardians of the law along Rum Row. It is no use taking liquor cargoes out, say the islanders, for they cannot be disposed of. So the sailing folk of the island are returning reluctantly to the paths of their forefathers, and already are sadly recalling the good old days of 1923 as not likely to come again.

Against a background of an almost barren island, where the single small town in the lee of frowning cliffs is wholly French in thought, speech, custom and garb, is being written one of the most surprising chapters in liquor running. For about five years the frugal descendants of the original Basques, Normans and Bretons have experienced spectacular prosperity by administering to the wants of thirsty Americans further down the coast. Schooner after schooner, hailing from Gloucester or Lunenberg, has put out from the local harbor laden with assorted cargoes of the choicest spirits and disposed of them, in most cases easily.

The local officials have charged an export tax of varying degrees on the outgoing liquor. This has enriched the Government's coffers, so that now an ambitious program of public works is under way to improve the harbor and rebuild the town's sewer system.

While these village improvements are just starting, the liquor trade apparently is just ending. The American Coast Guard has strangled it. The islanders are constantly reminded of past prosperity by the cheerful French engineers engaged with the building program.

Officials of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which maintains a branch on the island, say that there are now 200,000 cases of whisky in storage in the warehouses of St. Pierre, while more liquor has been ordered from distillers in the Old World and is on its way across the sea.

This unsold liquor is at present eating up a substantial share of the island's past profits in the trade.

Three years ago the St. Pierre tax ranged from 30 to 35 francs a case on exported liquors, depending on the strength. A year later the tax was cut to about 20 francs. At present the tax is still less. The aggregate sum accruing to the islands from these taxes was substantial. In 1921-2 the tax produced 21,000,000 francs, it is said. From this source comes the money for the local betterments. Seven million francs will be spent immediately on harbor dredging and the two years' program will cost 12,000,000 francs in this direction. Work has already started to replace the old wooden sewers of the town with cement ones.

Although one foggy morning recently, as the writer sat at the window of his "pension" in St. Pierre, and the siren in the outer lighthouse wailed out its weird warning across the oily sea, a newly returned liquor craft discharged its cargo in plain sight of the whole town. Four thousand cases of Scotch whisky were hauled up from below decks, put on the quaint two-wheeled carts of the town and taken to the warehouse in which they originally had been stored.

The captain's story was simple. He had sailed his boat down to Rum Row, stayed there, on and off, for a month, failed to land liquor and returned. The ships of the Coast Guard were too thick and too watchful. The supercargo of the schooner told the same story. He was not downcast by the outcome. It was "just business," he said.

"It's like every trade," he began, "sometimes you have luck and other times there are slumps. We're just taking our loss and waiting. Quit? Of course not! We can wait. The liquor is here and we'll land it yet. That Coast Guard stunt can't last. The people forget things like that. And when they clear out, why, we'll be right back on the Row again with the 'business as usual' sign hung out."

A Ship's Figurehead Marks a Corner of One of the Island's Unpaved Streets.

If the liquor trade subsides, St. Pierre will have nothing in the future but its fisheries and its quaintness to attract tourists. In the past these attributes have proved poor drawing cards. Of themselves, St. Pierre and Miquelon are only sterile little sea-girt dots of granite and bracken with not more than half a dozen trees in their 90 square miles of area. What trees there are survive only in the lee of cliffs or with artificial protection. The sea wind never for an instant ceases to comb across the islands. In the Winter the gales howl down from Labrador.

Captured and Recaptured

It was back in 1660 that France occupied what was destined to be its last North American colony. What a tale of changes, captures and overthrows was before it! For defense against the other colony-grabbing nations of the time the place was fortified in 1700, but two years later it was captured by the British and held till 1763, when it was returned to France. From that time on it was as a tennis ball driven back and forth between the two great antagonists. In those days conquest was not the refined thing it is today, and at each recapture of St. Pierre the former colonists were elected and colonists of the temporarily victorious race were put in their place. The subsequent record of its history is told chronologically, as follows:

1778—Settlement destroyed by the British.

1783—Restored to France by Treaty of Versailles.

1793—Again captured and depopulated by British.

1802—Recovered by France.

1803—Recovered by British.

1814—Returned to France by Treaty of Paris.

Since that day the lonely little islands have been in unchalleged French possession, and the loyal St. Pierrois have warmly welcomed men from the boats of Dieppe, St. Malo, Granville, Concale, &c., who come out to them every year between May and October to the deep-sea cod fisheries supported by France as a training school for its navy. Until the Autumn gales drive the French vessels off the Grand Banks, the town of St. Pierre has an unaccustomed activity and an inflated population of native Frenchmen.

The homesick young sailors from France find here such another fishing village as they left behind at home. The eyes of the little colony are turned back to the Old World and not ahead of the new, of which it is a part. Instead of trading with Newfoundland, only ten miles away, the colonists prefer to trade with France, across the Atlantic. Even to the ribbon with which the local storekeeper ties your parcel, the goods sold on St. Pierre are likely to be French.

A Barren Country

The surface of St. Pierre and Miquelon is barely covered in most places with soil, so that one of the chief island imports is earth. Even firewood has to be brought in from outside. Most of the land is rocky, although on the uplands above the town stunted vegetation is fairly thick and there are small lakes and streams.

The costumes are all French. The sailors wear stout wooden sabots or slippers soled with leather, and they are warm in French blouses and flat caps. Though most islanders know a little English, the talk along the stone quay, built with convict labor, is all French. Over the wineshops are the names of old French families well known at home. The frantic Fords of the island, of which there are about half a dozen, drive through the streets with all the recklessness of the taxicabs of Paris, while the owners warn away the small dogcarts with wildly blowing horns.

The dogcarts are one of the most picturesque features of the island and carry all the small loads. One, two or three mongrel Newfoundland dogs may be hitched to a cart. The morning milk team, which covers the whole town, has three big obedient dogs roped to it in tandem, with a small boy to guide them who looks as though he came straight from Flanders. On St. Pierre dogs are not pets but beasts of burden and are treated as such. The milk wagon jolts along with its load, and since the islanders impress into service every assorted bottle that comes their way, and these are practically all liquor bottles, the delivery is made in an odd mixture of ex-champagne receptacles, green and amber cordial flasks or wicker-guarded wine bottles. St. Pierre boasts it has in its thirty-three wineshops the greatest assortment of liquors for sale in the world. The morning "milk" bottle substantiates this, and the American needs considerable imagination to believe that the reddish fluid seen through the glass of a tinted chianti bottle is really milk.

St. Pierre is linked with the mainland by a small French steamboat that makes irregular trips to Halifax and Sydney. The island is also connected with France by a not much larger steamboat with an even less regular schedule. Like most of the commercial enterprises on St. Pierre, these steamship lines receive subsidies from the Government. Partly through sentiment and partly because Paris considers the training its seamen get in making the run to the New World of value in naval defense, the Tricolor is kept flying from the staff of the Gouverneur des Iles St. Pierre at Miquelon despite the cost of the colony's upkeep; and elaborate bounties are paid out annually by France to practically every one connected with the fishing trade. In consequence, the islanders import about one-half of all their goods from France practically duty-free, while three-quarters of all the cod eaten in the homeland, it is said, comes from the deep sea fisheries off the island.

St. Pierre would have had no lack of prosperity or of American sightseers today if the original plans of Admiral Cervera in the Spanish-American War had matured. The original design of the Spanish staff at the outbreak of the war, it is said, was to make the roadstead of St. Pierre the base for the Spanish fleet, from which it could steam forth to attack the United States, particularly threatening the North Atlantic seaboard. This idea of putting St. Pierre, so to speak, on the map, never materialized; for Admiral Cervera's later decision sent him to St. Pierre, Martinique, instead of the northern St. Pierre.

If the St. Pierre liquor trade continues to slump and if the plans of certain Americans to have their Government purchase the islands and thereby end once for all the smuggling nuisance come to naught, the two dots of Gallicism in the St. Lawrence seem destined to relapse into their former obscurity.

They Wash Their Clothes in Streams Behind the Town.

View of New York City From Weehawk, as the Latter Place Was Then Called.

Photo Peter A. Juley & Son.

OLD NEW YORK LIVES ON ITS BLUE PLATES

Spell of Early America Invoked by English Potters Whose Work Is Now Coveted

By WALTER STOREY

THOSE old blue flower-bordered dinner plates with an American scene pictured in the centre, so popular a century ago, have today re-entered their second vogue—under the impulse of the interest in local history aroused by preparations for the celebration next year of the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of New York. This blue Staffordshire invokes the quaint spell of early America. For most of the scenes on this ware are authentic, having been made directly from original sketches drawn by artists sent over from England. In some instances they are the only pictorial record we have of an important event or place. The plates and platters, vegetable dishes and saucers, give a graphic idea of how the world wagged for the New Yorker long before the days of subways, taxis and radios.

Take, for example, a magnificent platter in a private collection in this city, on whose broad surface is depicted the welcoming of General Lafayette on his historic visit to the country that he so generously helped during the Revolution. A little more than one hundred years ago, on Aug. 16, 1824, to be precise, when the Aquarium in Battery Park was Castle Garden, the engaging French General landed there amid the saluting of guns, the cheers of the populace and the salutations of the flag-bedecked harbor craft.

Scenes at the Battery

Castle Garden was quite a distance off shore, with a bridge connecting it with "Battery Walk," the promenade along the water where the beaux and belles took the afternoon air. Lafayette had reached the harbor the night before on the sailing ship Cadmus, but he put in port at Staten Island to embark next morning on the Chancellor Livingston, the last steamboat designed by Robert Fulton and the most powerful and luxuriously appointed of that day. Lafayette's vessel was escorted by the Fulton and another of the new steam-driven river craft. On the shore in the foreground the platter shows a battery of six cannon with their gunners. Other features of the military reception are a file of soldiers and two mounted officers curvetting vivaciously along the shore.

The platter itself has around the oval picture a border of flowers and leaves. The title of the scene appears on the front of the plate, although it is sometimes found in this ware on the back, together with the maker's name—Adams, Clews, Stevenson or Ridgway. The charm, the coloring and the antiquarian importance of such old plates and platters have made them much sought after by the discerning. Dark blue Staffordshire, as distinguished from other colors used afterward, decorated with American scenes, was produced between 1818 and 1840.

This "Old Blue" was made in a small district in England called "The Potteries," where for centuries in an area about ten miles long and three miles wide pottery has been manufactured by a dozen or more potters. Not only were interesting pictures of old New York used as decorations. Many other American views, English landscapes, a series of Benjamin Franklin's mottoes, biblical scenes, the famous Dr. Syntax pictures copied from Rowlandson's drawings, Don Quixote's adventures and other subjects were illustrated. The ware was produced and sold cheap because of the imperfections on its surface. These imperfections were mostly obscured by the designs and deep blue.

Canny in business, the English potters had no qualms about sending artists to this country soon after the War of 1812 to obtain sketches which would help sell their ware to the new established people. Of episodes and scenes relating to the City of New York more than forty different depictions have been preserved in this "china." There are variations of the same sketch. Now and then plates with hitherto unfamiliar designs are discovered. The old New York of Staffordshire china had picturesqueness. It was the same New York that Lafayette saw. A panoramic view is shown on one platter, "New York from Weehawk." The Weehawken of today would scarcely recognize its ancestor, with its rustic farm lands in the foreground. Across the river, dotted with shipping, lies the city, already the largest of the New World. Above the gabled roofs of the two, three and four storied houses appear church steeples—six, by accurate count—and also the fine cupola of City Hall, just as it appears in its present restoration. Another platter shows the city from Brooklyn Heights, with a high bluff suggested in the foreground on which stand two youths, one with bag and stick over his shoulder—doubtless a forerunner of the modern hiker.

A more distant glimpse of the city appears on a large deep blue platter picturing the fort on Governors Island as it appeared when Castle Williams was a harbor defense in 1812. From its wave-washed base Manhattan shows dimly, giving little hint of the skyline it was to develop. In the foreground is a trim ship—one of the fast Yankee vessels that made the young nation a formidable competitor of Great Britain for seagoing trade 100 years ago.

The City Hall of those days seemed just as important to the New Yorker as it does in these times of "third term" possibilities. Its architecture, a fine example of the Colonial style, was dealt with appreciatively by the artist in Staffordshire. His treatment of it appears on a plate within a well-designed border of leaves and flowers—a building well worth representing on family china. In the foreground of the picture an early New Yorker in a long bell-bottomed coat and beaver hat points out the beauties of the building to his companion, a lady of elegance in a poke bonnet, flaring skirt and delicate neck shawl. A little boy, his hand in that of his male parent, wears the skimpy short jacket and snug-hipped long trousers that little Americans of that day bore with.

Burning of Merchants Exchange in Great Fire of 1835.

Photo by Dr. A. H. Merritt.

Centre of Broadway Life

As today, the New York of yesterday was noted for its hotels. The City Hotel was the centre of Broadway life. It occupied the entire block front on Broadway from Thames to Cedar Street. Built in 1792, its four stories gave it the rank of a young skyscraper, and its elegant appointments and the number of its rooms—no fewer than seventy-eight—made it celebrated throughout the country. The Staffordshire plate picturing this early hostelry shows its steep roof sloping away from the street and two big chimneys at each end.

In 1835 the "Great Fire" swept over thirteen acres, from Coffee House Slip along South Street to Coenties Slip, along Broad Street to Wall Street and south of Wall Street along William Street, destroying $17,000,000 worth of property. This event is depicted upon three of the Staffordshire plates. Encircled by a border of alternate spaces, one showing the American eagle rampant against a blaze of glory and the other the hand firepump of the day, with a fire hat and a horn crossed in front, is depicted the exciting picture of a whole block burning up.

The early theatrical life of the city is recalled by a dinner plate bearing a representation of the Park Theatre. In this barn-like building, erected in 1798, appeared in the course of fifty years all the notable actors of the time. Here Joe Jefferson at the tender age of 4 made his début; here appeared Edwin Booth, Fanny Kemble and Tyrone Power.

Churches were especially favored by pottery as subjects. St. Paul's Chapel, today almost submerged by tall buildings, in 1764, its date of completion, overlooked "fields or old cow pastures." It is preserved in its early setting on an attractive plate with a border of oak leaves and acorns. The view shows the church from Broadway. On the Vesey Street side is a large, severe stone building—later the Astor Hotel. The inevitable family groups are in the foreground; father, mother and child—seemingly, to the British artist who drew the sketch, the typical size of the New Yorker's family.

St. Patrick's Cathedral—not the splendid Fifth Avenue edifice of today, but an earlier, simpler place of worship downtown—is the subject of another bit of crockery. Tree and grass in the foreground and a rural setting around its Gothic front are in serene contrast to the Chinatown surroundings that grew up about it, among which, though 116 years old, the "Pro-Cathedral" still stands. Another plate depicts one of the most popular churches of its time, called affectionately after its pastor, Dr. Mason's Church. Its more official title was The Church in Murray Street. The blue plate dedicated to it discloses an admirable example of Colonial church architecture.

Columbia College also seemed popular with the Staffordshire artists. In 1820, when the picture was drawn which appears on one of the plates, the college was already sixty-four years old and two wings and a belfry had been added to the original plain building that had been King's College in pre-Revolutionary days. Standing back of the low stone wall with a high iron railing on top, it looks like a substantial "institution." Anyhow, the college rejoiced in a generous-sized campus, and two Lombardy poplars at the right help give the scene a scholastic aspect.

The crockery artists seemed to have produced an oversupply of pictures of almshouses and asylums. As architecture they did not rank high, but it is assumed every community was proud to show that it had gone that far on the way toward repairing economic inequality. New York, already the metropolis of that time, must have had sentiment about its charity, for blue Staffordshire ware has handed down a picture of the city almshouse that was erected in 1796 from the proceeds of a lottery—in those days the usual way of paying for public improvements.

The Early Almshouse

This early almshouse was a plain frame building set back from the street behind a paling. At the time the sketch was made, about 1818, the building was no longer used as an almshouse but, as the sign over the doorway indicates, had recently attained a new dignity. It was the "American Museum." Right there, years later, one of the greatest circus men of the world made his first real hit, for in 1841 the museum's collection of shells from tropical seas, snakes in bottles, stuffed animals and live ones, attracted Barnum's attention and he bought out the original proprietors.

But for those who wish to collect almshouses that have not been elevated to the pleasanter task of being museums there is another plate with a later city almshouse. This building, erected on the site of what is now Bellevue Hospital, is shown standing near the river's edge. In its setting of trees and broad lawn, with its imposing front, handsome cupola and rampling wings, it even had some pretensions to beauty. This plate was one of a number the English potter labeled "Ridgway's Series of Beauties of America." The implication in this instance was that New York was a fair place to be poor in.

Old "Park Theatre" Fronting Boston Post Road—Now Park Row.

Holy Year Pilgrims on the Steps of St. Peter's at Rome

Photo by Burton Holmes, From Ewing Galloway.

HOLY YEAR PILGRIMS, REAL AND PSEUDO

Rome Captured by Throngs, Some Devoutly Praying, Some Going About With Worldly Eyes Open

By F. L. MINNEGERODE.

ROME.

TENS of thousands of pilgrims are in Rome this Summer to celebrate the Holy Year. Hosts of them are actuated by motives of high devotion. Other hosts are moved chiefly by curiosity and have come only to behold interesting sights. St. Peter's is thronged, especially when any picturesque ceremony is held, and many in the crowd are sightseers merely. So at the Vatican, whether in the matchless museum or in the living quarters of the Holy Father or in the gardens. The Sistine Chapel is filled daily with quite worldly tourists craning their necks to study Michael Angelo's ceiling or sitting with appraising eyes where a good view of "The Last Judgement" may be had.

The thousands of non-devout pilgrims have deprived Rome of its tranquillity. They have introduced an air of hustle and bustle in the Pantheon, the Coliseum, the Forum and the Catacombs. So many of them swell the audiences of the Pope that the Holy Father himself seems to have wearied. He looks like a very tired man, a man worn out not with strenuous hand-shakes, such as fatigue our Presidents, but with continually offering a hand to kneeling pilgrims that they may kiss the papal ring.

Climbing the Holy Steps

Are the heads of all these kneeling pilgrims bowed in reverence? The moment the Pope enters heads crane to look at him; eyes follow as he passes quickly from pilgrim to pilgrim. Are they stirred by religious fervor? Have they come to see or to be blessed?

But there are people who have sought Rome because it is Holy Year and not to see the sights. Go out to the Piazza di San Giovanni in Laterano and watch, for a half hour or an hour, the silent devotion of those who climb the Scala Santa, the Holy Steps. These people pray. They seem to be trying to come face to face with their God.

The Scala Santa consists of twenty-eight white marble slabs, brought to Rome during the Crusades. They are believed to have been, originally, part of the Roman praetorium in Jerusalem, and, in fact, to have been the steps leading to the judgment seat of Pontius Pilate. These, it is said, are the very steps upon which Christ stood while Pilate considered his case. Waiting upon them he heard his doom pronounced. Thorn-crowned and tied with thongs, Christ is pictured as standing there silently before being led away to his death. These are sacred steps, therefore, and no one may ascend save upon his knees.

A few come here out of curiosity; the majority as pilgrims to a very holy shrine. The flight is full of slowly climbing worshipers who halt a long while on each step and make their prayers. The Scala Santa offers strange contrast to the shouting and turmoil of the streets. Here the crowd becomes individuals who cross themselves and mutter a prayer, while an expression of reverence overspreads their faces. No skepticism is apparent on the features of nun or peasant, Princess or Senator, who climbs the Holy Steps.

At the top of these steps is the golden bambino in its delicate shrine. Through the lattice one peers at the sacred figure purported to have the power of curing sick children. Only in dire cases, however, is it taken from its resting place and ceremoniously borne to a sick chamber. Faith in the bambino's miraculous power has inspired hope in hundreds of parents distraught over the severe illness of a beloved child. And gratitude for cures, felt by some to be attributable to the golden figure's visit, has resulted in innumerable gifts of priceless jewels—diamonds, emeralds, pearls—now part of the shrine's wonders.

Most of the praying is done by old people. Humanity becomes more devout with years. There are among those who pray upon these steps a few who seem impatient to have the ordeal over; people who climb only that they may tell, upon their return to Canada or Brazil or wherever, how they ascended the Scala Santa. But sincerity predominates here. Pilgrims hold books of prayer in their hands, not Baedekers.

Attitude of True Piety

Three peasant women enter. Their costumes are so colorful as to seem a bit out of place in this silence, among these bowed heads. Quickly they approach the first step and kneel. For a long time they pray upon the first step then laboriously go on. Surely the world has been forgotten by these simple folk from the country. They have spent the savings of years, perhaps, in order to make the pilgrimage to Rome. They care nothing for Mussolini or the Coliseum. They move about among the throngs of visitors, but seem to be as unconscious of their picturesqueness as if they were driving white oxen on some little acre where they have lived always. They are pilgrims in the true sense.

An old man, withered and bent with his 70 or more years, enters and looks about him vacantly. Two holy statues stand at either side of the first step. He places his hand upon the marble foot of one and kisses the pedestal. He is too bent and too old to reach higher. Then he takes his place with those who pray; begins to climb, painfully dragging himself from step to step by sheer grit. What is he thinking of, this old fellow who tomorrow may be gone?

Three nuns enter; their headgear seems of a strange pattern. They appear awestruck at sight of the stairs crowded with kneeling figures, most of them motionless as stone, with here and there a figure moving up one step. An old woman at the door presses a holy picture into the hand of each of the nuns. They thank her—a whispered "Merci beaucoup," and you know that they have come from some French or Belgian convent; that for them it is doubtless the climax of a life of prayer.

You turn to your companion as you leave the Scala Santa and ask, "Are you impressed?"

"Yes," he says, slowly, "I am impressed. It is far more impressive than the Coliseum or the Forum, or anything that I have seen in Rome."

What of the spectators less devout than those praying hosts who daily climb the Scala Santa, spectators last month pressing their way into St. Peter's to witness the canonization of a new saint? Who more than a hundred thousand strong gazed spellbound at the 4,000 flickering tallow candles on the dome of the historic cathedral? Where do they go in this city of prayers and saints? One meets them peering into smart shops along the Corso or delving into shops of lesser brilliance along less important streets. Humble shops where native Romans drink their black coffee and gossip of local happenings. One meets them driving along the Appian Way and through the beautiful gardens of the Villa Borghese, that extensive property once owned and embellished by a Cardinal of the sixteenth century, now belonging to the City of Rome. Hundreds of thousands came to Rome this Summer to see the Pope and St. Peter's, they have lingered to see the glories of a city famed throughout the world before most other cities were dreamed of.

Two Cities Are Here

In fact, they see two cities—one crumbled or in fragments, whose appeal is to those freshest from their reading of history, and one sprightly and vivid, gayer, indeed, it seems to some, than Paris in her happiest days. Some, neither scholastic nor seeking light pleasures, will go to the Coliseum simply because it was there, in dank weather, that Daisy Miller caught the misery which turned her bright romance to tragedy. And some will hover round the grave of Keats under the cypresses to read that legend which time has most considerately falsified:

"Here lies one whose name was writ in water."

In the Vatican Galleries also you come upon "the pilgrims", in those halls where the superlative works of ancient Rome and Greece can cast by their beauty a spell certainly not unrelated to the spiritual.

Old men, withered and bent like that venerable one kissing the statue at the foot of the Holy Steps, hold out their hand for alms at the intersections of narrow streets, small children with gay balloons scamper among serious elders and impede the progress of the visiting stroller. Latin impulsiveness and Anglo-Saxon reserve mingle as never before along Il Corso and adjacent streets in this year of Rome's Golden Jubilee.

PETAIN OF VERDUN TACKLES THE RIFF

"They Shall Not Pass," He Said, and They Did Not Pass —Now He Goes to Battle an Elusive Foe

By STEUART M. EMERY

WHEN France sent Pétain to Morocco to take charge of her war against the Riffian Pretender in a bare, hot terrain, that act was equivalent to a proclamation that the situation is hard to cope with. Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain is the pertinacious kind of soldier who plucks victory from defeat—he is one of the greatest tacticians and military organizers that the Continent has ever seen. Now and again over a long space of years a man is born for war and battle, gifted with an uncanny ability for gauging the realities of a complicated situation and co-ordinating all the forces under his command for a single, driving purpose. This intuition for the direction of combat is Pétain's, combined with a steely precision and a fervor for discipline equaled by few other commanders.

The poilus who fought under Pétain through four terrific years of war adored him. To them he was the leader who knew every minute what he was about. Their rations were brought up to them regularly against every devilment of barrage and bombing that the Germans could devise. He threw them into battle as though they were so many machines, expecting that each one of them would fight for France until he dropped and each man did. With a riding whip in one hand and a revolver in the other he led his regiment against the attacking Germans at Dinant in the early days of the war and drove the enemy back into the river. Some of his poilus were on leave from the hell of Verdun, spending their francs with both hands along the boulevards of Paris when a high-ranking officer from another division stopped them for a word of admonition about extravagance.

"Bah!" they answered. "We don't save our money. We don't live long enough for that. We are Pétain's men!"

Man of Tireless Energy

Into whatever inferno of shellfire and gas Pétain sent his men he was willing to go himself and they knew it. Therefore it was to be expected that the news of his arrival on the Riff front to take over the supreme command would be received with fierce enthusiasm by the North African divisions of France. They know the tales about Pétain—how he wore out fourteen chauffeurs in two months as he hurtled about the front at Verdun in the old, mad days in an automobile that carried a machine gun, never going near the bed in his headquarters but sleeping by naps in the car itself. One after the other his chauffeurs quit, broken by the strain of the terrific driving that he imposed on them.

It was Pétain, as the world knows, who saved Verdun. He it was who, informed by General Castelnau that Verdun must be held at all costs, calmly announced "They shall not pass!" The slogan was heard across the world. Pétain made his remark, walked out of the crude peasant's cottage where the meeting was held and began his immortal defense. No one outside of the French General Staff on that fateful day of Feb. 26, 1916, even knew who General Pétain was. He was one of the mystery men of the French Army—a commander who hated publicity and who flatly refused to allow his name to be mentioned in the reports of his battles.

In fact, Pétain was close to retirement as a Colonel when the World War broke out. He had been graduated from St. Cyr Military Academy in 1878 with the grade of Second Lieutenant. Slowly he had progressed to the rank of battalion chief and then to command of a regiment. He was a military professor, a lecturer on tactics and organization in a period when there was no war to test his mettle. Then came the convulsion that shook Europe and the emergency of holding Verdun became his with portent. Presently France began to discover that for the crisis fate had prepared a suitable soldier.

The town of Carency, a maze of barbed wire and concrete trenches, stiff with machine-gun redoubts and packed with the best fighting troops of Germany, rose in menace against the French lines in the first Spring of the war. The job of taking Carency by storm was given to the unknown Pétain. For weeks he roved about the front lines, dodging shells and machine-gun bullets, while he talked with his officers and men, drew maps and laid out his plans. Three days, the staff said, would be given to him in which to take the town. Pétain launched his assault with knowledge of every foot of the ground that had to be stormed—and broke the German line in three hours. No one at headquarters would believe it when the word was flashed back; the reserves were not even rushed up and what might have been a tremendous major operation became only a local victory. But the men who were running the war recognized that an accomplished leader was at work. The command of the Second Army passed to Pétain within the month.

Pétain took Carency the "impregnable" in a matter of hours because he knew the value of organization. He saved Verdun to France by his inspired ability along these same lines. When the field-gray hosts of the German Crown Prince had swarmed down over the hills to the north of Verdun in February, 1916, they were descending on a fortress whose guns had been dismantled, on a territory badly manned and weakly laid out for defense. Communication was lacking between the posts, the hills were not even wired, trenches had not been dug where they should have been. The beginning of the greatest attack in the war, which was to cost Germany 600,000 men and France 450,000 in four months, found the city of Verdun in a desperately weak situation.

Hopelessly outnumbered, the French divisions were retreating from the city when the command came to hold Verdun. Pétain and his Twentieth Corps were at Mailly. Fort Douaumont, the key to the city on the north, had fallen—Verdun itself was threatened hourly with capture unless the reserves could be brought up. There commenced then one of the most tremendous races in military history—that of Pétain's men from their distant rendezvous to the inferno of Verdun. When it was over, the road from Bar-le-Duc to Verdun was to be known forever in France as "the Sacred Way."

The writer happened along that road in the closing months of the war, where American divisions were thrusting forward in the Argonne and on the east bank of the Meuse. An old Frenchwoman in one of the villages that dot the historic white road told how Pétain's men were brought up from the railroad at Bar-le-Duc to the citadel of Verdun—an entire army corps conveyed in twelve hours by camions.

"All night they passed," she said. "I sat on my doorstep and watched them go by. Camion after camion packed with the poilus—the windows of the home rattled hour upon hour. There did not seem to be any end to them, all moving up to the front. Every now and then there would be singing, and we would know that those were the young ones. But for the most part they were very quiet and stern."

Before the battle of Verdun was over Pétain had organized the most marvelous system of communications that any war has known. A solid chain of 5,000 camions was rolling over the road to Verdun bringing up men and munitions and returning to the railhead for further reserves. With the flower of the German Army hammering at the gates of the city there must be no break in the line of supply—every few yards along the road there was piled a heap of crushed stone in charge of a worker. When a shell smashed a gaping hole in the road it was filled on the instant—the camions rolled on to Verdun.

In the meantime "Pétain the Terror" was here, there and everywhere about the front in his machine-gun automobile. He gave the order that for every German attack there must be a counter-attack by his men. His famous general order—"Courage, comrades! We'll get them!"—raised his men to the acme of bravery. A French surgeon working in one of the bloodiest advanced posts told how the wounded fought until they dropped — how many of them submitted to amputation without anesthetic from sheer war hypnosis.

In the space of eight days the village of Douaumont changed hands not less than ten times. A village a few kilometers from the city was taken by the enemy. The French, rushing out from Verdun on the crazy, narrow-gauge railroad that paralleled the front, deployed from the very cars and at once retook the place. Marvels of heroism were enacted everywhere within the ring of scarred and blasted hills that stand about Verdun. To see these hills with their summits stripped of every vestige of tree or grass by months of terrific shellfire—towering bulwarks on which no living thing can grow and on whose slopes hundreds of thousands of men have died—is to realize the titanic nature of the task that Pétain carried through to success. Every village within the radius of the fighting pounded into a heap of dust and broken stones, the city of Verdun itself a mass of flattened rubble for miles—the scene, a full two years after the great battle, spoke eloquently to the writer of the price paid for the defense.

Imposed Rigid Discipline

The headquarters of Pétain was in a humble shack back of the lines. His staff worked at a single kitchen table. Gendarmes stood at the door. But Pétain was not often there. He preferred to be out among his men, urging them on. Composed under all situations, a terrible critic, he imposed a discipline that ringed the threatened city with a wall of men that was like a wall of steel. It is told of him that when he was sent to Rumania to reorganize that country's army on the Dobrudja front he came upon a party of French officers drinking champagne in the lobby of one of Bucharest's gayest hotels. There was silence as the tall, broad-shouldered figure in the blue uniform of a General bore down upon the group. Then Pétain spoke:

"I find you here engaged in a night of pleasure while millions of your comrades are dying under shellfire on the front. You are French officers. Your place is not here but with them on the line. I give you exactly six hours to leave this city and be at your posts on the front."

Shamed and abashed, the officers withdrew. The hand of Pétain was a hand of iron in Rumania. Lawless, drunken Russian and Rumanian soldiery were ravaging the villages through which they passed. There were arrests at Pétain's orders—there was the grim sound of the firing squad's volleys in the dawn, and the looting and rapine ceased. Pétain had his own ideas of how these things ought to be managed in the blazing days of war. And yet only a few years later we find this same rigid disciplinarian working in his shirtsleeves in the garden of his tiny Riviera farm, gloriously enthusiastic over the cultivation of a new variety of rose. This rigorous Marshal of France was thereupon awarded a gold medal as a victorious grower of flowers.

The men of Pétain stood solid as the hills, and the attacks of the Crown Prince at Verdun bounced off them. Their commander bore the strain of the fighting as well, if not better, than any of them. Pétain has always been a stickler for keeping in physical trim. He demands

(Continued on Page 22)

Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

Photo by Keystone View Company.

RED, WHITE AND GRAY ZIGZAG IN RUSSIA

Three Distinct Elements Run Their Courses Through the Throbbing Life of the People, Young and Old

By WILLIAM RESWICK

THERE is a spot in Moscow where one can easily visualize the mental processes and undercurrents that clash or run their zigzag courses in the Russia of today. Thereafter the visitor may travel far and wide over the vast land, he may lose himself in the jungle of primitive villages, scour the melancholy steppes where man and beast seem lost twixt sky and parched, flat earth; he may go through cities, factories, churches, barracks, fairs, attend all kinds of assemblies, from the All Russian Congress down to a village meeting, and everywhere he will find confirmation of his first vision of three mental currents—Red, Gray and White—running their respective courses.

The Red is a vigorous roaring stream; the White shallow, languid, anemic, obviously doomed to extinction; the Gray a mighty river, vast and deep coursing between the two but showing a tendency to slant and overwhelm its neighbor to the right.

The place affording such mental perspective is at Ivorskaya Gate, the holy of holies to both extremes in Russia—the reverent and the irreverent, the Reds and the Whites, the only difference being that the enemies worship there at two different but neighboring shrines—the Ivorskaya Icon and the Tomb of Lenin. They are separated by a couple of hundred yards, clearly visible one from the other—a negligible distance to the eye, but a yawning, unfathomable abyss to the mentality in each camp, one that evidently never can be bridged.

The Most Sacred Icon

Ivorskaya Gate leads to the Red Square; there in the shadow of the Kremlin a little chapel nestles against the ancient wall, as if seeking its shelter. In it, facing a wide, open door, stands the big Ivorskaya Icon, considered the most miraculous, the most sacred in all Russia, one that can give and take life, cure all ills of body and soul, protect friends and beloved, smite enemies. Hither came generation after generation of Orthodox Slavs. Here they still come to worship the image of gilded wood, entirely oblivious of the revolution with all its changes. Weary after trudging on foot hundreds, some of them thousands, of miles, they appear before the Icon, garbed in their traditional sheepskin and heavy boots in Winter, in blouses and barefoot in Summer—no better nor worse than their forefathers were wont to do in the centuries past.

In the little Ivorskaya Chapel there is continual service going on daily from early morning until late at night. A pale-faced ascetic-looking Orthodox priest, tall, long-haired and heavily bearded, chants litanies. A well-built, thick-necked and full-blooded Russian does a lively trade in candles. The chapel is forever crowded.

Slowly and painfully the pilgrims work their way to the Icon in front portraying the Mother of Christ holding the Holy Child in her arms.

When close enough they bow low, touching the floor with their foreheads; they then hurl themselves on the image, planting kiss after kiss on glass and frame, doing it with a vehemence and amazing ardor, working themselves by degrees into a state of ecstasy. The ceremony goes on continually for about fourteen hours day after day. With this perpetual religious demonstration taking place in the heart of the Red metropolis there is obviously no interference whatever unless an inscription in big type on a wall nearby, reading "Religion is opium to the people" be considered as such. Indeed, what harm can an atheist inscription do to pilgrims, most of whom can neither read nor write?

In search for relief from this weird monotony you turn southward and observe a scene that contrasts so powerfully with that of the chapel as to fairly throw you off your feet. Right before you stretches the Red Square with the inner Kremlin wall, a sky line of gold-domed cathedrals and two long rows of well-cared-for revolutionary graves in the background. In the middle of the square, facing the monument of Minin and Posharsky, stands the wooden mausoleum beneath which Lenin lies in state—eighteen months after his death. This is the other end of the pole. Looking at the mausoleum from the steps of the chapel and through the open gate it seems near; you think you could reach it by merely stretching out your hand. So near and yet so far.

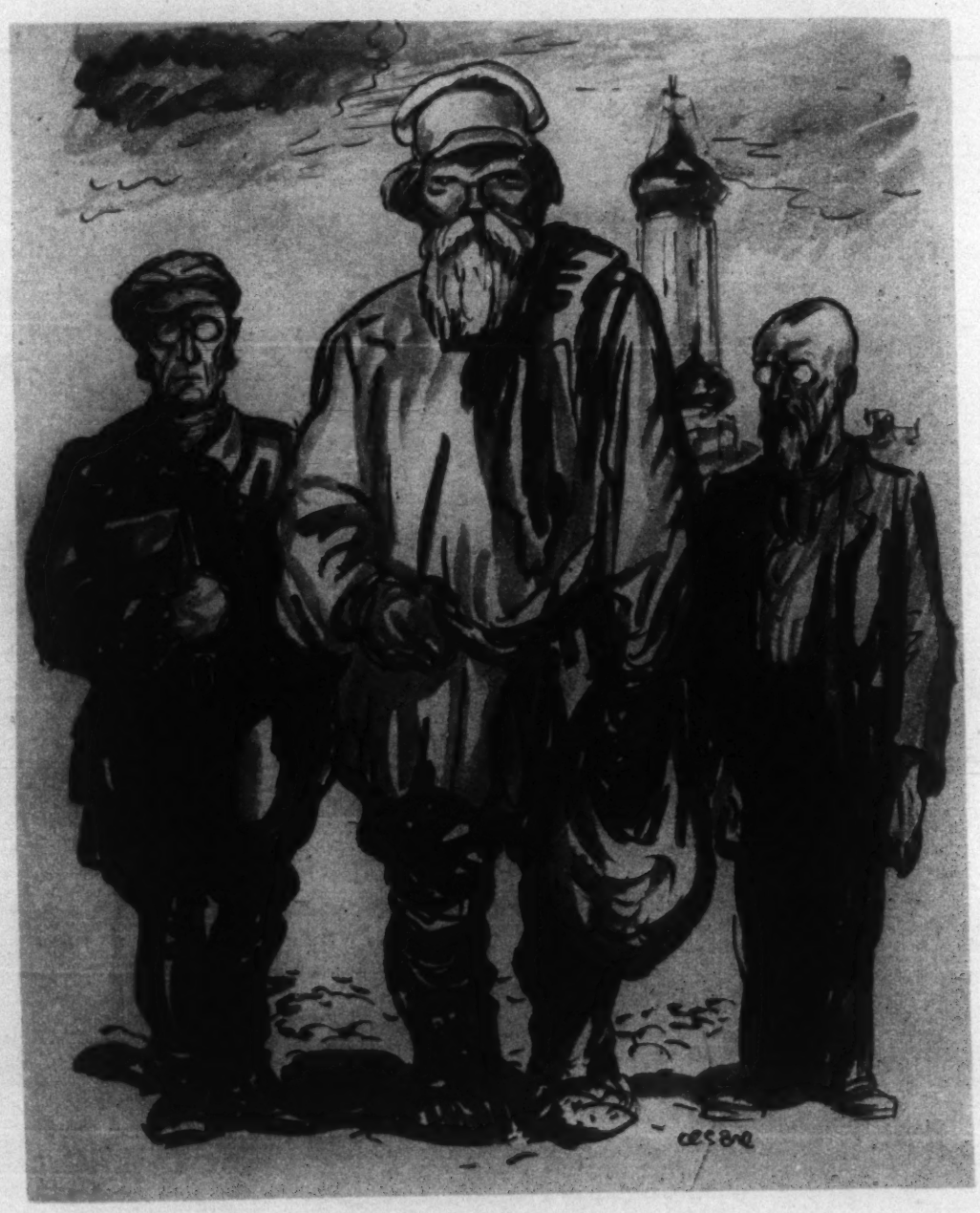
The mausoleum is a shrine, but this pyramidic, wooden structure draws from the four corners of Russia pilgrims of quite another kind. Here young men with red bands around their arms, young women with red caps, boy and girl pioneers, wait their turn to go below in order to catch a glimpse of Lenin resting beneath a glass case, peacefully, faintly smiling, as if asleep.

For all you know the young men and women, who came to pay homage to the great rebel, may be the sons, daughters and grandchildren of the pilgrims to the Icon outside the gates. So near in blood, yet so far mentally.

They live, breathe and work side by side, often under the same roof but one extreme is the avowed enemy of the other, each believing in the ultimate triumph of their particular cause, in the downfall of the adversary; one hopes for Divine intercession, clings tenaciously to beliefs in witchery, the secret workings of dark powers, is certain that the Czar is still alive and is just waiting an opportunity to return, while the other, conscious of its power, inspired by new beliefs aiming for new ends, tolerates the old, feeling that their days are counted.

And in between the Ivorskaya Chapel and Lenin's tomb winds its way a Gray current vast and deep, symbolizing the millions who, dreading the very thought of a return of the Whites and fanatics to power, have not as yet fully made up their mind to throw their lot with the Reds.

With the grouping outlined as key to the general state of affairs prevailing in town and village throughout Russia, we go to the village in order to observe the peasants at close range, for the peasant, be it remembered, remains the gist of the whole problem.



The Red, the Gray, the White.

Rural Russia a Contrast

You can watch the peasant at the plow, the barefoot peasant woman struggling under two pails of water suspended from a slender cawlstaff slung over her shoulder; you see the little barefoot boys taking care of cattle on the pasture, roaming about with long whips, emitting cries of warning to stragglers; you drink it all in, and the revolution with the Red Square, Red troops, Lenin's tomb, seem a mere phantasm, a hallucination of the feverish mind. Judging by externals, one may easily get the impression that this village has been no more disturbed by the revolution than a farm in Texas—perhaps less, because in Texas the farmer reads his daily papers. But this first impression takes flight soon after you get into the thick of the village, mix with the crowd, attend a local meeting, partake of a humble repast in some hut.

To begin with, every village has its particular, palpable reminder of the upheaval; it is usually a common martyr's grave of local revolutionaries executed by the Whites. There it stands, the most impregnable fortress of sovietism, forever fanning the flames of revolt in the heart of both Grays and Reds, an iron barrier between the past and the present. It is to these graves that the peasants turn when questioned about the revolution. You will hear many a complaint about local Soviet bureaucracy, inefficiency, about high prices on manufactured products and comparatively low prices of farm produce, but no sooner do you pop the question:

"Well, would you want this Government changed?" when you hear the inevitable answer:

"No. We will fight to the last. They'll never take the land from us."

A brief statement, which tells the whole story. Every peasant I have talked to appeared quite unconvinced that any change of Government would inevitably result in the loss of his land. To the peasant all enemies of the Bolsheviki, whether they be monarchists, social democrats or social revolutionaries, are friends of the land owner, and the land owner is his great enemy. This of course does not make him a Communist. He is too Gray, but, paradoxical as it may sound, the truth of the matter is that the peasant stands behind communism because Communists confirmed him in his possessory right to land, to which his forefathers laid claim in the centuries past.

Fearful of the stranger in the days of military communism when he was forced to surrender part of his produce, often at the point of the bayonet, the peasant has of late become exceptionally talkative. Still, a good deal depends upon the sort of peasant you happen to talk to. Age matters a great deal, and so do worldly possessions, such as the number of swine, horses or cows owned, or the number of bushels of grain a smart fellow manages to turn into vodka and sell at high profit. If a peasant has several horses, from eight to ten cows and a bootlegging distillery in the bargain, he is sure to be a "fist." The fist is the bully, boss, burshua (bourgeois) and bootlegger in one. He is a White through and through, and resists the Soviet Government openly whenever possible, secretly as a rule.

Little by little the fist manages in some cases to overcome the resistance of local authorities, or, still worse, make common cause with them. At this juncture exits his mortal enemy, the Red village correspondent of a Moscow or local newspaper, and we have a miniature Becker case. The bootleggers and grafters hire strong-arm men, who waylay the correspondent on the highway or kill him in his own home. The news reaches the city and the authorities swoop down upon the village, arrest the culprits, meting out swift and severe punishment.

So much for the fists; they are not the only element that goes to make up the White village strata. There is the miracle man, the soothsayer, the local witch, all of them kept alive by the fanatic peasant women, usually old or past middle age.

Let us see what is there to counteract the influence of the Whites. The revolutionary element of the village is naturally its youth—young men and young women—soldiers come from the army, boy and girl pioneers, who are nearly all Red and a thin layer of veteran Communists, spreading among peasants the gospels of a new social order.

The Communist as Organizer

In the days of military communism, when a Communist meant a stranger from the city, who came at the head of a military detachment to take grain from the peasants, the entire rural population was more or less hostile. Today the Communist from the city is an organizer of clubs, debates, dances, games. He has become quite popular at the village gatherings, in improvised class, at lectures and readings, the young become imbued with the spirit of new teachings and are growing up, a great many of them Communists, most of them sympathizers of the Soviets, active workers. Time and advice from Moscow have tempered excessive revolutionary anti-religious zeal and has driven home the meaning of elementary tolerance and respect for religious sentiment.

Not every young man and young girl can leave the village for the city; the majority of them must stay back home with White grandpa and White grandma—live with them under the same roof. Young Red Vania either goes his way as if oblivious of the presence of his grandparents or, as is often the case, tries to enlighten the old folks by telling them things in a tongue that is as alien to them as Greek. Grandpa and grandma never waste an opportunity to threaten Red Vania with dreadful tales of punishment awaiting him in the hereafter, but their words fall on deaf ears.

And in between the two extremes in the village are the Grays, usually middle-aged peasants, the father and mother of Vania. So far they have managed to be neither Red nor

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PATHS OF FRENCH WAR BRIDES ARE ROCKY

In American Men They Seldom Find Husbands Who Understand Their Racial Need

"Il Est Si Beau."

By JOHN R. ELLINGSTON

AT the complacent dictum of the popular novelist that "they lived happily ever after" the French war bride of the American soldier will probably shrug her shoulders and exclaim, "Fichtre!" For the way of the foreign war bride, if one is to judge by periodic reports that have appeared during the last five years, has not been smooth.

Latest indication that such is a fact comes from Paris, where a French newspaper publishes a statement to the effect that some American husbands have evolved an ingenious scheme for liquidating their marital responsibilities, boldly undertaken and sometimes bitterly regretted.

According to this report, in certain instances husbands have sent their wives back to France on pretext of giving them a vacation, a visit to the "old folks," and then have left them there. Success of this trick depends upon an anaesthetizing of the wife's circumspection and defenses. How can she resist the temptation to realize her dearest dream? How can caution or suspicion hope for a place in a mind filled with the joyful eagerness of seeing home again?

The scheming husband has her at his mercy. Once he gets her safely in France, he stops writing to her; stops sending her money. In some cases even, ironically enough, it appears that he claims her return to France constitutes desertion, and obtains a divorce on that ground.

The records of the United States Army, the Y. W. C. A. and the American Red Cross testify that the figure 6,000 amply covers the total number of bona-fide marriages of the American Army in Europe. Five thousand of the brides were French. As to how many of these marriages have proved downright failures, resulting in separation, it is difficult to learn because of insufficient statistics.

In September, 1919, a Paris newspaper stated that a single ship had brought back sixty-two disappointed or divorced brides. There have been periodic reports of numbers of failures since. A digest of these and of the estimates of people best situated to know, indicates that 30 per cent. would be a fair estimate of the number of divorces and separations. In a great many more cases marriages have not measured up to the average of marital success in America. The brides have not been happy.

That so many of these marriages have endured is to be wondered at, for all bore seeds of failure. In the first place, the circumstances under which they were made were anything but guarantees of permanence; in the second, racial differences promised incompatibility.

To all practical purposes, of course, these 5,000 American husbands and 5,000 French wives were strangers mutually attracted. Soldiers, emerging from isolation in camp and trench, were peculiarly susceptible to the glamour of the mysterious and charming French woman; while a sense of often hysterical national gratitude to an army that had insured the victory of France disposed the French maid to magnify to heroic proportions the virtues and attractions of the American trooper.

Handsome and Generous

Besides, he was something entirely new. National propensity for sports had exerted a happy effect upon his physique. "Il est si beau!" said the little French maid, as she paraded the boulevards Le Mans and Tours, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux on the arm of her American. She was only 20, as a rule—in some case, according to the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House authorities, not more than 17.

It is, of course, painful to suppose that any of the American soldier's charm depended upon the fatness of his purse; but it is also inevitable. In comparison with the 5 cents a day received by the poilu, or even the 35 cents a day of Tommy, the American's minimum of $1 loomed pretty large. Nor did the latter make any bones about spending his wealth.

The idea of marrying into economic security is assuredly no obstacle to marriage. On the other hand, the failure of some of the marriages has, no doubt, been due to discovery by the bride that her anticipated "security" was largely a dream; that her affluent dollar-a-day soldier was, in civilian life, a two-dollar-a-day elevator boy.

Most of the Franco-American war unions, being marriages in haste, under impulse of abnormal excitement and of ignorance, were liable to the axiomatic aftermath of repentance. With all marriages more or less a gamble, it may be that, as far as the individual woman was concerned, the individual doughboy in France, "going it blind," had as much chance for a lucky draw as he would have had in choosing from the girls he had known since childhood. But the handicap of race dissimilarity was against him.

Those sixty-two brides who were reported to have remained American wives only long enough to obtain divorces, returning to France on one ship in September, 1919, put the blame not primarily upon their husbands but upon their husbands' country. Rarely does one encounter the French wife in America, whether she be a war bride or not, whose eyes will not shadow a little wistfully as she discusses the difficulties of adjustment to this so alien life of ours.

"All of life for you," deplores the French bride, "is a race the goal of which is exhaustion. You go so fast to get nowhere that you miss everything pleasant on the way. We in France make the most of the simplest everyday things. For us the mixing of a salad is a rite; you can gobble a whole dinner standing in a cafeteria. Nothing is more important in France than conversation. You have no conversation—only stereotyped phrases, jokes and boisterous laughter.

Unversed in Art of Love

"You have the most artistic houses in the world, but you only use them to sleep in. There is not that atmosphere of home which is in very European abode, even the meanest. Every one has an automobile in your America; but you only use them to see how fast and how far you can travel. Except when you go to the beaches in Summer, you do not use them to take you to places of beauty and quiet, where you can relax and be at ease for the day. You wear yourselves out going on and on."

But the supreme tragedy of the French wife of an American lies in her husband's taking her as a matter of course, like the kitchen stove; in his complete ignorance of, or indifference to, the art of love.

Herein is embodied the fundamental gulf between Latin and Anglo-Saxon society. Dr. Henry van Dyke expresses it in very bad poetry:

London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair.

The prime interest of the Anglo-Saxon in life is achievement, adventure, action.

In French life love is the supreme rite. All the Frenchman's education, reading, observation train him to perfect himself in the art of making love. Every nuance in the relations between man and woman is of vital importance and interest to him. It is natural that this training should make him an adept in understanding feminine character, should reveal to him that which appears an enigma to the Anglo-Saxon.

It is natural also that this familiarity should teach him little delicacies, attention to minor details, which the American passes over as of no importance.

No Frenchman would ever fail to notice that his wife had a new blouse, or that she had altered the arrangement of her hair, or was using a new perfume. Least of all would he fail to comment on these things or fail to compliment her. The contrary is true of the average American man. His American wife suffers because of this, but, expecting nothing else, accustoms herself to it. To the Frenchwoman, however, such traits in the American she has wedded come as a shock, imperiling her happiness much more surely than could the lack of ample money.

The American husband tends to feel that his duty toward his wife is done when he provides for her physical wants, loads her with dresses, jewels and an automobile. He measures success as a husband by the extent of his care for his wife's material wants. It is true that he waits upon his wife much more than the French husband does upon his; that he pampers her, relieves her of care and duty. But in so doing he often spoils her and thereby renders her, contrary to his intent, unhappy.

Americans, before the war, had gained in Europe the reputation of being perfect husbands. French girls who married Americans on the strength of that reputation soon found, however, that for them it was largely an illusion. They found that all the attributed qualities were deserved, but that these qualities, while they might help make the American a perfect man, were of little potency in making him a perfect husband.

"Back to France."

PORTO RICO SPILLS OVER WITH PEOPLE

Native Families Are Large and Poverty Is Not Far Away

By HELEN V. TOOKER

DORADO, Porto Rico.

THERE is a saying among Americans in Porto Rico that even on the most lonely mountain road it is impossible to stop long enough to eat a picnic lunch without acquiring a silent audience of children. Porto Rico has too many children, too many people, in fact. A population of more than a million and a quarter is too great for an almost rectangular area about one hundred miles long and some thirty-five wide, and 377 persons per square mile is too many for an agricultural country to support even in poverty.

Yet throughout the different districts of the four main products, cane, tobacco, fruit and coffee, in scenery that varies radically within a few miles, the life of the peon is the same. He may suck oranges in Adjuntas and drink coco de agua by the shore; he may have a zinc roof on a coffee finca or a thatch roof on a grape fruit plantation, but in essentials there is little difference. The peon has neither time nor money for frills; his life is reduced to the simplest terms.

Where the Road Skirts a Porto Rican Sugar Field.

Photo by Burton Holmes, From Ewing Galloway.

Poverty Not Final

Poverty in the tropics has the advantage of not being final. It is always possible to scrape through one more day of misery. The price of coal is irrelevant. Charcoal for cooking is made from the wood of the countryside, and Porto Rico has been almost deforested in the process. In the matter of clothes, also, the climate is kind. A child of 5 may borrow his father's hat and by some streak of chance may own a pair of little shoes, these make a satisfactory ensemble. For his elders a mere covering will suffice, and to whom should it matter if a brown back shows through a rent shirt? The women are extremists. Ordinarily they slop around in dresses that were once bright-colored but now gray and dirty. But for a fiesta they come forth from a dingy hut, vivid and utterly immaculate, with earrings in their ears and perhaps a flower in their hair.

For food, there is coffee, a handful of beans, a little fried codfish, rice and bread, bananas and plantains from the countryside. Not a very healthful diet, and there isn't much of it; the Porto Rican jibaro is not a healthy person. His house usually is a two-room shack with a kitchen lean-to. It is lifted from the ground on stilts, and the space underneath serves as a shelter for pigs, goats and chickens. I have seen huts like this equipped with a real bed (even lace-edged pillow-cases) and a table or two, but most of them have one built-in bunk, a shelf, a couple of boxes, nothing more.

One afternoon when I was exploring a mountain-top with the señora of that coffee finca we stopped to talk with a peon woman, who cordially invited the Americana to see her house, a dark bare thing like all the rest of them. She was glad to talk, for her neighbors were distant, scattered up and down steep hillsides. Two little girls came and watched us. Only eight had lived out of her seventeen children, she told us. No, the girls did not go to school, as the nearest school was too far away. She wished they could become servants or learn to sew.

Cocoanut Palms Thrive in Porto Rico.

Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Scourged by Disease

The results of such conditions, in terms of health, can be imagined. With no money to buy shoes, with a general disregard for sanitary habits, 90 per cent. of the jibaros (country people) and many of the city dwellers are affected with hookworm, which brings anemia. Malaria and tuberculosis are brother scourges. Children are born—and far too many of them—of diseased and anemic parents. They have too little to eat and are huddled together (with every door and window tightly closed at night) in tiny huts, which, with so many tramping in and out, it is virtually impossible to keep clean. They have no resistance to disease and every opportunity for acquiring it. Not only are there now too many people for health, too many for education, too many for good wages, but there is every indication that there will be more.

The Rockefeller Foundation has two units in Porto Rico fighting hookworm and malaria. There are campaigns against tuberculosis, campaigns for saving babies. Tremendous efforts are being made to lower the death rate with which nature tries to balance things up. Two different doctors have said to me that sometimes they have felt their efforts to be almost criminal.

In comparison with other countries of anemic population, Porto Ricans are surprisingly prolific. Many people declare that birth-control measures should be taken. A bill on the subject was introduced in the Legislature last year; it failed to pass and probably will be presented again. Others, who claim to know the people, say it would be useless. The majority of women accept big families unquestioningly.

The effect of this overpopulation is direct. As long as two or three hundred men apply for work whenever a hundred are needed wages will remain low, with a consequently low standard of living. On the subject of a higher wage scale, there is divided opinion. Most people tell you that there is no use paying the peon more, because he only wants enough money to scrape along, and that if he gets more he will gamble it away or "lay off" an extra day a week. But here it is again necessary to point out that the jibaro is not well, that ambition and efficiency do not usually go hand in hand with sickness, and health immediately becomes an economic as well as a social problem. Moreover, against these statements come others—though fewer in number—from equally experienced people who say that they pay better and have less trouble with their workers than do their neighbors, that their men do not lay off without cause, because to do so would mean getting fired.

In the four main branches of agriculture the prices are more or less the same, starting usually around fifty cents a day and averaging eighty cents to a dollar, sometimes rising to a dollar and a half or two dollars. But the low wage is not the whole trouble. Farm work is largely done on part-time, and though there is some steady work the year round there are long seasons when comparatively few laborers are needed. In cane, the main crop, there is so great a difference between the grinding season and the rest of the year that sometimes the five to eight months when the mills are closed are called the bruja, the broke season.

When the mills are running day and night; when all day the peons, tiny figures against towering green wall of cane, bend and hack and pile, the dun-colored bulls stand knee-deep in the brown débris of the fields while a derrick above them swings bundles of dry-looking sticks up into a blazing blue sky and slowly lowers them into the cart; when the whistles of cane trains—for which they have been known to sidetrack the United States mail—pierce the air at all hours—at this season there is a period of prosperity for the families of men who have the physical strength to cut cane all day long under a tropic sun—a dirty, exhausting job.

But there is nothing durable about this prosperity. Moreover, the Porto Rican is not famous for thrift. Cock-fighting, craps, cards, betting on the Sunday racing, chances in the weekly Santo Domingo lottery, drag the money out of his pockets. So there is little left of his dollar or two dollars a day when the last stick of cane has become brown sugar and the long dead season sets in.

There are those who advocate lessening the population by transporting people to other countries, and this has been tried to some extent. Recently proposals for temporary and permanent laborers have come from the States, from Hawaii, and from Santo Domingo, but laws have been enacted regulating such matters and, as the necessary guarantees of employment, housing conditions, wages, &c., have not so far been met, the expeditions have not taken place. There is, in any case, much opposition to this solution. It is pointed out that none of the emigrations to Cuba or Hawaii have been particularly successful, sometimes the reverse.

Moreover there is the question of color. The Porto Rican peon is a mixture of Indian, Spanish and African in varying proportions. In the mountains whole barrios appear entirely white, in the foothills a greater percentage of brown faces appear, and on the coast there is every shade of complexion—white, tan, brown and coal black. A personnel manager of a New York factory—there are thousands of Porto Ricans in New York City—once said to me, "Oh, we don't hire Porto Ricans. They are classed as colored, you know, and our people won't work with them." To be "classed as colored," with all that that implies on the mainland, does not please the Porto Rican peon, who comes from a country where, like most Latin-American countries, though the color line is drawn, the attitude in the drawing is somewhat different.

Men Work for the Multitude

There remains, therefore, the necessity for creating work in some degree commensurate with the multitudes. A few new schemes have been started. It has been discovered that the cotton grown here is of the finest Sea Island variety and experts of a famous company are urging its planting in both large and small quantities. There has also been some recent interest in quarrying the beautiful marble. The manufacture of buttons and pearls was begun a couple of years ago and seems to be successful. But many more industries are needed before the burden is lifted. The Porto Ricans are skillful with their hands. So far the making of blouses and dresses is the only business of this kind which has been much developed.

There is a well-supported polytechnic institute on the island, but opportunities of education are chiefly for those who have already had time to continue school, and they pass over in great measure those whose need is greatest.

AMERICAN GIRLS TAKE OXFORD LIGHTLY

Few Go in for Degrees—Effort Now Made to Select Entrants More Carefully

By HELENA H. SMITH

OXFORD.

EVER since Oxford University succumbed five years ago to the spirit of the age and became, as it were, co-educational, American girls have been more or less conspicuously present there.

Clad in the black academic gown and black hood of the undergraduate—a concession from the sterner lines of the masculine mortar-board—they have whizzed on bicycles through its medieval lanes and attended lectures at the Examination Schools.

They have adorned the barges at Eights' week and the Commem. balls; they have spent languid Spring afternoons on the Cherwell, moored in the shade with a book, or punting energetically, if not gracefully, along the winding reaches of that amiable stream; they have become engaged, in despite of academic restrictions which were evidently designed to prevent such occurrences.

Also, they have done certain other things that are worth noting. They have, for instance, acquired a bowing familiarity, at least, with the inside of the Bodleian Library and kindred institutions—which is a healthy influence for any young twentieth century mind. They have seen the gray spires of the oft-sung city of Oxford bathed in rose with the sunset, pearly in the high light of afternoon and at all times lovely beyond dreaming. They have slept and studied and played in the shadow of walls whose very stones are saturated with the wisdom of 800 years.

In fact, they have been thoroughly at home in Oxford, these young women from across the sea, because this venerable institution on its own side has made them welcome, from the time women were first admitted to the full privileges of the university. Whether or not this is due to the habit of hospitality born of the Rhodes scholarships, at any rate the habit has persisted, even where scholarships are lacking; and a special point is made of providing places for American girls.

An Important Omission

But although they have done most of the things that any one at Oxford is expected to do (and a few more at times), there is one thing they have not done, the record shows; and this omission is rather important. They have not taken degrees to the extent that it was thought reasonable to expect of them. They have taken scarcely any degrees at all. And the feeling is beginning to assert itself in various quarters that something ought to be done about it.

Exact figures are not available at the moment; Oxford is an institution which has a way of eluding statistical inquiry. But the facts can be stated in general terms. Since degrees at Oxford were opened to women in 1920, there have been perhaps seventy American girls here, graduates of colleges in the United States, who came, theoretically at least, for purposes of advanced study leading to a definite end. In the entire five years those who have actually taken degrees can be numbered almost on the fingers of one hand.

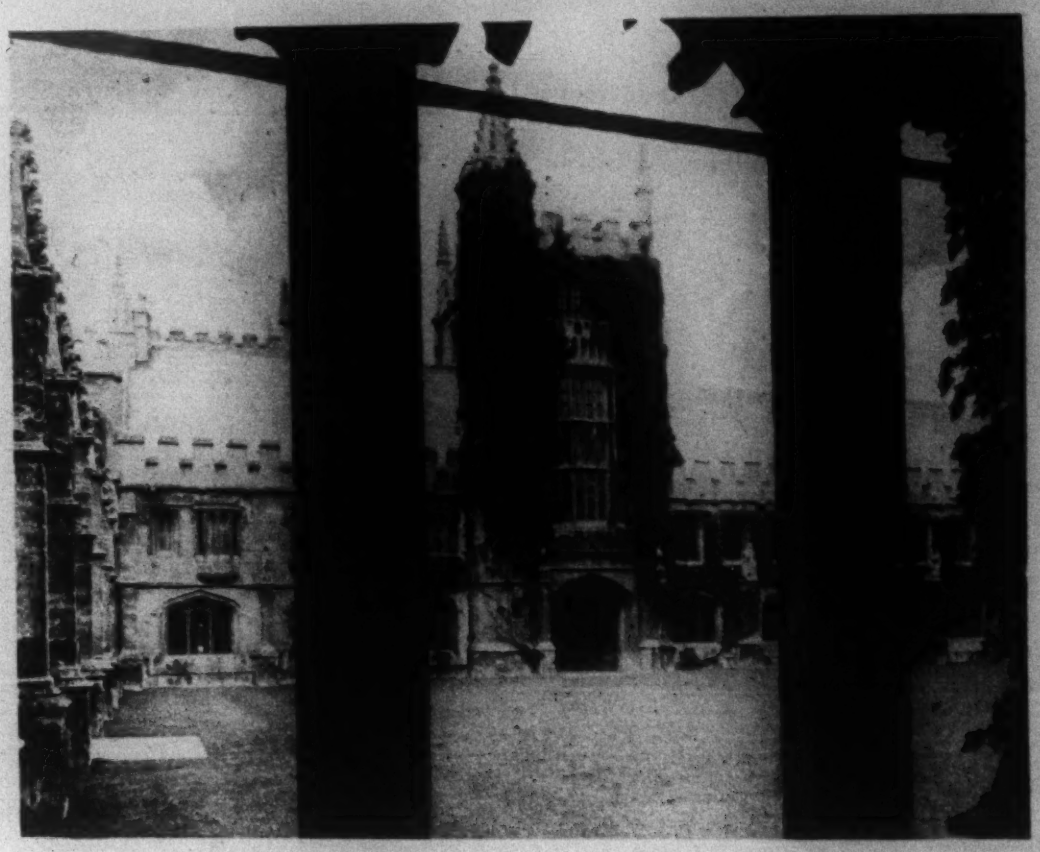
Not that any comments of the sort that might be expected have issued from official university sources. Oxford itself—here personified in the women's college heads—is mild enough in its attitude toward the derelictions of these young people. Most of the audible perturbation is on the American side. It is generally agreed, however, that some sort of action is needed; and the upshot is that a young American woman is sailing for New York this Summer as representative of the Oxford women's principals, to have an interview with the American committee which sends over most of the students.

This rôle of liaison officer is played by Mrs. Katherine Scott Ridley, a Wellesley graduate, who took a degree at Oxford a few years ago, and who is now the wife of a Balliol don. In this strategic position Mrs. Ridley has been acting for some time as corresponding secretary to the principals of the women's colleges in all their dealings with the American authorities, and it is she who is undertaking the present mission—to see if they can't take a hand at improving the situation.

Oxford Wants a Change

All the American women students who apply for admission to Oxford are supposed to be passed upon by a committee in New York which is under the American Association of University Women. In the past the committee has had little to do with selecting candidates, beyond obtaining certain routine papers, such as college records, recommendations, medical certificates, &c. It is now felt at Oxford that something more drastic than this is needed; that the committee should undertake not only to handle routine applications, but also to see to it, if possible, that the young thing knows what she is going to Oxford for, and what she is likely to encounter when she gets there.

The great difficulty, it appears, lies in persuading the applicants that they are expected to come to the university primarily to work. As the situation was explained to the writer by Miss C. M. E. Burrows, Principal of the Oxford Home-Students Society, which harbors most of the American girls, it is exactly the same which has been harassing the men's college authorities at both Oxford and Cambridge in their dealings with Americans.



Magdalene Quadrangle, Seen Through a Cloister Window.

Photos by Ewing Galloway.

According to Miss Burrows, the young women who apply for admission to Oxford with any intention of seeing it through are comparatively few. Instead, the university is besieged by applicants who have the idea (in which their papas and mammas heartily concur) that Oxford affords a pleasant way of spending a year abroad, with the long vacations in which to travel on the Continent. All this is very well; but it is not exactly what the Oxford authorities had in mind when they reserved places for American girls.

There are twenty or more of these places in the university, kept for the graduates of American institutions, who may come in practically without entrance examinations, and with the privilege of taking a degree in two years' residence instead of three. One such opportunity occurs each year in each of the four women's colleges—Lady Margaret Hall, Somerville, St. Hugh's and St. Hilda's—and about fifteen in the Oxford Home-Students Society, which is similar to a college in all particulars except that it has no college residence, and is therefore a more flexible organization.

In addition, any girl of American or other nationality may come in as a freshman by passing the competitive examinations—which are the regular means of entrance. But this is aside from the arrangement in question.

These reservations, as few people outside Oxford seem aware, are made in the face of tremendous pressure on the part of English girls wishing to get in. The university has many times more applicants than it has room for. Last year, for example, there were 250 applications for fifty vacancies in Lady Margaret Hall. And a certain evident anxiety on the part of the lady principals to see their twenty American charges achieve some tangible results begins, thereby, to be accounted for.

Must Be Able to Think

Two years ago there were so many cases of American students coming to Oxford, only to leave after a year—or even after a few months—that the principals were impelled to lay down the law somewhat. They explained, among other things, that the university was maintained for purposes of serious work, and that the long vacations were designed, primarily, not for travel, but for study. They made it a condition of entrance that nobody could be considered unless she declared it her intention, barring unforeseen accidents, to stay through the full six terms and work for a degree.

Oxford adds another and crueler exaction to the requirements of learning with which the American girl is familiar. She must not only be able to store up facts; she must be able to think.

To most students trained in the United States—this, at least, is what is generally admitted by American students at Oxford—scholarship means a laborious accumulation of carefully ticketed facts. Having heard that this university is the home of classical learning, they assume that it is differentiated from other places by a zeal for more ticketing, and more facts. Instead of which they learn when they get there that Oxford cares nothing for facts unless they are illuminated by ideas; that only the individual who is capable of having ideas can hope for an Oxford "first."

A don with large experience in the teaching of Americans of both sexes made an interesting comparison in this respect between the American girls who had come under his observation and the American men. The man, he thinks, has been considerably more successful, so far, at grasping the Oxford idea than has the girl.

Test for the Rhodes Scholar

"When I meet a Rhodes scholar for the first time," he said, "I give him an essay to write, without making any suggestions as to the sort of thing we want. And I know pretty well what he is going to turn in: a piece of painstaking research, with exact references to sources, a fairly full bibliography, &c.

"Then I say to him: 'I don't care about all these facts and references; I want to know what you think!'

"In his next few essays, after that, he is likely to run rather wild. By the beginning of the second term he is usually showing a good grasp of the subject, together with a fair amount of independence and originality of thought.

"But American girls can't seem to get it. I don't know why it is, but in the majority of cases they can't be induced to let go of footnotes and bibliographies and strike out for themselves. They haven't enough original sin."

Whatever the cause, the effect is likely to be discouragement and an inclination to give up. Moreover, the difficulty, when it is a difficulty at all, is enhanced by the fact that at Oxford the student is completely bereft of the comfortable aids and supports to which she has been accustomed.

The young thing is tossed ruthlessly into the sea of learning and bidden to swim. Sometimes, all untrained as she is for such independent enterprise, she flounders pretty helplessly—which is what they mean at the university when they talk about "unfitness for research."

But if the American student is criticized for not living up to the expectations entertained by her elders, she can reply—and frequently, sometimes tartly, does—that, on her

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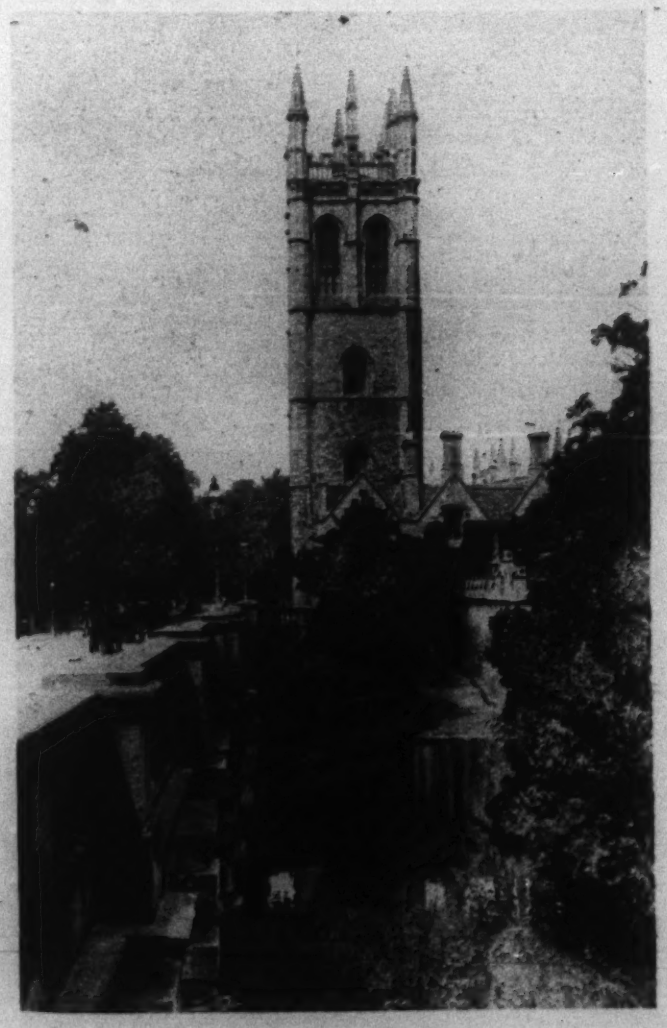


One of Oxford's Beautiful Towers.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES AT COWES

Annual Isle of Wight Carnival Brings Many Yachts and Spectators, Including the King and Queen

By CLAIR PRICE

SOME yachting men will scoff at the news that Cowes Week opens in England tomorrow. They will tell you that Cowes Week is all very well as a nice way to round off the London season, but what have they to do with that revolving squirrel cage, the London season? What has tea on the Royal Squadron's lawn to do with yachting?

Yachting men are like that. They are a brusque and outspoken breed, and if you press them on the subject they are apt to dispose of further argument by abruptly dismissing Cowes Week as "a picture postcard." We once heard a yachting man commit this enormity, and a scrupulous sense of fairness compels us to add that fire has not fallen from Heaven and consumed the wretch. As far as we know, he is still living. As recently as last Tuesday he was still knocking about the North Sea in what he is accustomed to describe as his yacht. Whether it really is a yacht we are too densely ignorant to know, but, whatever it is, it is undoubtedly his.

It is true that the Solent will be a little crowded this week, and to yachting men who insist upon plenty of sea-room Cowes Week no doubt is a little trying. From anywhere along the Parade you will be able to count more than a hundred sailing boats of all sorts and sizes, from the half dozen great racing yachts whose senior is the lordly old Britannia, down to the scores of little craft which bob a how-dy-do in the wash of the crowded excursion steamers from Southampton and Portsmouth. And there will be a half dozen steam yachts, with the long black Victoria and Albert, flying the Royal Standard, among them; and beyond the huge gray mass of a cruiser from Portsmouth dockyard which has drawn the delectable duty of guardship during Cowes Week. And there will be motor boats everywhere, weaving in and out among the smart and snowy craft like mad water-beetles, and humble shore boats with sightseers trying to get as close to the royal yacht as possible without getting in anybody's way. And as a background to the lively scene there will be the dark green of the wooded mainland. No doubt the Solent in Cowes Week is a little trying to yachting men who like sea-room, but to us who live in the suburbs ashore it is one of the loveliest sights imaginable.

It will be even loveller after the racing begins, as it does tomorrow with the Royal London Yacht Club's regatta. The sight of the dainty little six-meter boats slipping their moorings one by one and lifting their white wings like gulls and beating up toward the start, all bunched together as they jockey for position, is one to bring you to your feet as you watch from the Parade. And if three or four of the big yachts, splendid mountains of white sail, choose that very moment to come booming home with every inch of canvas pulling, you will find that the sheer beauty of the scene grips you.

All that genius, skill and wealth have been able to distill out of the great days of sail, all the beauty and speed which make up the sport of yacht racing, will be concentrated at Cowes this week. Your ignorance of the sport may be as complete as ours is, but so sure is its appeal that you will soon be able to name the great yachts, to know at a glance which is the old Britannia and which is the White Heather II., the Shamrock and the Lulworth. You will take a child's delight in talking of the six-meter class, the "eights," the "twelves" and the great "fifteens," of handicaps and other technical chatter. There are in fact some excellent landsmen who have certainly never owned yachts, who have almost certainly never had more to do with the sea than a week-end ticket to Boulogne, and who break out in startling white caps, blue reefers and white trousers with telescopes under their arms during Cowes Week, so contagious is the beauty of the crowded Solent.

Most of this, however, you will find at Newport or at Trouville or at any other of the world's great regattas. What you will not find elsewhere is the Royal Yacht Squadron and its Admiral, the King. It is the Royal Squadron which lifts Cowes Week to a pedestal all its own among the world's great regattas.

Although the Squadron's regatta does not begin until Tuesday, its Admiral reaches the naval dockyard at Portsmouth a little before noon on the Saturday before Cowes Week and the royal standard is hoisted on the Victoria and Albert a few minutes later. She is the king's private yacht, but she is also a man-of-war on the Admiralty's books and is officered and manned by the navy. Accordingly she is run with all the smartness of a line-of-battle ship and she looks as if she had just come from the shipbuilder's yard, although she is now not far from thirty years old. Service in her is regarded as a very choice plum for British naval officers, for promotion almost invariably ensues upon leaving her for another ship.

With the King and Queen aboard the royal yacht moves out of the dockyard to its anchorage a little apart from the other yachts in the crowded Solent, and the thunder of salutes rolls across the water from the naval guardship and from the shining little guns in front of the castle ashore, which is the Squadron's clubhouse. A little later the Commodore and the officers of the Squadron leave the landing in pinnaces to welcome their Admiral, and in the afternoon the shore crowds begin thronging about the garden gates at the top of the Squadron's famous lawn, for they know that the call is to be returned. How the kodaks come out when the royal standard is seen to go down from the mainmast of the royal yacht out in the roadstead! And what a training of kodaks there is as the pinnace nears the landing where the Commodore and his officers are waiting! And what a clicking of kodaks as the King and Queen step ashore at the landing and cross the lawn slowly and in perfect range!

As for the Royal Squadron, we must speak of it with the reverence which is appropriate to the white-haired old lions who lend distinction to the sport of yachting by being pushed about its famous lawn in bath chairs. There are, it is true, a few middle-aged members of the Squadron, but venerability is the prevailing note.

Some of the Squadron's members really own yachts, great lordly ships as majestic as their owners. All of them indeed once owned yachts, for no man is eligible to election as a member unless he owns a yacht; but cases have been known in which quite new members have sold their yachts to persons who shortly afterward became members. It must not, however, be assumed that the ownership of a yacht alone qualifies for membership. Far from it. It has been frequently said of the Royal Squadron that it is the most exclusive club in the world, that princes and peers fairly clamor for admission, and that most of them clamor in vain.

The Royal Squadron is not the oldest of yacht clubs in these islands, for that distinction belongs to the Royal Cork Yacht Club, which goes back to 1720. The Squadron was not born until 1815, but, alone among British yacht clubs, it confers on its members the right to fly the white ensign of the Royal Navy and to purchase stores from Admiralty dockyards. These concessions lift the Squadron above not only its next door neighbor at Cowes, the Royal London Yacht Club, but immeasurably above the other yacht clubs which stipple the coasts of these islands. They make the Squadron's lawn during Cowes Week the nautical equivalent of the royal enclosure during Ascot Week. On the Squadron's lawn Cowes may even be said to out-Ascot Ascot.

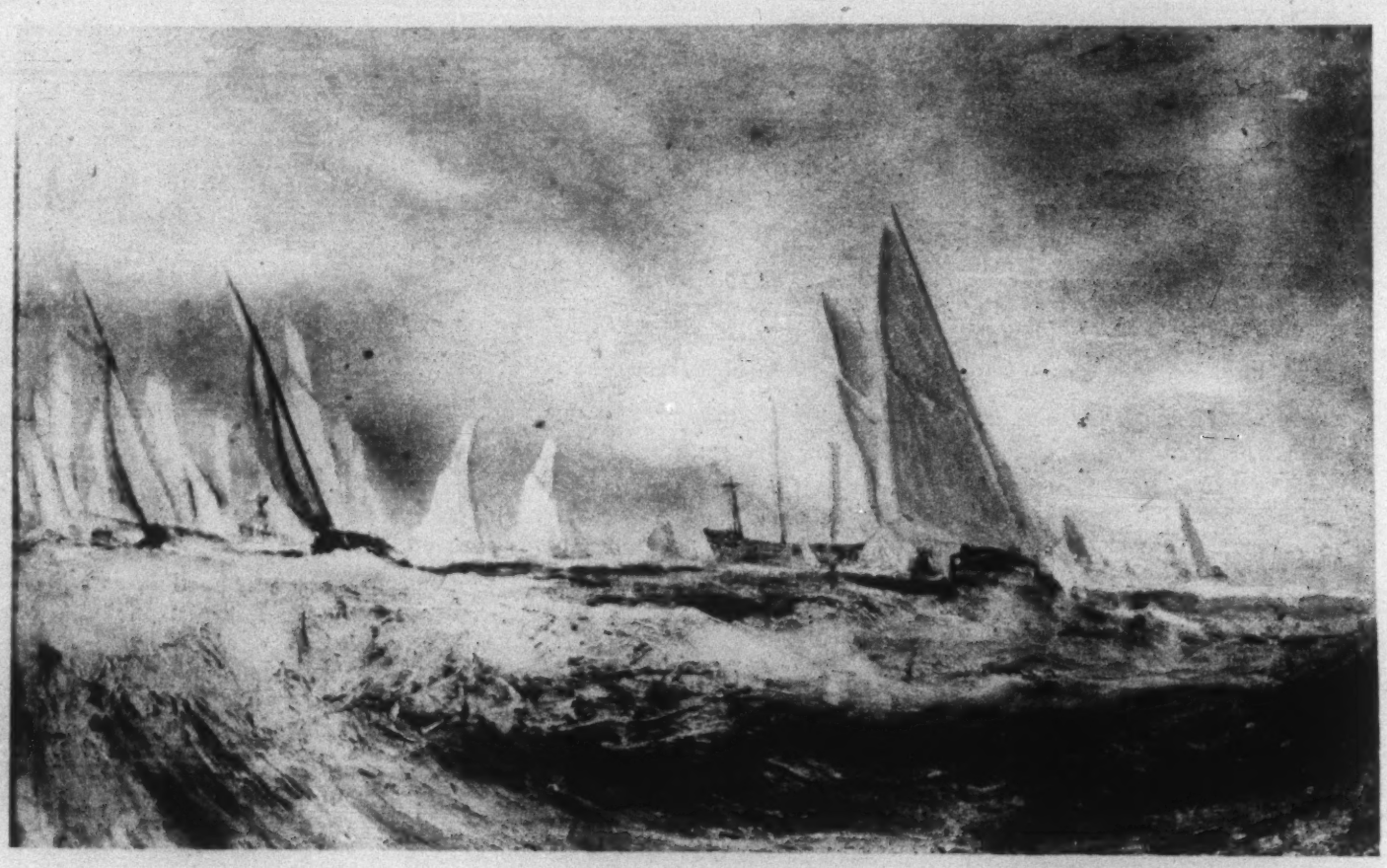
You need carry no telescope to view the splendors of the Squadron's lawn, for you may look through the garden gates if you are early enough at them. If you happen to be a bit late, however, you may see no more than the backs of the earlier birds who have come before you.

As for Cowes itself, it bears its royal week as easily and simply as Windsor or Braemer. True, the Isle of Wight may tip a little with the weight of the crowds who throng into Cowes, but the boatman, the Salvation Army bands and the Punch and Judy shows along the Parade are part of the fun. Cowes bears them like the modest little town it is. If the Queen happens to leave the Squadron's lawn for a shopping tour in its little High Street, Cowes lifts its hat in respectful affection and goes on about its simple tasks.

Cowes, in other words, is hopelessly English. Had it been situated across the Channel, things would no doubt have gone very differently with it. Trouville enjoys the proximity of a noisy new neighbor named Deauville, and Cowes might have been equipped with huge hotels, miles of boardwalk and hundreds of bathing machines if it had seemed desirable to have them. But Cowes is content as it is. Its three inns, the Fountain, the Marine, the Gloster, have always been quiet and comfortable English inns, and so they remain. Its High Street has always been little and crooked and so it remains. It is as simple and unspoiled as any town you will find.

Cowes busies itself with its simple tasks during the daytime, but it joins the crowds on its Parade along toward sunset when the flags come down. On the royal yacht, on the guardship, on all the big and little craft in the roadstead and on the occasional masts ashore the flags come down altogether, scuttling down like birds fleeing from a hawk. The sky and sea turn to crimson and, by a curious optical illusion which sometimes accompanies these northern sunsets, all the white boats turn bright blue against the crimson.

Then a late-comer moves like a white moth through the twilight and folds its wings when it reaches anchorage. And the riding lights open like eyes in the darkness. Somebody far out in the night begins a silent long-range conversation in the yellow dotting and dashing of Morse.



Yacht Racing in "The Solent."

By J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

CONSTANTINOPLE—THE CITY THAT IS DYING

(Continued from Page 5)

consequence, still retains its importance as an educational centre. Here are located the University of Stamboul, the only Turkish university; Robert College, which was founded seventy-five years ago by an American; the American College for Girls; Galata Serai, a Turkish-French lycée, and numerous French, Italian, Jewish, Armenian and Greek schools. It is also the centre of the publishing and newspaper business. Stamboul is the place where the Turkish artist and literary man find themselves most at home.

There are a number of factors in the diminution of Constantinople's commercial significance which I have not yet mentioned. Motor transport has increased in Asia Minor. The improvement of railroad communications between Eastern and Western Europe and also the increased river and canal transport between the two ends of the Continent has reduced the amount of tonnage passing through the Straits, especially from Rumania and Bulgaria. This reduction of Straits traffic will go further if the proposed water route from the Black Sea to the North Sea by way of the Danube and Rhine should succeed. Nowadays, too, the traffic between Black Sea ports and the West, even if through the Straits, is now usually direct. Constantinople no longer serves as a point of transshipment. Besides, the Government monopoly of foreign trade in Bolshevist Russia has discouraged the individual small trader who used to make his headquarters in Constantinople and carry on much commerce with individual Russians when these were free to indulge in export and import.

KYOTO'S STORM GOD TAKES A VACATION

A Dramatic and Picturesque Ceremony Accompanies the Jaunt of This Deity, Whose Car Is Carried Upon the Bare Shoulders of a Hundred Sturdy Japanese Rice Farmers

"The Laboring Man Wears a Smock With the Sign of His Trade Stamped on the Cloth."

By CAROLINE SINGER

BEFORE every house-door great lanterns are swung, which bear upon one side the crest of the Deity and upon the other the crest of ancient aristocracy.

For more than a week the little geisha girls with whitened puppet faces and rouged lower lips; youths in cotton kimonos and golf caps; merchants, restaurant and tea-house owners, and the student, Mr. Deep-Water, have carried small oval lanterns covered with their names in chains of brush-writing to the pavilion which faces the Gion Shrine.

That edifice is alight from curving eaves to floor. Within this glowing square there stands a giant sedan chair of burnished brass, its corners hung with tinkling bells. The carrying poles, which lie beside it on the floor, are larger and heavier than house beams and are not meant for the shoulders of mortal man.

"It is the car in which God rides to his vacation," says Mr. Deep-Water, the college student. "He goes down to the end of the theatre street and stays for a week."

God takes a vacation! The idea was too preposterous, too bizarre! Nowhere was there a god who could free himself from the pressure of human woes long enough to go junketing. There was no god not too preoccupied with prayers to sit idle for a week within sound of the ballad singer's wailing falsetto, the patter and thud of women's bare feet dancing; to sit at the end of the theatre street through the breathless, hot nights when old men lure the rice-farmers indoors with cut-rate tickets, and the rice-farmers lie upon mats in the balconies, their magnificent brown bodies stripped, while they wave fans as delicate as those of a débutante.

But Mr. Deep-Water is right. On the following morning the potter puts aside his clay and his wife hands him his kimono and the wide silk sash. The lacquer worker leaves the writing box upon which he is tracing the life of Hideyoshi in gold and which will require two more years of labor to finish. The weaver hides the glory of his colored skeins behind a classical screen of six gold panels. For this is the day when a god arrives for his vacation.

The six-paneled screens are everywhere in the front rooms which open upon the street. Some contain ancient paintings, others have a bold interpretation of a twisted pine across them, or are pasted over with fans by the masters of that art. Before those which are plain stand dwarf trees in pots. He who cannot possess a priceless painting can have at least a plant with which to please the eye.

Rugs Mellowed by Age

Rugs, mellowed by age, are spread over the mattings to give delight to guests. In Japan a rug is to be enjoyed like a picture; its quality judged by the soles of the bare feet. A rug is not to be trampled upon with shoes. Rugs which required a lifetime in Persia to weave have already pleased generations in Kyoto.

The very little girls walk proudly upon red lacquer geta. Overnight the older ones have become strangely tall. Their hair has been twisted into a knot, ornamented with bits of color in imitation of their elders. They arch their necks self-consciously, for are not their throats dusted with rice powder? Those women who have especially beautiful feet walk upon geta of black lacquer, as there is nothing lovelier than a small, symmetrical foot set down upon a rectangle of polished black.

From the camphor-wood chests the Summer kimonos have been brought. Those of the babies are orange and pink, gay with fans and wee dragons and frolicsome fish. From neck to hem they are bound with a band of black in the ancient fashion. The kimonos of the women are patterned with the flowers of the season in bloom. At the sleeve-openings, under-sleeves flash pure, delicate tones of the outer garment, while somewhere about the sash is a strongly accented note of color. Of tones and half-tones a costume is built—emphasized by a small, bold line of contrast: perhaps no more than a silk cord across the front of the obi, or a peacock blue laid upon dark purple, or a jade green upon azure, the same color repeated in the cords of the geta which lie across the foot.

Sensitive to Color

This sensitiveness to color for which the people of Kyoto are noted originates, it is said, in the fact that for centuries they have been experts. The water which pours into the city from Lake Biwa is known to be a perfect medium for dyes. Whatever the reason, it is true that quite humble women, as well as the more aristocratic, achieve an exquisiteness and daring which, when possessed by an occasional Paris modiste, is considered a rare talent.

Houses and people have been made beautiful for the Shinto Festival of the Gion Shrine. However, the mood of the city is not yet gay enough for the reception of a god. Emotions must be pulled tighter, like the strings of a samisen, so that under the lightest touch they give off subtle, vibrant sensations beyond the experience of every-day living. That is the manner in which the people of this city approach their pleasures.

At the intersection of two narrow streets the crowd is densest. There is a little print shop with a misspelled sign, "Electrical Leview" ("Review" was intended), above the door. Only a niggardly margin of shade is offered by the low buildings and the people are pressed so close together that they cannot fan themselves or raise their umbrellas. Almost every person has a child astride the shoulders or strapped upon the back. But they are tireless. Already one can hear the pulse of drums and the small sharp voices of flutes and bells.

There is an enormous scratching upon the earth, and two men dragging split bamboo sticks turn the corner—a signal that somewhere, close after, follows a branch of the holy tree, which is planted before every Shinto shrine.

Slowly from the same street appear two lines of laborers, fifty, seventy-five, straining at giant cables. They are panting and hot. Blue and white towels are knotted about their foreheads to keep the sweat out of their eyes. Electrical workers, with the white ideagraph of their trade upon the blue backs of their coats, scramble upon the telephone poles.

Then above the gray-tiled roof of the print shop at the corner appears the blade of a sword seventy feet in the air, lashed to a swaying bamboo spire with a branch of the holy tree. The first hoko (float) is just around the corner.

History of the Festival

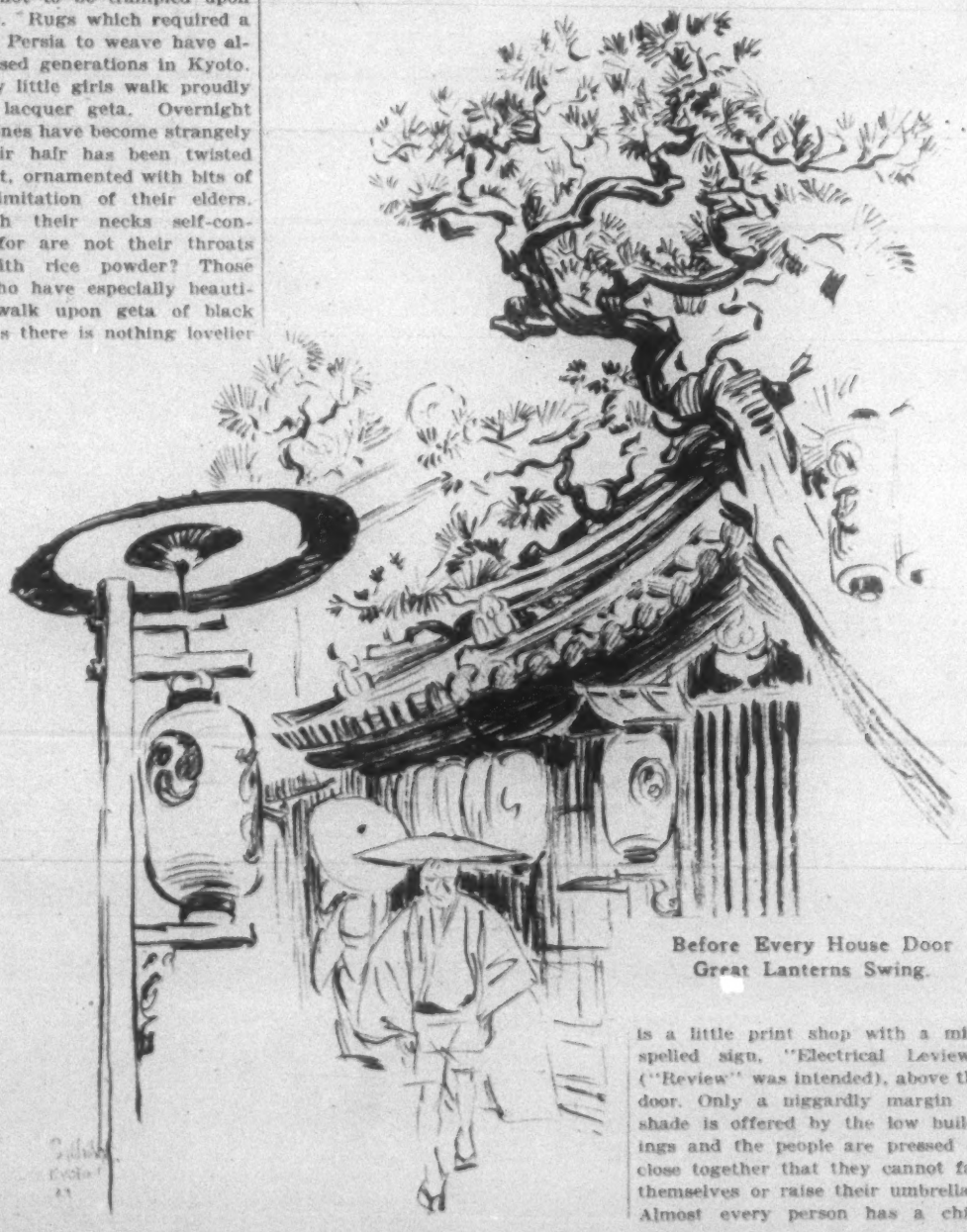
With some superficial knowledge of the folklore and history which surround about this blade, the Festival of Gion becomes, for the foreigner, something more than exotic confusion of color and sound. The full interpretation of its symbols must be left to the scholar, since they are growing dim for those many Japanese who have let the new things of the West obliterate the old things of the East.

One may, however, learn that first of all the spear is a token of a delivery from plague in 876 A. D., when a priest from the Gion shrine set up sixty-six spears in different parts of the city. He then made a pilgrimage past the stricken homes to each spear, followed by rice farmers carrying the divine car; those citizens who were able ringing bells, playing flutes and beating drums.

After the ceremony of expulsion the plague abated. Thereafter the Festival of Gion was celebrated by the people in honor of the shrine, and out of gratitude to its deity.

The First Hoko of the Procession.

The Business Man Puts on the Costume of His Samurai Ancestors for a Day.



Before Every House Door Great Lanterns Swing.

Susa-no-wo-no-mi-koto, the Storm God.

With tremendous creaking, and upon gigantic wooden wheels, the first hoko lurches into view. It almost fills the square between the four corners of the streets. Upon its shining black canopy, with the gilded fish as a protection against fire, ride young boys whose duty it is to reach out with agile bare feet and prevent collisions with the houses. At the same time they assist the electrical workers by manipulating bamboo poles with which the wires are lifted out of danger.

The hoko has arrived; but now it must be steered into the other street. Four men upon the front axle, which from hub to hub is one heavy timber, begin to chant. They whip their fans forward, forward. It is more than a chant, more than a dance. It is an incantation which draws the squatting men to their feet.

Forward, forward upon the accented beat of the fans they pull the ropes. Above, in the square tower, the merry music of bells, flutes and drums goes on ceaselessly. Like colored rain the tasseled silk cords of the instruments move and fall nearly thirty feet to the ground. Now and then a sheaf of fresh young bamboo is thrown down to the crowd. Hung above a house door, it is a charm against that eternal dread of the man dwelling in a paper and wood house—fire.

A fearful lurch, and the blade sways as if the bamboo spire would snap; but the hoko has turned the corner. The men on the axle lean limply upon ropes for support. Their fans are closed.

In the Procession

White-robed Shinto priests and Samurai in stiff-shouldered blue kimonos, embroidered with delicate crests, and shading their eyes with hats which are flat and round like straw shields, escort the hoko. In turn, men of the laboring class, carrying crude litters in which are emergency chairs and umbrellas for their betters, escort the Samurai. Other laborers swing between them great iron-bound chests, which contain the shrine treasures. One old man staggers under the weight of two bronze incense burners in boxes suspended from the pole across his shoulders.

Following the first hoko come three smaller cars carried by men. These are lighter and move quickly. Upon each are effigies in tableaux, illustrating ancient legends. One carries a Kwannon, the Buddhistic incarnation of mercy and love—although Shintoism and Buddhism have been ostensibly separate since Shintoism became the official religion. Another carries a Chinese figure with a Korean harp. In all there are more than a dozen of these smaller cars.

There are five hoko and therefore five groups of players, so that the flow of music is continuous. Upon the tip of one hoko is the crest of the Moon Deity. Upon another is a drum such as was beaten by the first Buddhist priests who came to proselyte in Japan. One exhibits the symbol of a cock in honor of the Chinese hero who, when entrapped, so cleverly imitated a cock's crowing that all of the cocks in a city created a false dawn, and the guards were tricked into opening the gates, through which he escaped.

This same hoko provides a strange surprise for the European. As it arrives it is seen that the entire front is hung with a tapestry upon which is depicted a knightly man bending over the hand of a gentlewoman who seems to be about to give him a jug of water. In the foreground of this distinctly mediaeval scene is a cupid! Some say that the tapestry was procured from Dutch traders; others who have examined it say that it is a priceless Gobelin.

An Empress Remembered

The last Hoko passes. It is a ship with a golden phoenix at the prow and a figure of that half-mythical, half-historical Empress, Jingo. This Amazon is said to have led her troops across the sea into Korea; but doubting historians think that she sent only envoys to the other country. At any rate she succeeded in extracting indemnities which were brought in little ships across the Japan straits.

The city is now alive and keen, with merry music dancing in every nerve. The people go indoors to share the dish of rice and red beans, which on this day is in itself a wish for the prosperity of kin and friend. Kyoto is prepared to receive a god in the evening.

The sun has set. Against the amber glow at the horizon the pines upon the mountain tops are black and sharp-edged. Like bubbles of light the festival lanterns before the houses are tossed in a light breeze. But at Gion shrine there is no light. No pine roots burn in the iron braziers at the four corners of the pavilion. The lanterns which the geishas, the youths and the business men brought are dark and lifeless. For the Storm God, accompanied by his consort and their eight children, has ridden away upon the naked shoulders of the rice farmers.

Already the geishas kneel at the rails of the tea-houses, watching Sanjo Bridge, where, at either end, are groups of waiting people with little lanterns suspended from lacquer sticks. The air shivers delicately with a curious metallic vibration, and two priests in white drag across the bridge slender, tapering rods of iron—a signal that divinity is approaching.

The amber above the mountain-tops has deepened into the blue of night, and the little lanterns light up the hairy masks of men in medieval armor, the faint blue costumes of the Samurai, the robes of priests which are rice-green, with sleeves which fall to the hem and are the color of the heart of a watermelon. They light up the silver and gold threads in the brocade which is wrapped about the sacred sword of the Gion shrine. And everywhere invisible pennants of incense unroll and flutter through the night.

Chanting and Dancing

As rhythmic as the song of the sea comes the sound of chanting. The Storm God has reached Sanjo Bridge upon the bare brown shoulders of his rice farmers. A hundred carry the car and a hundred more run along beside, awaiting their turn. The car glitters and upon its corners the little wind-bells ring.

Down the length of the bridge it is carried, and back again—once, twice. Faster and faster sing the men. Faster and faster move the hundreds of bodies. Now the car is whirling in the centre of Sanjo Bridge, so that the ornaments crash like cymbals. In a frenzy the car is held at arm's length above the heads.

The rice farmers are dancing with the spirit of Susa-no-wo-no-mikoto. And so it happens with the car of his consort and with the car of his eight children, until all three have crossed Sanjo Bridge.

Like the unrolling of a kakemono, the pageant in living colors has revived the past of a race. The beginnings of real history of the new nation in the fabled exploits of an Empress; the influence which came through Korea from China and will be everlasting in the arts and crafts and in social construction; the introduction of Buddhism, linking Japan with far-away India, and threatening nature worship; the arrival of Dutch traders 300 years ago, followed by the first experiences with European traders; the period when the Samurai were vigorous feudal lords, with the farmers, merchants and artisans beneath their heels—these are the old memories quickened into life for a day.

And for the American there is significance in the blue-coated electricians. Nor can he escape a certain pathos in the misspelled sign, "Electrical Leview," since it bespeaks both the curious capacity of a people for imitation and the greed of this generation to absorb the things of the West.

Under Government Auspices

The Festival of Gion has Government supervision. The priests of the shrine are civil employes, whose services, salaries, prayers and food-offerings are neatly prescribed by a Government bureau. This is true of those shrines dedicated to national heroes, or to those nature deities which are incorporated in the school histories as authentic ancestors of the Mikado. Of the latter, Susa-no-wo-no-mikoto, as the prankish brother of the Sun Goddess, is most important. To laugh at this Storm God would be to laugh at the genealogy of the Mikado. A wise citizen finds his humor elsewhere.

It is night. Whale-oil lamps, shaded with gossamer silk, are set in the angles of the six-paneled screens, and the householders who on this night do not put up their shutters sit about the checkerboards. Sanjo Bridge is empty and white in the moonlight, and in the dirt streets there is the beat of wooden geta, like the sound of shallow water flowing over stones. In the tea-houses the geishas—pretty, bright-colored toys for gentlemen—twirl their fans and posture. The Storm God, brother of the Sun Goddess, national ancestor, is settled for a week's vacation in a great brass car at the end of the theatre street.

The youths, the business men and Mr. Deep-Water—who holds beneath his arm an English translation of a Russian novel—clap their hands twice, softly, and ring the bell before the temporary shrine. Religious devotion or a gesture of nationalism? There is no one to say.

Geisha Kneeling at the Tea-House Balcony.

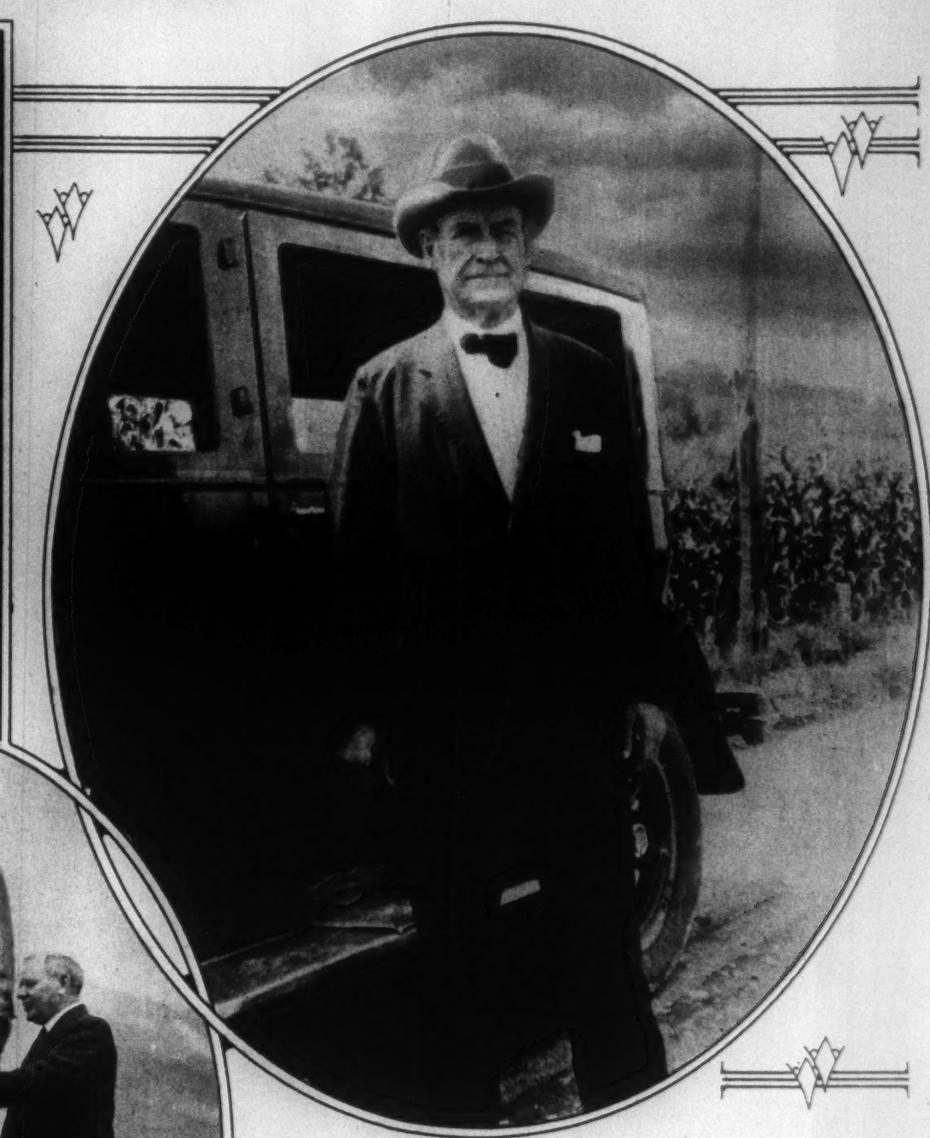
The Little Geishas Bring Their Lanterns.

The Student, Mr. Deep-Water.

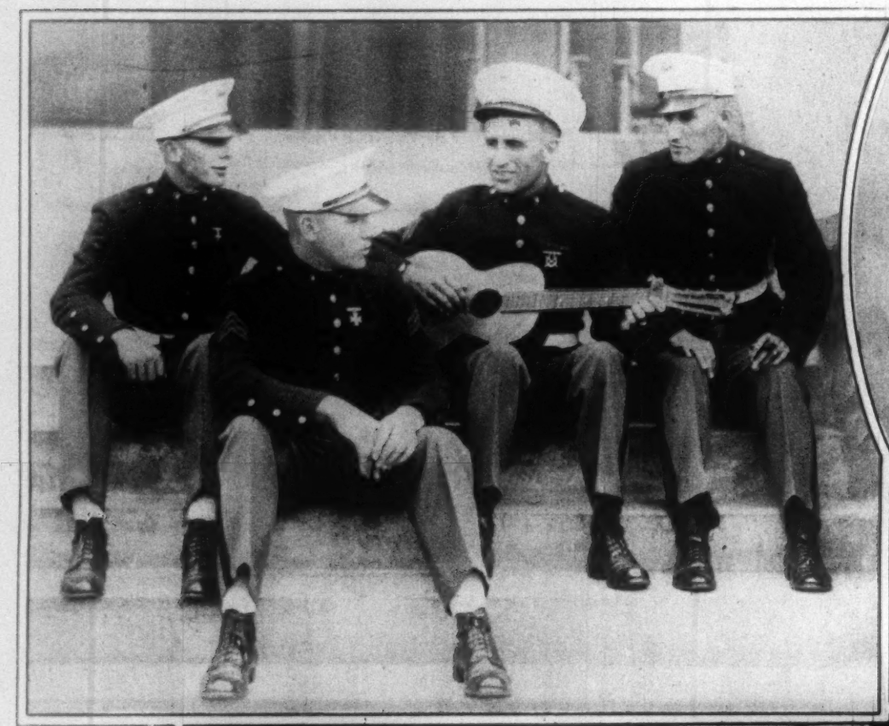
It Was More a Chant Than It Was an Incantation.

Two Men Dragging Split Bamboo Sticks.

THE LAST FAREWELL TO THE COMMONER: THE "PLAIN PEOPLE" OF DAYTON, TENN., Whose Interpreter He Was, Outside the House in Which William Jennings Bryan Died, Where the Body Lay in State Before Its Journey to Arlington.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE COMMONER'S LAST PICTURE: WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Posed Beside a Cornfield Near Dayton, Tenn., Two Hours Before He Died in His Sleep.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

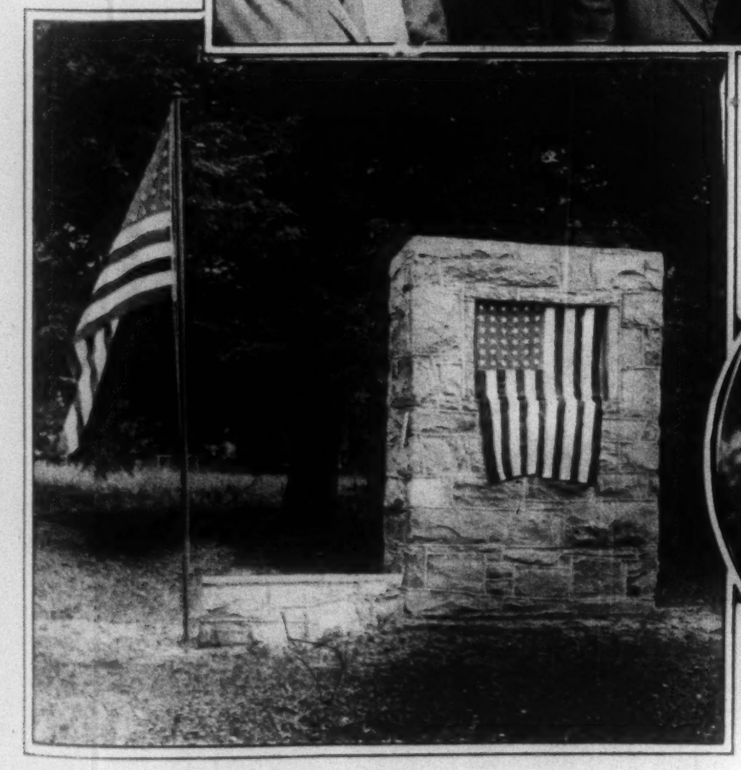


THE MEN WHO MAKE SWAMPSCOTT SAFE FOR THE PRESIDENT: THE MARINES Who Are Detailed to Guard White Court, the Summer White House, Off Duty During the President's Absence.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

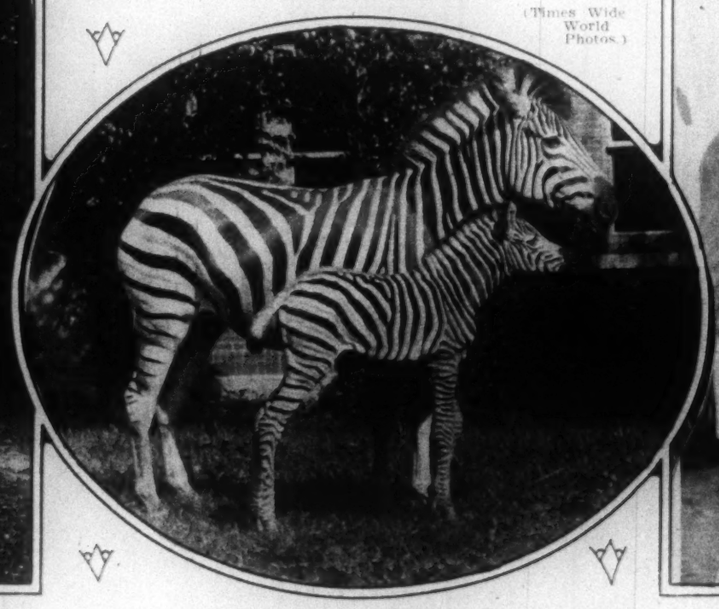
THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED THE SHORTEST ROUTE ACROSS THE CONTINENT: JOHN F. STEVENS,
Receives a Bouquet From Pierce Butler, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, at the Dedication of a Monument to His Exploit in 1889 on Marias Pass in the Rockies.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE CHAMPION DANCE ARTIST OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBE: GILDA GRAY CLOUD,
Who Went From the Glacier National Park to Exhibit Her Skill at the First Indian Tribal Meeting in Forty Years, Which Took Place Recently at the Rededication of Old Fort Union.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

CLOSE HARMONY IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: PRESIDENT COOLIDGE
at the Outing of the Essex Club at Swampscott, a Peace Conference Which Marked the End of the Warfare Between the Lodge and Butler Factions in Massachusetts.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A MONUMENT TO THE AUTHOR OF MANY EARLY AMERICAN JOKES: MEMORIAL TO BILL (EDGAR WILLIAM) NYE,
Recently Unveiled in the Cemetery at Asheville, N. C., Where He Is Buried.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ONE OF THE SEASON'S DEBUTANTES IN THE BRONX: BABY CHAPMAN ZEBRA,
Born Recently in the Zoo, With Her Mother.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE AMERICAN LEGION DECORATES AN OLD FRIEND OF WAR DAYS: MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Receives a Medal From Post No. 1 of Portland, Ore., in Appreciation of Her Work for Disabled Veterans.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

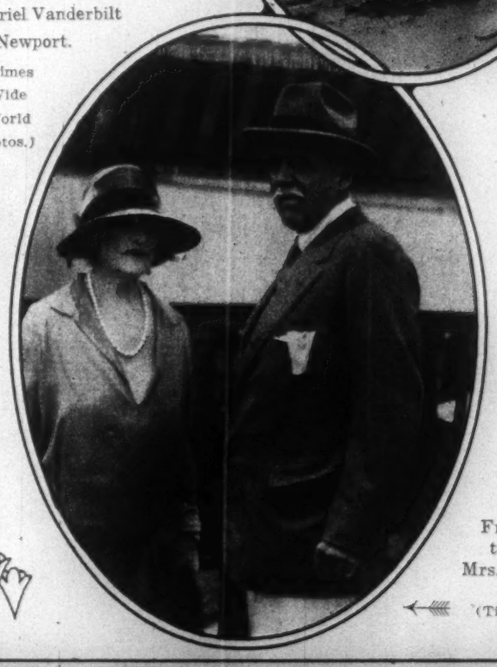
FREDERIC CAMERON CHURCH JR.
of Boston and His Bride, Formerly Miss Muriel Vanderbilt, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, With the Ushers at Their Wedding at Newport.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A BENEFACTOR TO ALL HUMANITY: DR. WILLIAM EWART GYE, the English Scientist Who Discovered the Cancer Germ. He Began Life as a Railway Porter, Later Winning a Degree at London University and an Appointment to the Medical Research Council.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

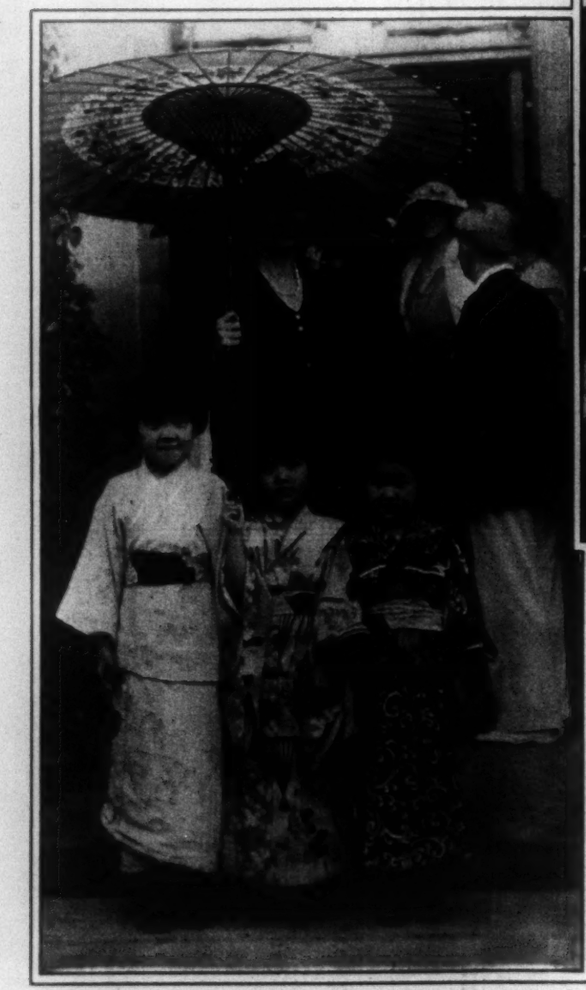
THE HATTER WHO PROVED HE WASN'T MAD: J. E. BARNARD, a London Hatter, Whose Hobby Is Microscopy, and Who Supplied the Mechanical Equipment and Technical Skill in Dr. Gye's Isolation of the Cancer Germ.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, the Father of the Bride, With Mrs. Oliver Perin at the Wedding of Miss Muriel Vanderbilt in Newport.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

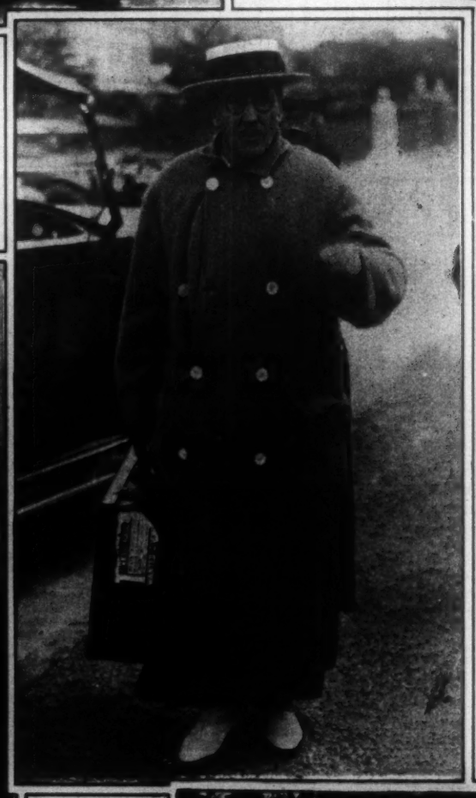
FLORENZ ZIEGFELD JR., With His Wife, Billie Burke, and Their Daughter Patricia, Sailing on the Majestic for a Holiday in Europe.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MRS. PHILIP RHINELANDER 2D With Her Daughter at Newport.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



"THREE LITTLE MAIDS ARE WE": MRS. FRANK VANDERLIP
With the Okajima Sisters, Who Took Part in the Garden Party at Jackson Heights for the Benefit of Tsuda College, in Tokio, Which Was Destroyed by the Earthquake.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

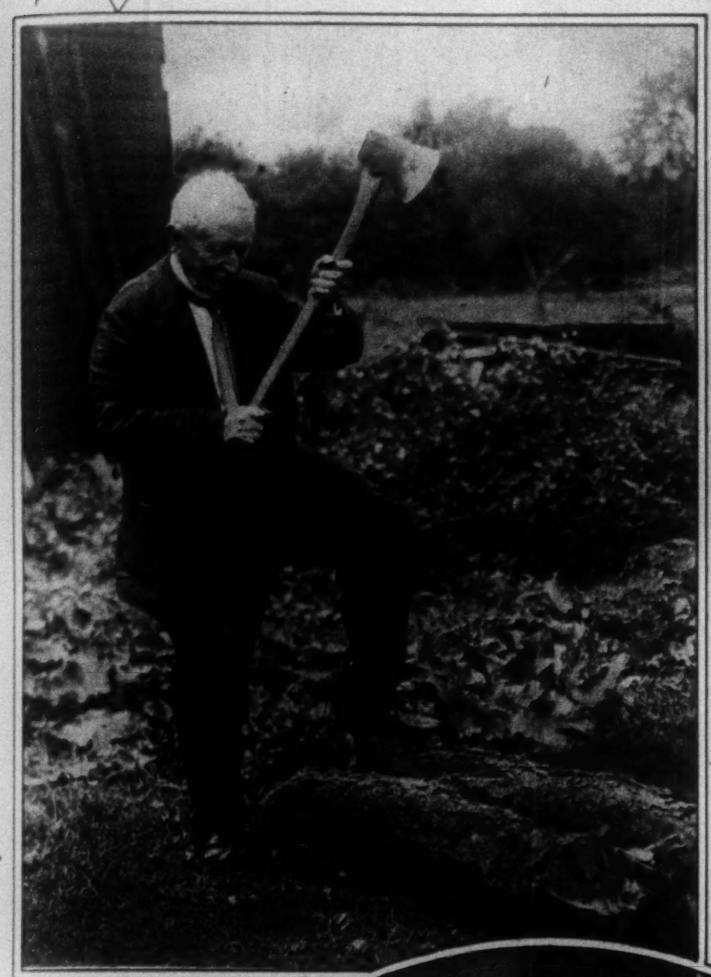


ARRIVING BAG AND BAGGAGE: JAMES W. GERARD, Former Ambassador to Germany, Joins the Crowd at Bailey's Beach, Newport.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

DR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, Who Recently Returned From a Hazardous Expedition to the Orinoco, With Mrs. Rice at Bailey's Beach, Newport.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. ERNEST THOMPSON SETON, Wife of the Naturalist, at Newport.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

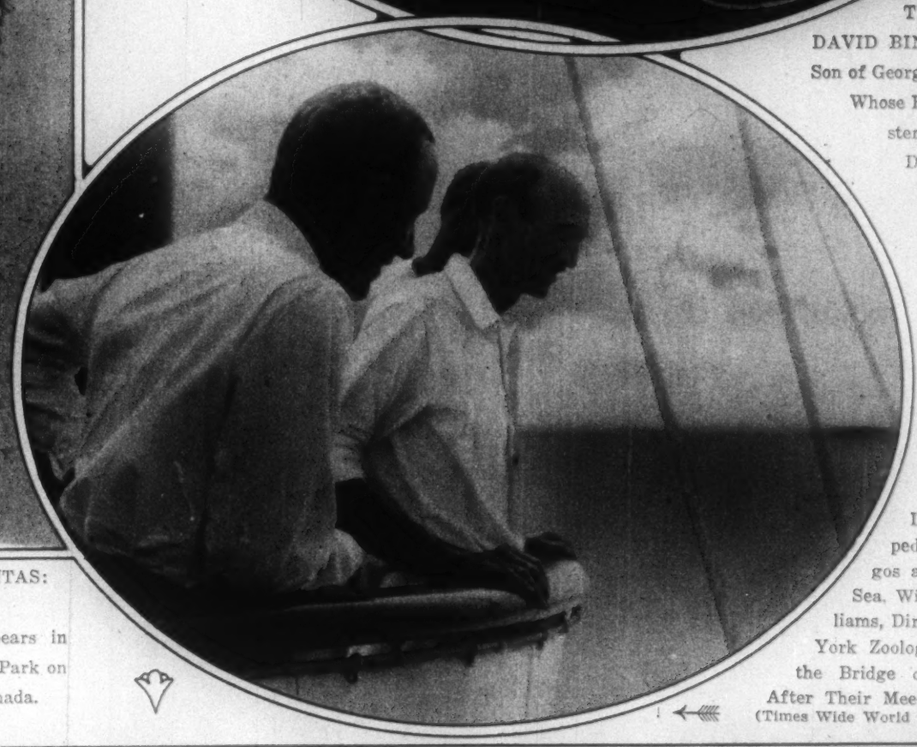
BACK TO NATURE: THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS Moves Out Into the Country at Chester Springs to Study Landscape Painting.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE GRAND SACHEM'S DAILY DOZEN: JOHN R. VOORHIS, President of the Board of Elections of New York City and Head of Tammany Hall, on His 95th Birthday, Spends the Day "As Usual" on a Friend's Farm at Pompton Plains, N. J. (Kadel & Herbert.)

A MODERN POCAHONTAS: LADY HAIG, Wife of Earl Haig, Appears in Indian Costume at Jasper Park on Her Recent Visit to Canada. (P. & A.)

THE SCRIBE OF THE ARCTURUS: DAVID BINNEY PUTNAM, Son of George Palmer Putnam, Whose Book "By a Youngster for Youngsters," Describing What He Saw on the Beebe Journey, Will Be Published in the Autumn. (Times Wide World Photos.)



WILLIAM BEEBE, Leader of the Expedition to Galapagos and the Sargossa Sea, With Harrison Williams, Director of the New York Zoological Society, on the Bridge of the Arcturus After Their Meeting at Sea. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE ART MISER OF PARIS: M. AMBROISE VOLLARD, Whose Collection of 100 Cezannes, 75 Renoirs and 60 Degas Are Carefully Guarded in a House in a Crowded Street. (Bonney.)

MRS. MOLLIE HIGGINS SMITH, Chairman of the Art Section of the New Women's Club in New York, Poses for a Portrait Bust by Roy van Auken Sheldon, an American Sculptor, in His Studio in Paris. (Bonney.)

THE ARGOSY OF THE HIGH SEAS: THE ARCTURUS, With the New York Zoological Society's Expedition on Board, Met by Harrison Williams's Yacht 150 Miles Off the Chesapeake on Its Return From Galapagos and the Sargasso Sea. (Times Wide World Photos.)

COMPLETING THE PICTURE AT THE MEXICAN EMBASSY: MANUEL C. TELLEZ, the New Mexican Minister to Washington, With His Two Daughters, Inspects the Cactus Plants Sent Him for the Decoration of His Garden. (Underwood & Underwood.)

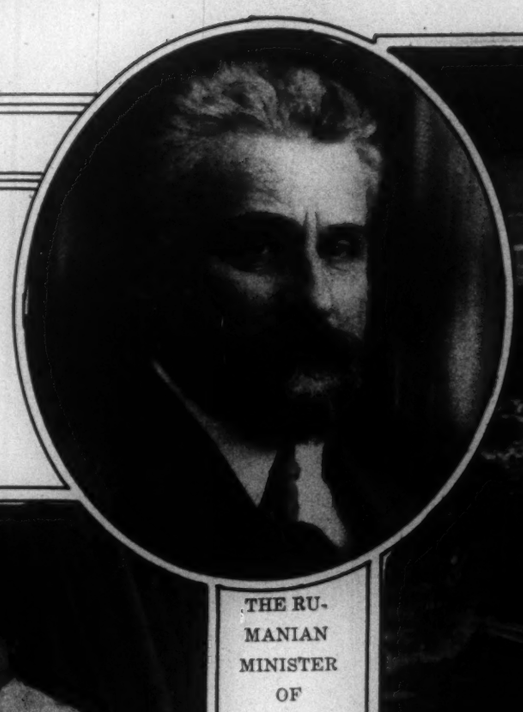
MISS HARRIET CAMAC. From a Portrait by R. Hinton Perry, Recently Exhibited at Newport.

THE PUBLIC RECEIVES THE BOOK WITH ENTHUSIASM: MICHELINE KEATING, 18, Submits a Copy of Her First Novel, "Fame," to Rin Tin Tin, the Famous Movie Dog. (Times Wide World Photos.)

IRENE PAVLOSKA, Mezzo Soprano, Who Has Been Signed for Her Eighth Season With the Chicago Opera Company. (Times Wide World Studio.)

AT A MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN THE BLACK FOREST: JOSEPH SCHWARZ, the Russian Baritone; Bruno Walter, Director of the Vienna Philharmonic; Mrs. Schwarz and Adendroth, Director of the Cologne Orchestra, at a Garden Party for the Vienna Orchestra at the Schwarz Estate. (Times Wide World Photos.)

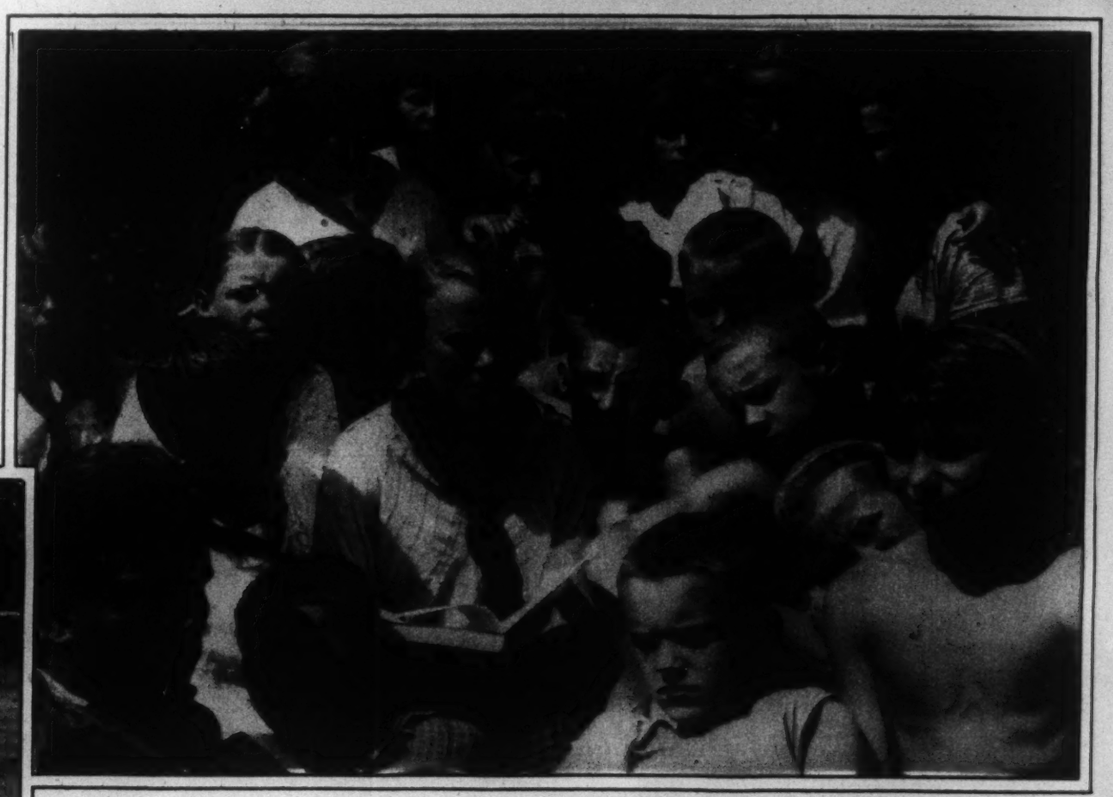
A SIGHT THE PILGRIMS NEVER SAW AT PLYMOUTH: THE MARMEINS
Rehearse Their Siva Dance Out of Doors at the Beginning of Their Summer School of Dancing at Manomet, Mass.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE RUMANIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE, VINTILA BRATIANO, One of the Wealthiest Men of His Country, Who Is Coming to the United States This Month to Discuss the Rumanian Debt.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"GIGOLO A LA ROSE," a New Scarf Designed by Mme. Agnes, Worn With the Latest Design for a New Hat, in Black Picot Straw With a High Crown.
(Bonney.)

A QUEEN WHO STILL RULES IN A WORLD OF DREAMS: THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE, 85 Years Old, Wife of the ex-Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, Whose Mind Has Been Unbalanced Since Her Husband Was Shot in 1867, Walking in the Garden of Her Château Near Brussels.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



LEARNING THE A B C OF BOLSHEVISM: A CLASS IN POLITICS
at the Summer Camp of the Pioneers, Russian Boy and Girl Scouts.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A MASTER STROKE FOR THE RED CROSS: CANERO,
One of the Most Famous of the "Rejoneadors" of Spain, at a Benefit Bullfight in Madrid, Spears the Bull From Horseback.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A QUEEN AND A GENERAL: QUEEN MARY,
With General Booth for Her Guide, Inspects the New Wing of the Salvation Army's Mothers' Home at Clapton, London.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MOVING DAY

'WAY DOWN EAST: THE OLD McCOBB MANSION,
Built in Phippsburg, Me., in 1806 for a Family Spite Because Its Owner's Sister Married a Son of His Father's Second Wife by Her First Husband, Sails Down the Kennebec to Be Set Up Eighty-five Miles Amay as a Summer House of Donald D. Dodge of Philadelphia.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

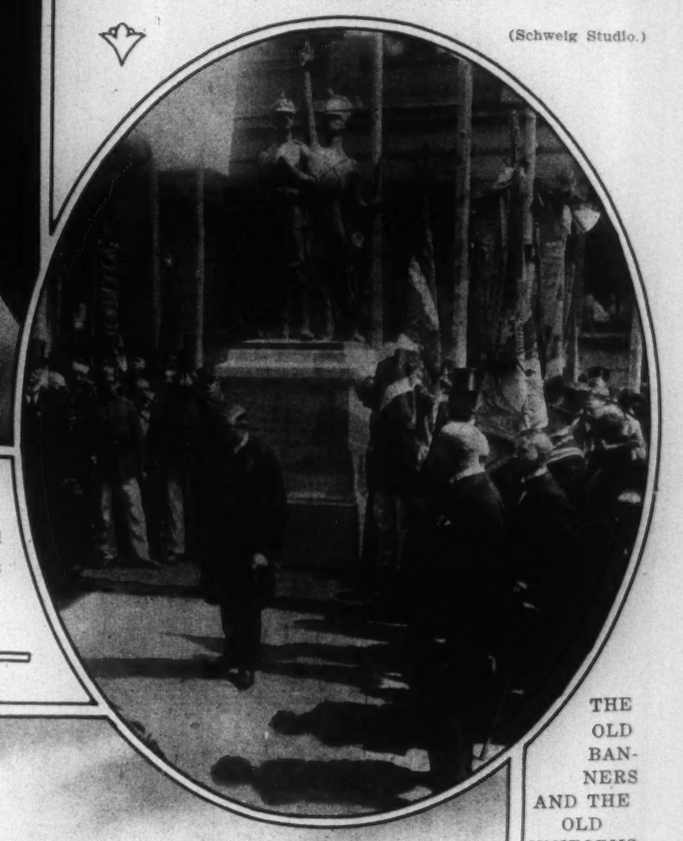
MANHATTAN LINKS WITH
Over the Harlem River, the Supports of Which Are to Be Removed
(© Hamilton

WHEN THE BRIDGE EMERGE ANNIE UNDER STARS FACING ANGER ACROSS A RIVER NIAGARA FALLS, From the Canada Side, With the International Bridge in the Foreground and Goat Island Beyond.
(© by Underwood.)

THE STANDARD BEARER OF REALISM IN LITERATURE: JAMES JOYCE, Author of "Ulysses," Now at Work in Paris Upon a Sequel to His Famous Book, in Spite of Failing Eyesight.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MISS ANNIE LAURIE WORMACK
of St. Louis, Who Was Presented at One of the Recent Courts at Buckingham Palace.
(© Speaight.)

A PAGE IN "THE DESTINY OF MAN,"
One of the Scenes in the Eleventh St. Louis Pageant of Fashion, to Be Held This Week.
(Schweig Studio.)



RUSSIA CELEBRATES ITS OWN FOURTH OF JULY: RE-ENACTING THE REVOLUTION OF 1917
on the Second Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the Union of the Soviet Republics.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE OLD BANNERS AND THE OLD UNIFORMS APPEAR ONCE MORE: DEDICATION of a Memorial to the Soldiers of the Potsdam Military School Who Fell in the War.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE SOVIETS PARODY THEIR PREDECESSORS: THE CZAR NICHOLAS AND HIS GENERALS,
a Scene in a Celebration of the Second Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the Present Régime in Russia.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MAINLAND: HIGHBRIDGE,
Replaced by a Wide Span Like Washington Bridge, in the Background.
(Underwood, Inc.)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

IN FRANCE: PEGGY VERE,
From London, and Her Dancing Partner, Nikitina, Who Have Been Appearing Together on the French Stage.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Studio.)

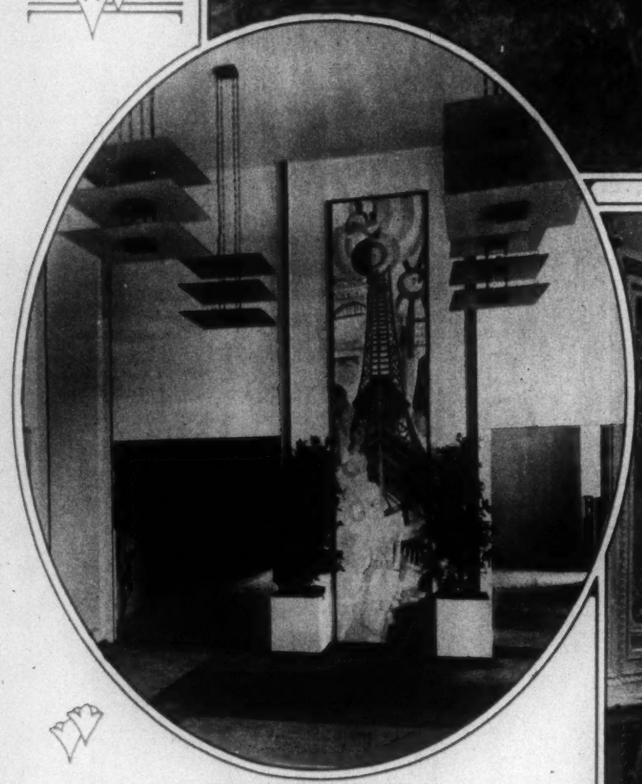
WHEN A PRINCE IS NOT A PRINCE: THE MOCK PRINCE OF WALES,
Substituted for His Real Highness by the Students of Milner Park University at Johannesburg, Inspecting the Guard of Honor During a Successful "Hoax" Which Fooled Thousands of Loyal Subjects.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE VICE PRESIDENT REFUSES TO CHANGE THE STYLE OF HIS PIPES: GENERAL DAWES, After the Ceremony at Cheyenne, When He Was Adopted by the Sioux as "White Father No. 2" and Governor Nellie Ross of Wyoming Became "Princess Nellie Tayloe," Accepts the Peace Pipe, But Doesn't Smoke It.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

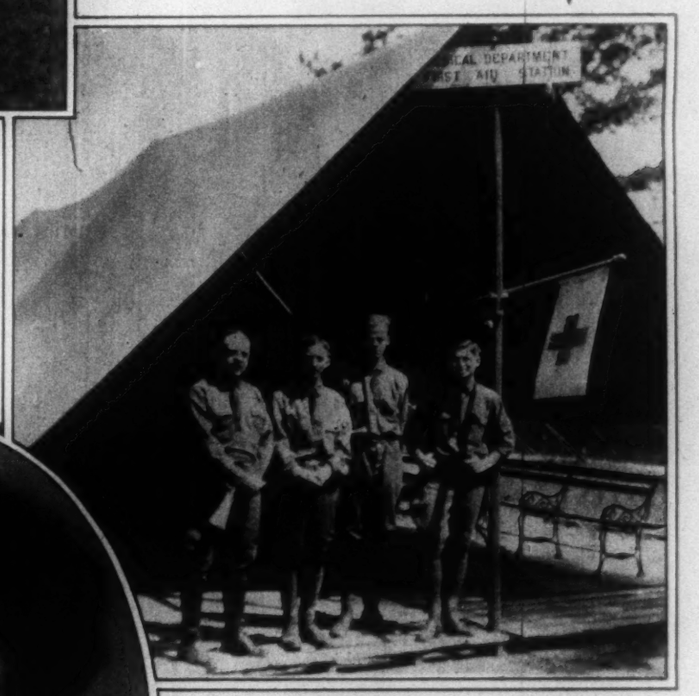
HAT, PURSE AND SHOES TO MATCH, Made of Crocodile in a New Shade of Blue, With the Under Layer Removed So That It Resembles Suede in Texture, Shown at the Exposition in Paris.
(Bonney.)

WILLIAM COLLIER JR., Son of the Famous Actor, in the Leading Rôle of "The Wanderer," Coming to the Criterion Theatre, Aug. 19.
(Paramount.)

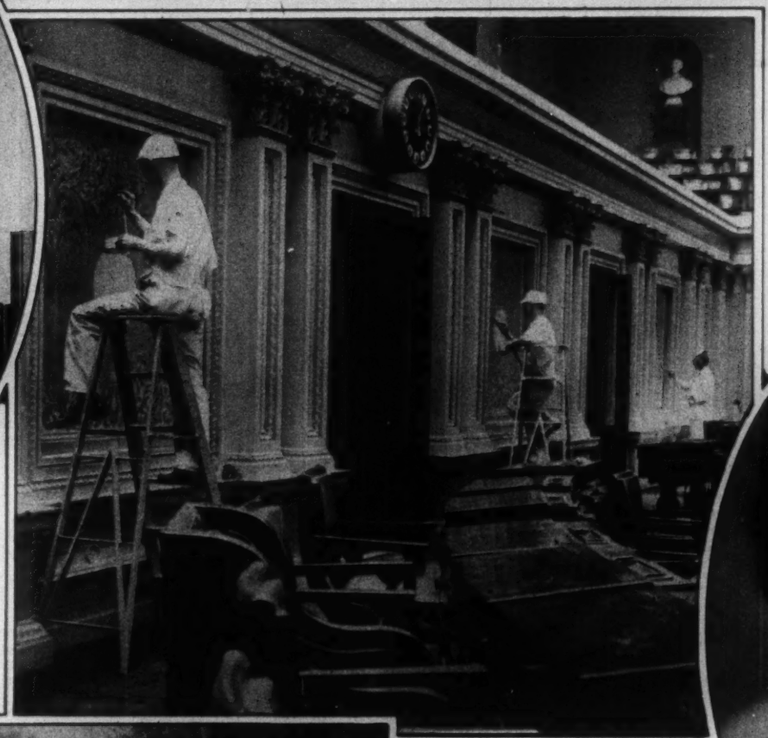
THE FRONT-LINE TRENCHES AT THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG: COMPANY C at Automatic Rifle Practice on the Range at the Citizens' Training Camp.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



"THE SPIRIT OF PARIS," a Cubist Panel by Robert Delaunay, Too Modern for the Committee of the Exposition of Decorative Arts, and Removed by Them at the Opening, But Hastily Replaced When the Modernists Threatened to Demolish the Entire Building Unless It Reappeared in the "Model Ambassador's Residence."
(Bonney.)



THE MEN WHO KEEP THE ROOKIES SAFE FOR CAMP: THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT First Aid Station at the Citizens' Training Camp at Plattsburg.
They Are: Major Roos, Private Broadhurst, Corporal Swanson and Sergeant Schiff.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

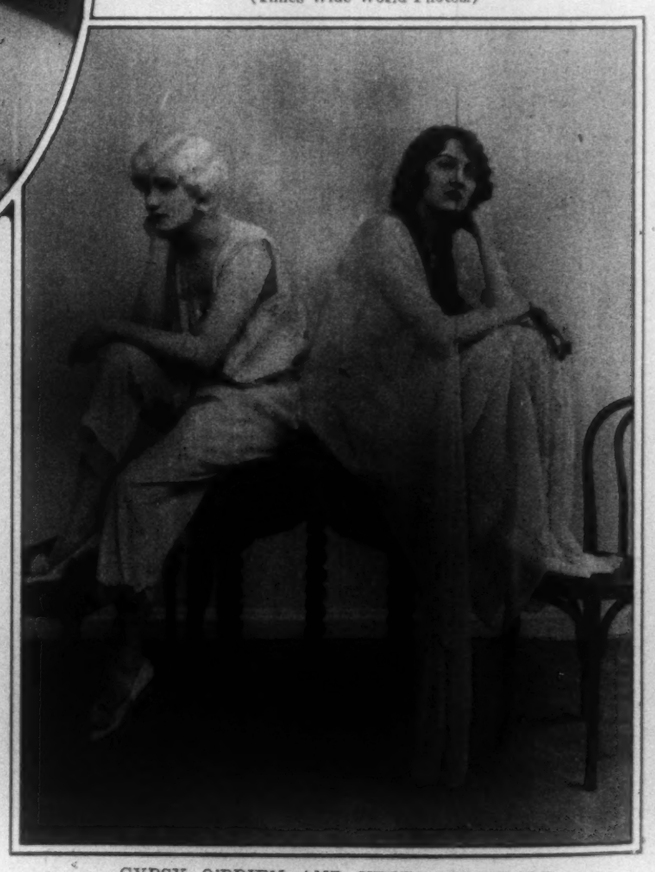


THE SENATE TAKES UP ART: REDECORATING THE PANELS on the Wall of the Chamber in Oil on Canvas to Replace the Older Water-Color Designs.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ELIZ GERGELY, Who Has Replaced Ilse Marvenga in the Leading Feminine Rôle in "The Student Prince" at the Jolson Theatre.
(Maurice Goldberg.)

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH NATURE: SOME OF THE GUESTS of The Christian Herald Home at Nyack, With Their Library in the Background, and the "Rain House," Which Is Equipped With Shower Baths and a Wading and Swimming Pool.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"MARIANNE DES GRANDS BOULEVARDS": MLLE. ALICE SEPTFONS, a "Dactylo," Chosen by the Comite des Fêtes to Preside Over the Bastile Celebrations on the Boulevards.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



GYPSY O'BRIEN AND VEREE TEASDALE, in a Scene From "The Morning After," at the Hudson Theatre.
(White Studio.)

A LONG WAY FROM THE SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK: GOVERNOR SMITH
With a Group of Swimmers at the Monmouth Beach Club During His Recent Week-End Visit to the Jersey Shore. (Underwood & Underwood.)

EVELYN NICHOLS,
Sister of Ann Nichols, Playing in Her Sister's Triumph, "Abie's Irish Rose," Now in Its Fourth Year at the Republic Theatre.
(Strauss Peyton.)

MARY ANN DENTKER, Now Playing the Leading Rôle in "Aloma of the South Seas" at the Lyric Theatre.
(Times Wide World Studio.)

A STAR OF BROADWAY WHO SHINES BY THE SEA: LOUISE GROODY of "No, No, Nanette," at a Beach Party at Manchester-by-the-Sea.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"LADIES IN A GARDEN,"
One of the Gems of the Sale of Sargent Sketches at Christie's in London, Which Fetched Huge Prices for All the Pictures Included in the List.
(Dorr News Service.)

SARGENT IN HIS MOST TYPICAL MANNER: PORTRAIT OF MME. GAUTREAU, First of the Fragments by the Painter Sold Recently at Christie's in London, Later Withdrawn From the Sale to Be Presented to the Tate Gallery by Sir Joseph Duveen.
(Dorr News Service.)

NINA OF CHANTAL'S, a Candidate for the Title of the Most Beautiful Manikin, Now Held by Hebe, Wearing a Silver Lace Evening Wrap Over Printed Chiffon.
(Bonney.)

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It lifts you up! Refreshes! Brings mild and gentle exhilaration to your mind and body! Makes you feel keener—fresher—more gloriously alive!

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It is the coolest, most refreshing drink of all after exercise—a welcome respite from the summer heat.

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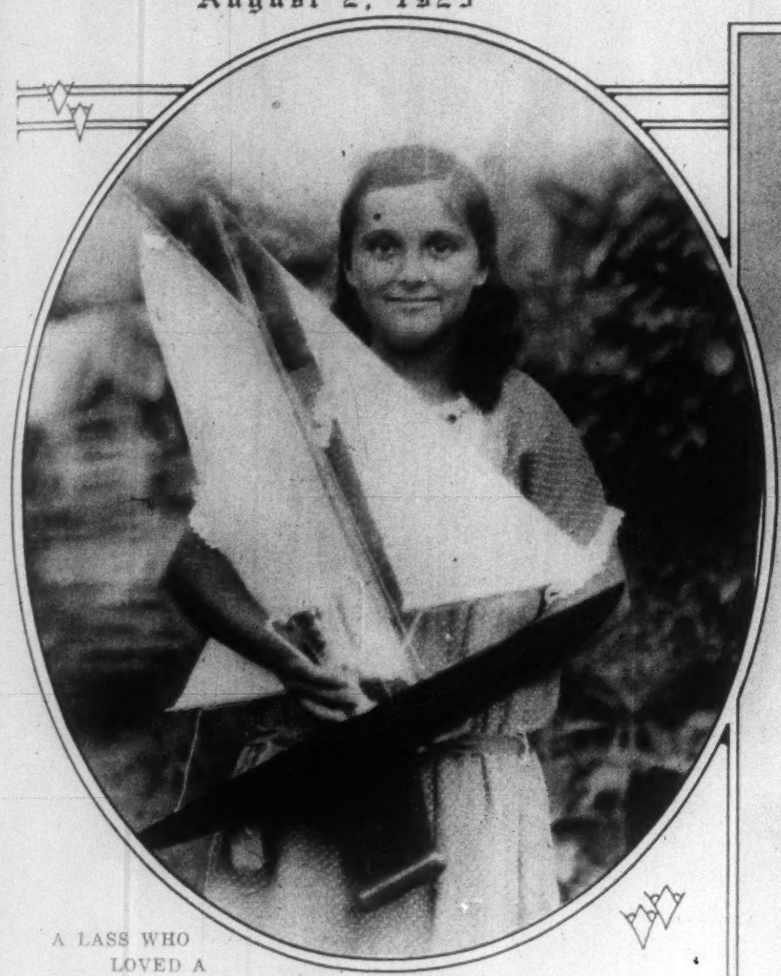
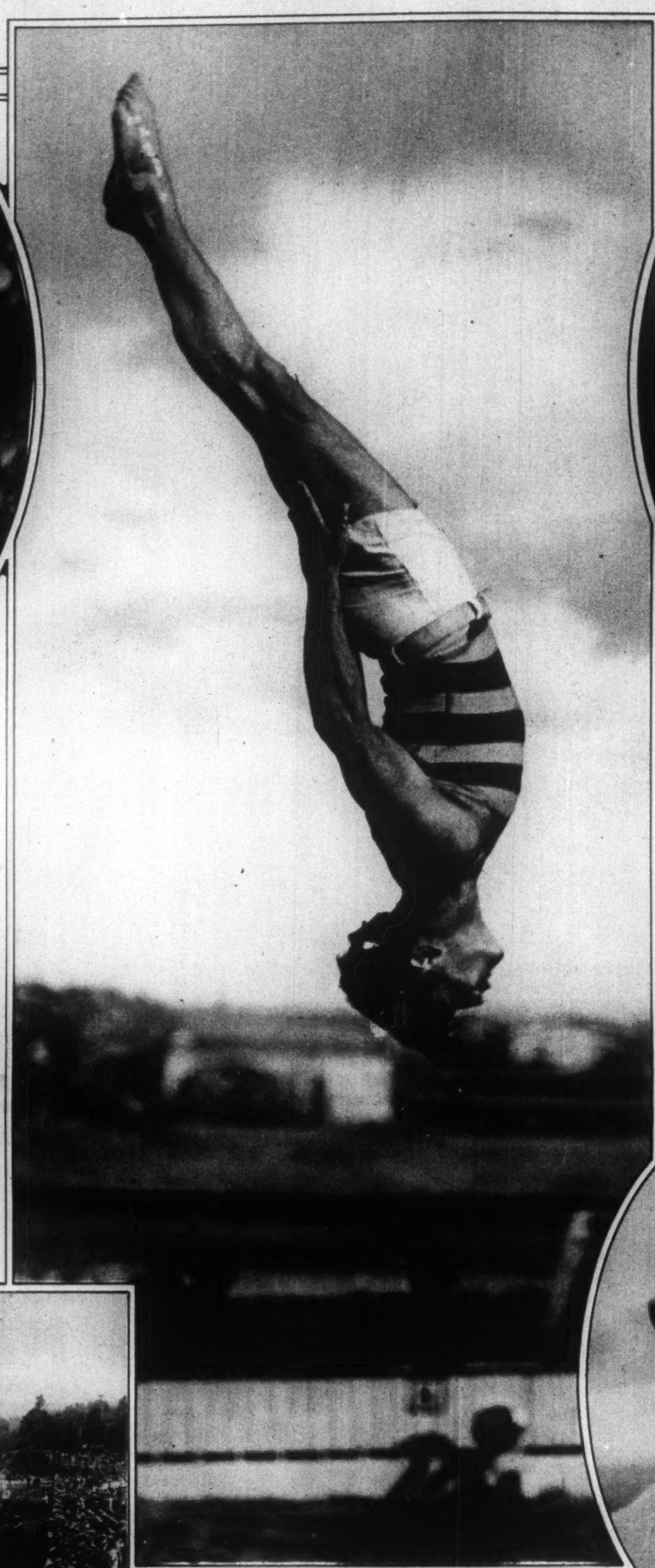
The New York Times

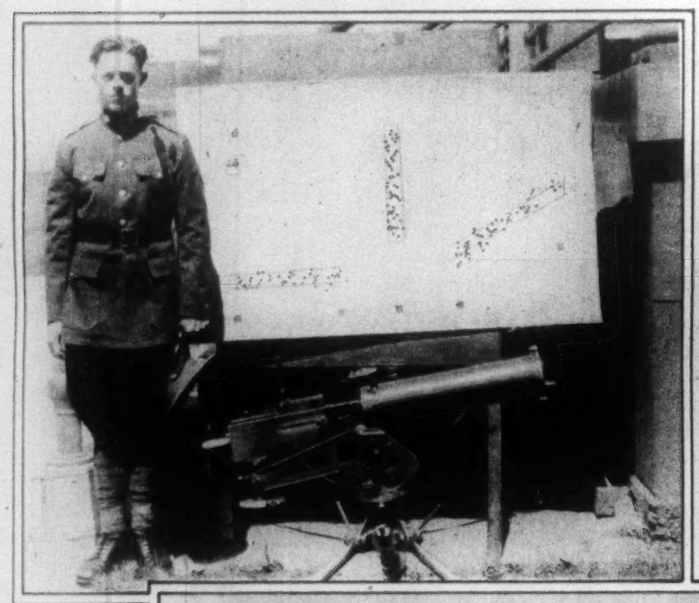


A LASS WHO LOVED A SAILOR'S WORK: LEILE JONES of Morristown, N. J., Holding Her 24-Inch Yacht and the Cup of Victory, Which She Won Over All the Boy Entrants by Ten Lengths in the Junior Yacht Races Held at Falmouth, Mass. (Times Wide World Photos.)



TAKING A PERFECT HEADER: HARVEY PARRY, Noted High Diver and Former Amateur Welterweight Boxing Champion, Demonstrates His Skill in an Open-Air Pool at Los Angeles. (Times Wide World Photos.)

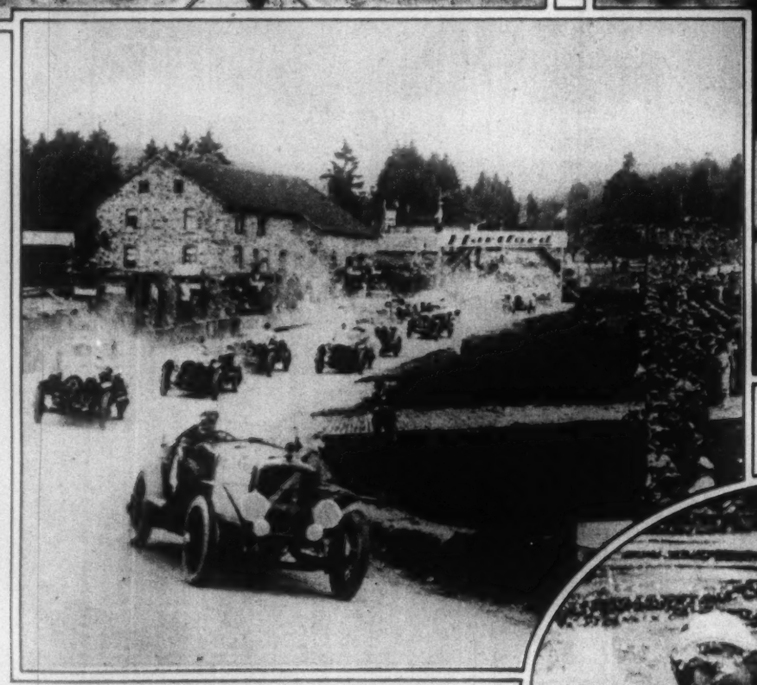
IN REPOSE ON THE SIDE LINES: MISS HELEN WILLS, America's Woman Tennis Champion, Forsakes Her Usual Eyeshade to Watch Some of the Matches at the Invitation Tournament Held at Brookline, Mass. (Times Wide World Photos.)



A WORLD'S RECORD FOR SPEED AND ACCURACY: CHARLES R. DENNY of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, Fort Niagara, N. Y., Who Recently Established a New Mark With the Machine Gun on the 1,000-Inch Range, Making a Score of 180 Out of a Possible 200, Within a Time Limit of 1 Minute and 40 Seconds. (Times Wide World Photos.)

A COMING LINKS CHAMPION IN PIGTAILS: MISS BETTY ABERNATHY, a Sensational 14-Year-Old Golf Player of the Country Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., Who Can Drive a Ball 200 Yards and Who Has Made Scores of 80 Over Her Home Course. (Times Wide World Photos.)

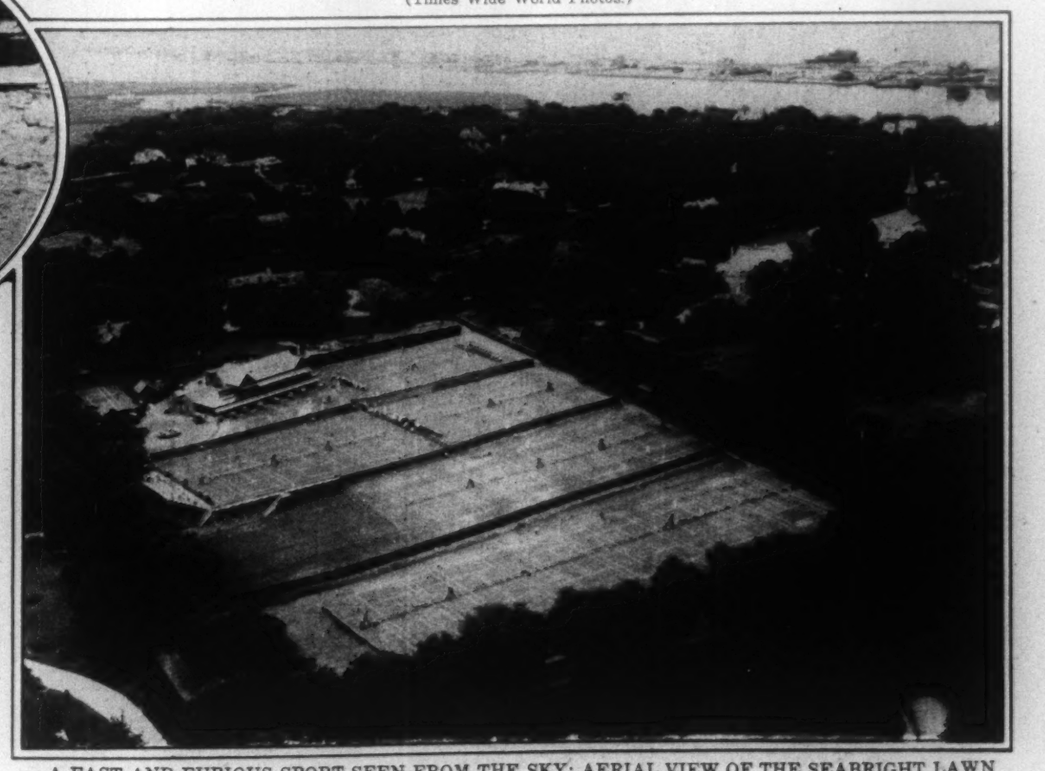
WINNER OF THE NEW YORK STATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: JACK MACKIE JR. of Inwood, L. I., Who Decisively Defeated Stephen Geoghegan of Huntington by a Score of 7 and 6 at the Lido Country Club, Long Beach. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE START OF THE FRANCO-BELGIUM GRAND PRIX: THE ENTRANTS Leaving Francorchamps in the 24-Hour Endurance Test in Which Chenard-Walcker, With His Eight-Cylinder Speedster, Covered the Greatest Distance. (Times Wide World Photos.)

ARNE BORG, Sweden's Star Swimmer, Finishing the Classic Relay Race Through the City of Stockholm. (Times Wide World Photos.)

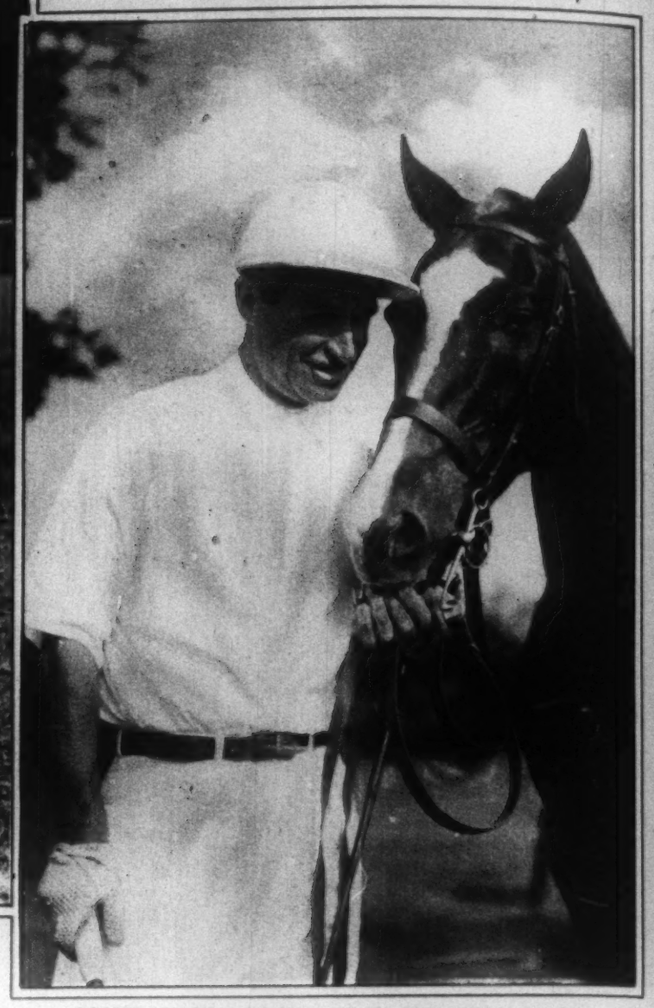
WHERE THE BIG ONES LURK: "WHITE WATER" OF THE NIPIGON, a Cold and Swift Trout Stream in Canada, Where Brook Trout Weighing From Six to Fourteen Pounds Have Been Hooked From the Swirling Waters. (Canadian Pacific Railway.)



A FAST AND FURIOUS SPORT SEEN FROM THE SKY: AERIAL VIEW OF THE SEABRIGHT LAWN TENNIS AND CRICKET CLUB, at Seabright, N. J., Where Men and Women Stars of Three Continents and Four Nations Met at the Thirty-second Annual Invitation Tournament. (Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.)

IN THE GREAT OPEN SPACES WHERE GIRLS ARE GIRLS: SHOOTING THE RAPIDS Near Camp Quannacut, the Y. W. C. A. Reserve Camp at Pine Bush, N. Y.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ADDING A BRITISH TITLE TO HIS AMERICAN LAURELS: H. H. SCHWARZE,
United States Intercollegiate Champion, Wins the Shot-Put at the A. A. A. Meet in London.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



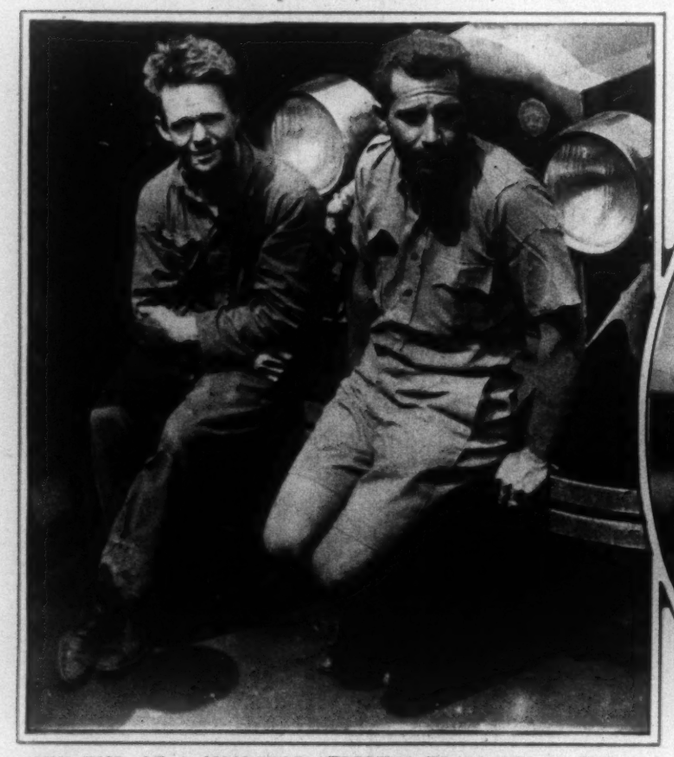
SCOUT LISTENS IN ON A GOOD ONE: WILL ROGERS,
on the Line-Up of the Meadow Brook Larks, Confides in His Mount Before Play in the First Game in the Long Island Intercircuit Polo Tournament.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WITH ALL OUTDOORS TO PLAY IN: GIRLS OF THE Y. W. C. A. RESERVE CAMP
at Pine Bush, N. Y., a Long Way From Subways and Offices, Ride on the Camp Hay Rick.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

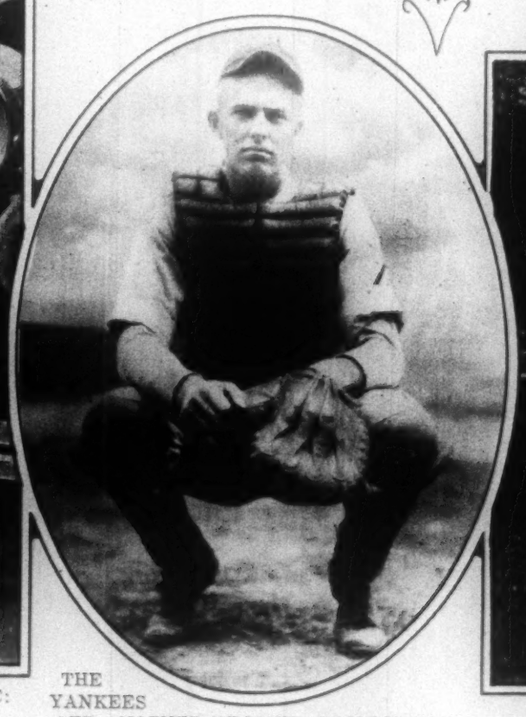
ON THE ROAD TO NATIONAL HONORS: GENE COOK,
18, a Junior at the Atlanta Tech High School, Winner of the Georgia Championship and Entered With Bobby Jones for the National Championships at Pittsburgh.
(Lane Bros.)

NEW ENGLAND'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES: TEN STUDENTS of the R. O. T. C. at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, Chosen From the Crack Shots of the Eastern Colleges, Who Will Compete at Camp Perry, Ohio, This Month.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

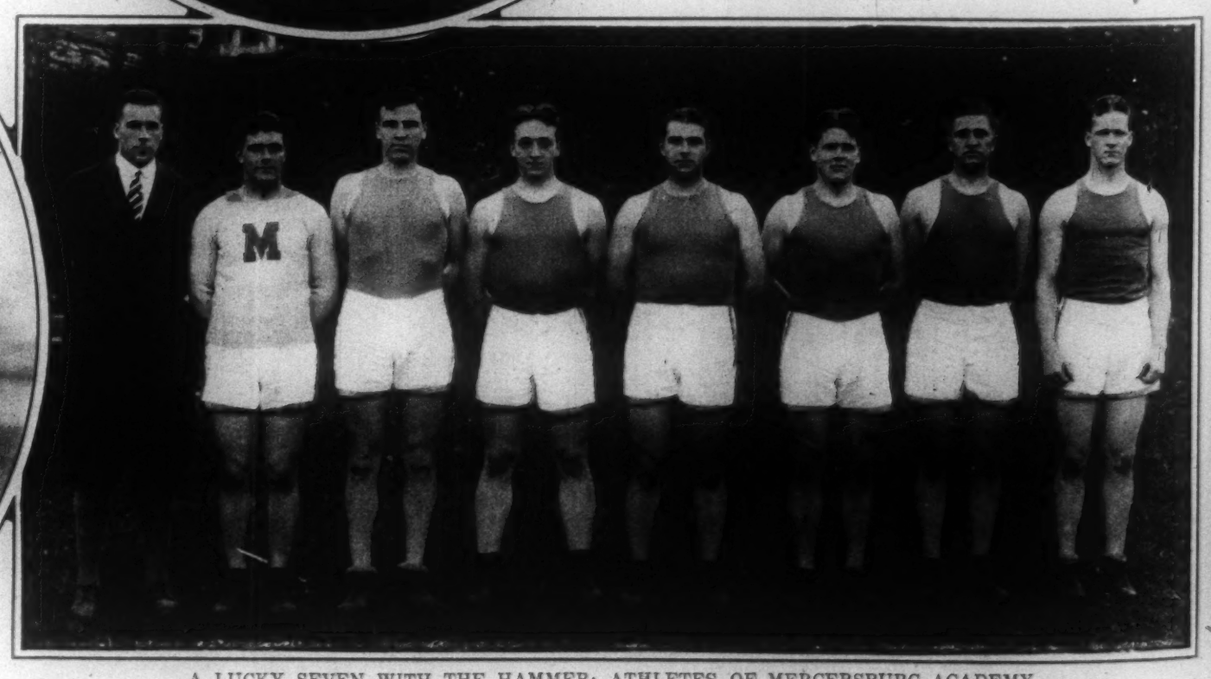
THE CHIEF JUSTICE TEES OFF: WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
Opens the Championship Golf Course at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Quebec.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE END OF A NON-STOP "FLIGHT" FROM THE PACIFIC: LIEUTENANT LEIGH WADE,
One of the United States Army Round-the-World Fliers, With Linton Wells, Arrives in New York From Los Angeles on a Cross-Continental Journey in Which the Wheels of the Car Never Stopped Turning.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

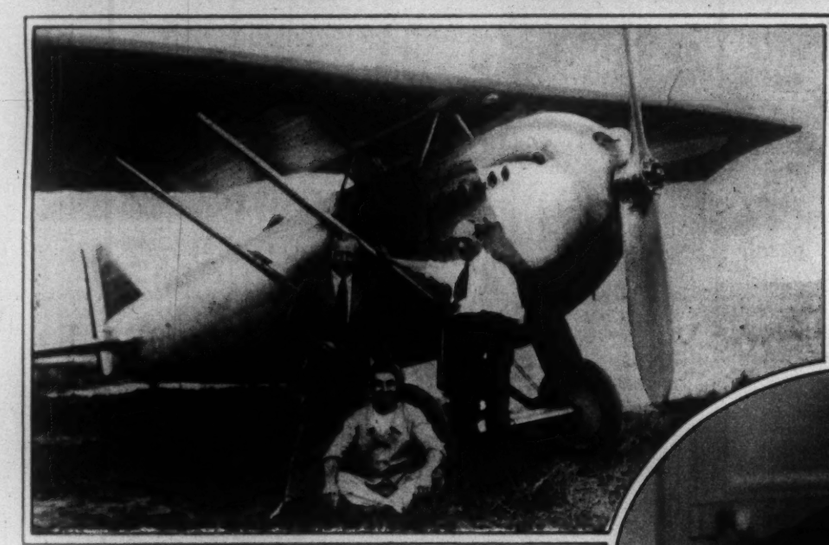


THE YANKEES GET ANOTHER RECRUIT: RAY LUEBBE,
Catcher for the Omaha Club of the Western League, Sold to the New York Club, the Transfer to Take Effect at the Opening of the Next Season.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A LUCKY SEVEN WITH THE HAMMER: ATHLETES OF MERCERSBURG ACADEMY
Who Took Every Place in the Hammer Throw in All Meets in Which They Were Entered in the Spring of 1925. Left to Right: Coach Frederic D. Tootell, Olympic Champion Hammer Thrower; Joseph M. Caldwell, John R. Whyte Jr., Sterling F. Hihley, John L. McDowell Jr., Justin L. Dart, William A. Latshaw and William A. Moore.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WHERE THE GREAT WHITE WAY CUTS ACROSS MANHATTAN: TIMES SQUARE FROM THE AIR,
With New Skyscrapers Appearing Every Week as the Last Vestiges of the Brownstone Age of Innocence Pass One by One.
(Fairchild Aerial Survey.)



THE NEXT AIRSHIP TO ATTEMPT THE ATLANTIC: PITOT AND POLLON,
Two French Aviators, With the 750-Horsepower Airplane Which Has Been Constructed in Secret for a Non-Stop Flight From Paris to New York This Month to Compete for the $25,000 Prize Offered by Raymond Orteig.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

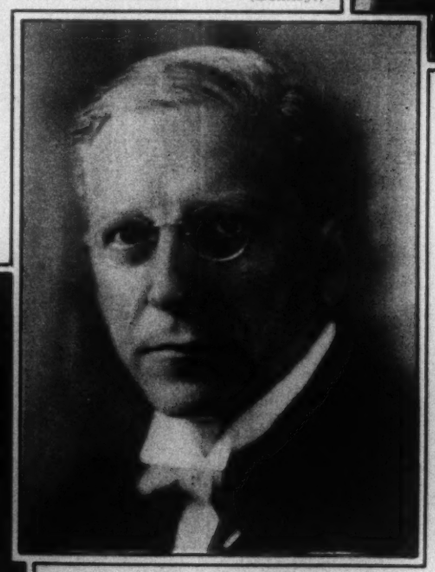
THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PARIS: BENJAMIN CONNER
of Kentucky, One of the Four Americans Recently Awarded the Ribbon of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. (Bonney.)

THE PROPRIETRESS FINISHES THE JOB: MRS. GLORIA GOULD BISHOP,
Youngest Daughter of the Late George Jay Gould, Soon to Make Her Début as a Manager of the Embassy Theatre.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A ROYAL VISITOR AT THE BAIREUTH FESTIVAL: EX-KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA
Compliments Mauritz Melchoir Upon His Triumphs as Siegmund and Siegfried in the Ring Cycle.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF WAGNER: SIEGFRIED, the Son of Richard Wagner, With Barbara Kemp, Who Is Singing Kundry at This Year's Festival at Baireuth.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

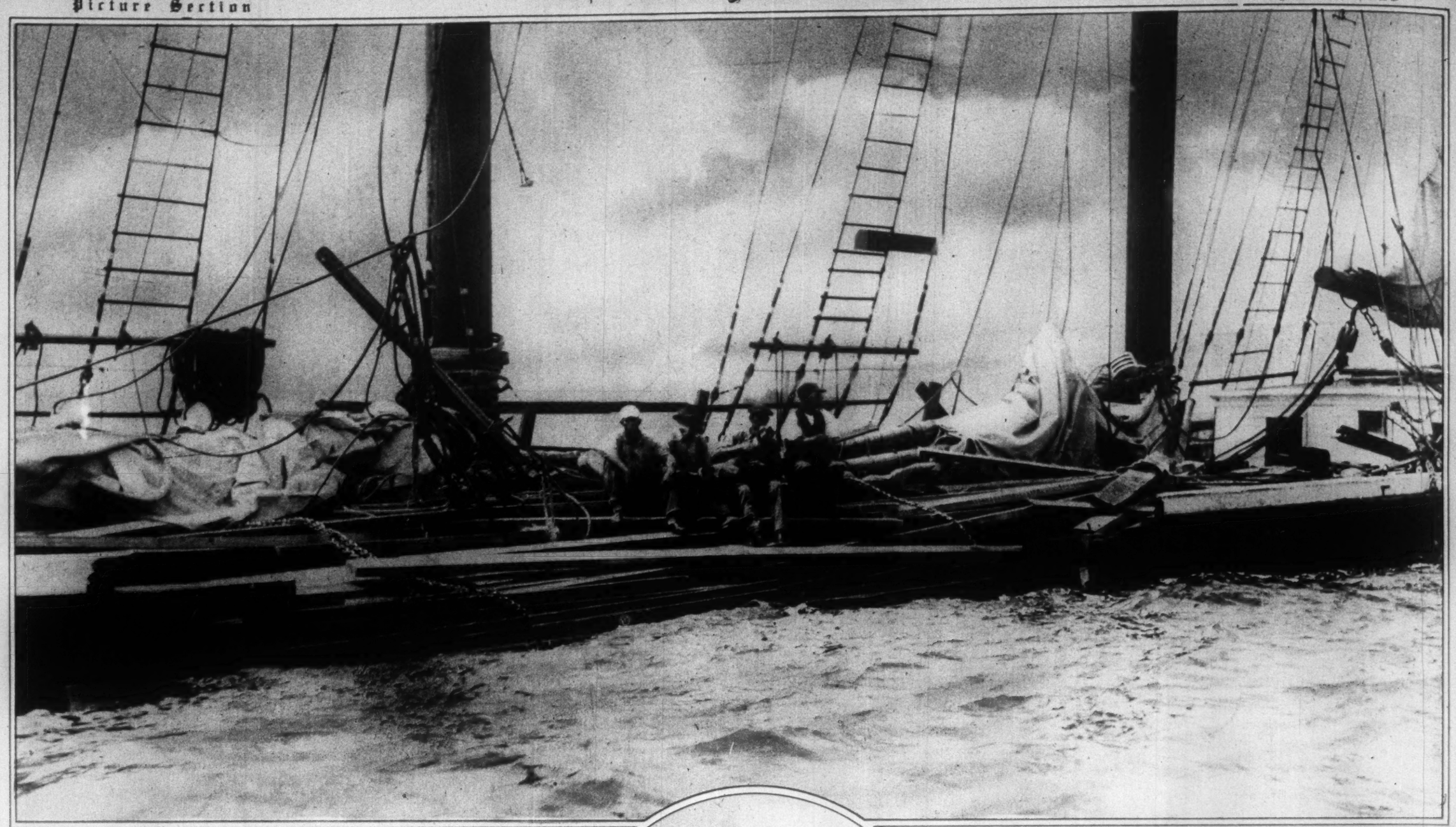
THE OTHER MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF ABD-EL-KRIM: MAHOMED,
Brother of the Riff Chieftain and Minister of War of the Republic of the Riff.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE VOICE OF FASCISMO AT WILLIAMSTOWN: COUNT ANTONIO CIPPICO,
Italian Senator, Who Spoke at the Opening Session of the Institute of Politics.
(Times Wide World Studio.)

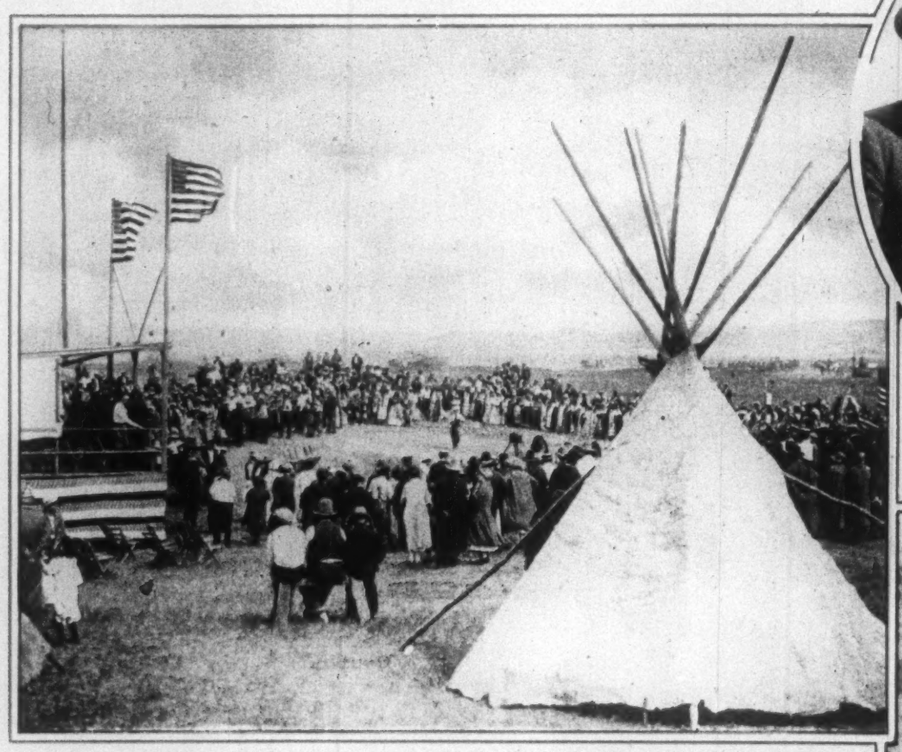
A SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY ON CANVAS: EDGAR LEE MASTERS
Poses for His Portrait for Albert Sterner, Who Is Making a Collection of Pictures of Famous Men for a Special Exhibition in the Autumn.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE AUDIENCE ADJOURNS FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENT: TEA
Outside the Opera House at Baireuth Between the Acts of One of the Wagner Operas During the Festival. (Times Wide World Photos.)

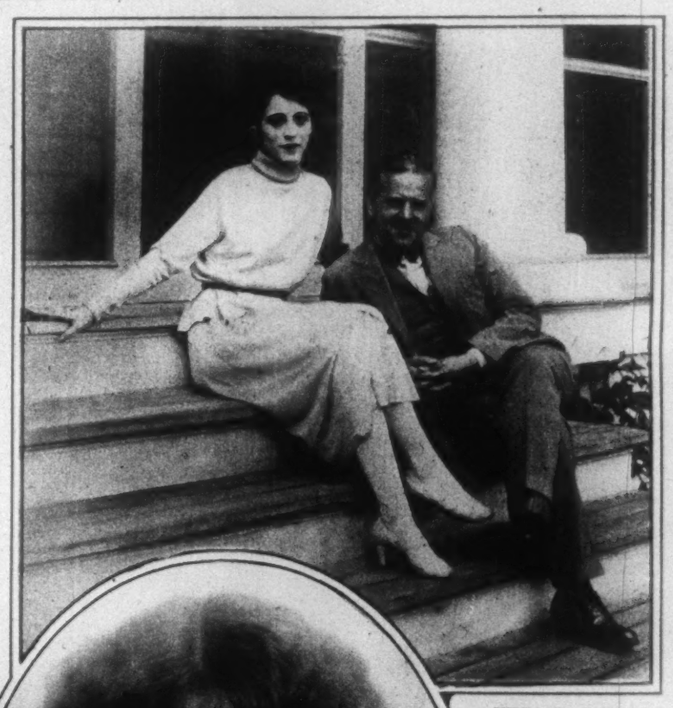


DAVY JONES'S LOCKER ROBBED AGAIN: THE CREW AND THE MASCOT OF THE FOUR-MASTER SALLY WREN OF SAVANNAH
Safe in Port After a Perilous Night of Fog, When She Was Rammed by the Edward Luckenbach, Which Stood By But Was Unable to Find Her in the Mist.
(International.)

A CONFERENCE ON THE WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN LAW: PIERCE BUTLER,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Conferring With Chief Grinning Bear of the Mandans at the Intertribal Conclave at the Site of Old Fort Union.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



AS IT WAS BEFORE THE WHITE MAN CAME: THE FIRST GATHERING OF THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE NORTHWEST IN FORTY YEARS
on the Site of Old Fort Union Under the Auspices of the Upper Missouri Historical Society.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



WILLIE HOPPE, the Billiard Champion, and His Fiancée, Miss Dorothy Dowsey, Who Will Be Married Next Month.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

REVIVING MEMORIES OF OLD FRONTIER DAYS: GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT
Greets Mountain Chief, His Guide of Thirty Years Ago; Chief Heavy Breast and Princess Guiding Star at the Indian Conclave of the Tribes of the Northwest at the Site of Fort Union.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

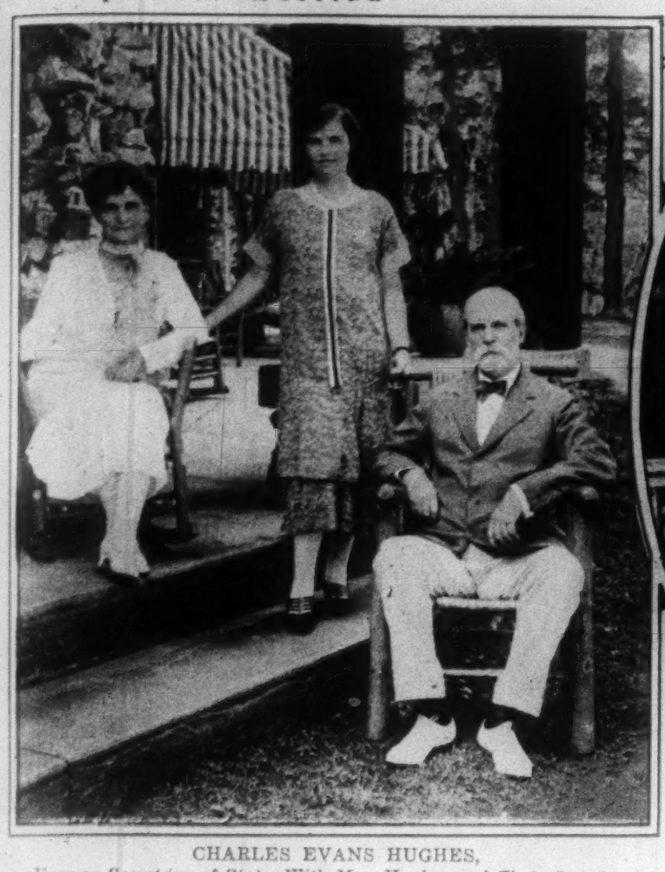
WINNIE LIGHTNER,
Comedienne of "Gay Paree," Coming to the Shubert Theatre.
(Times Wide World Studio.)

SEEING THE FLOWERS BY TOUCH: HELEN KELLER
Visits Luther Burbank in His Experimental Garden at Santa Rosa, Cal.
(P. & A.)

WORSE THAN WORKING ON THE RAILROAD ALL THE LIVELONG DAY:
JOSEPH J. TYNAN,
Son of J. J. Tynan, Vice President of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Back From the Orient on the President Lincoln, as an Apprentice Oiler, With Two Chinese Chows.
(United.)

MORE MONKEY BUSINESS: LOREN H. WITTNER
(Right), Clerk in the Treasury Department, Talks to One of the Exhibits in the Washington Zoo, Before Court Action on His Suit to Enjoin the Salaries of Two Instructors in the Local Schools as Teaching Matter "Disrespectful to the Bible."
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A HARMONY OF TWO ARTS: WALTER D. GOLDBECK
Paints the New York String Quartet at an Impromptu Rehearsal in His Studio. In the Group Are Ottokar Cadek, Jaroslav Siskovsky, Ludvik Schwab and Bedrick Vaska.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



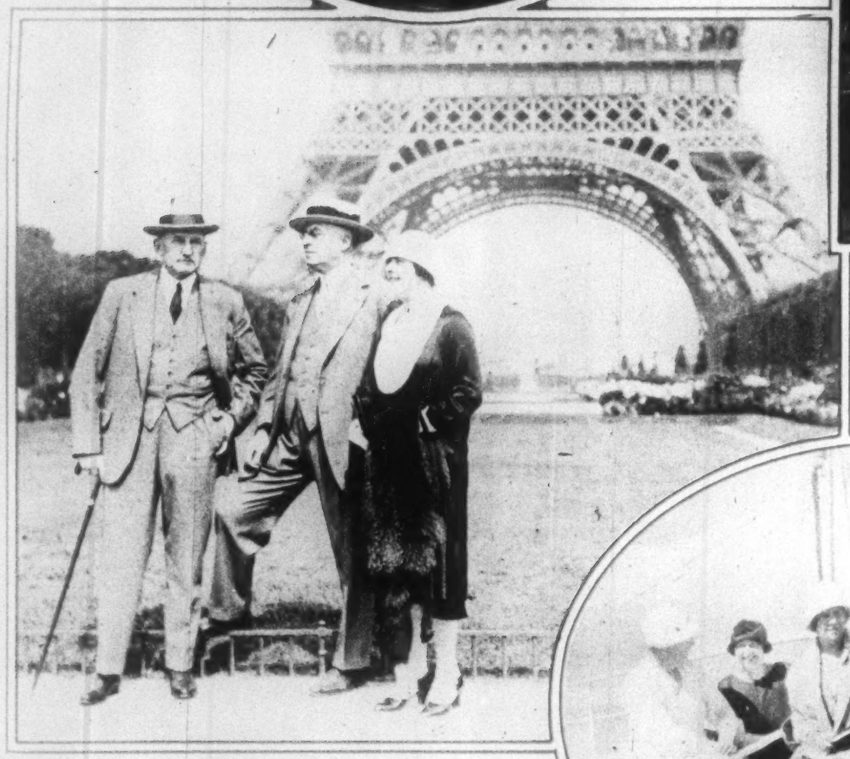
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,
Former Secretary of State, With Mrs. Hughes and Their Daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hughes, at Cannon Point, Lake George, Where They Are Passing the Summer.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER OF THE SAUVEGARDE DE L'ART FRANCAIS: THE DUC DE TREVISE, Who Will Visit America Next Month to Arouse Interest in the Preservation of Art Treasures in France.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

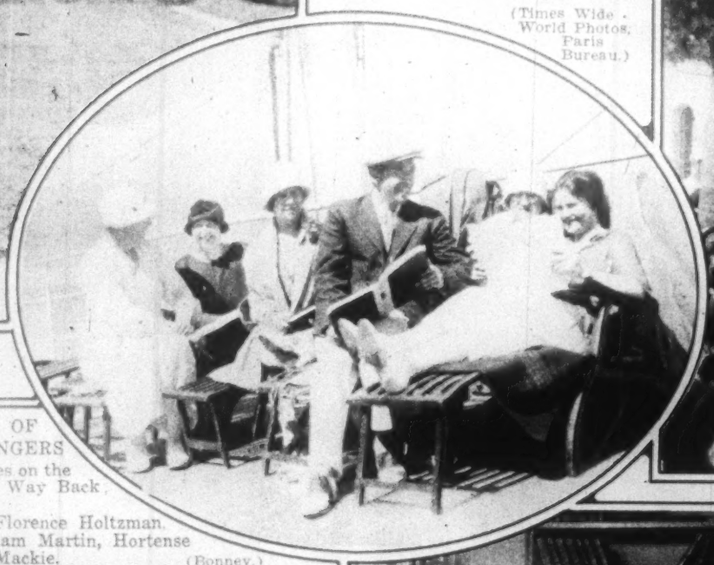
THE WAY OF A TANK WITH AN OBSTACLE: ONE OF THE HEAVIES of Company B, Seventeenth Tank Battalion, Going Through Battle Manoeuvres at Camp Meade, Maryland.
(International.)

THE ELDER BROTHER OF THE CROWN PRINCESS OF JAPAN, MARQUIS KUNIHISA KUNI, With His Bride, Daughter of Prince Shimadzu, Who Were Married Recently According to the Ancient Rites and Ceremonies of the Imperial Court.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

FRANCE PUTS ONE OVER ON BROADWAY: THE EIFFEL TOWER,
Illuminated as an Advertisement for Citroen Cars During the Exposition, the First Time the Tower Has Been Used as a Publicity Medium.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



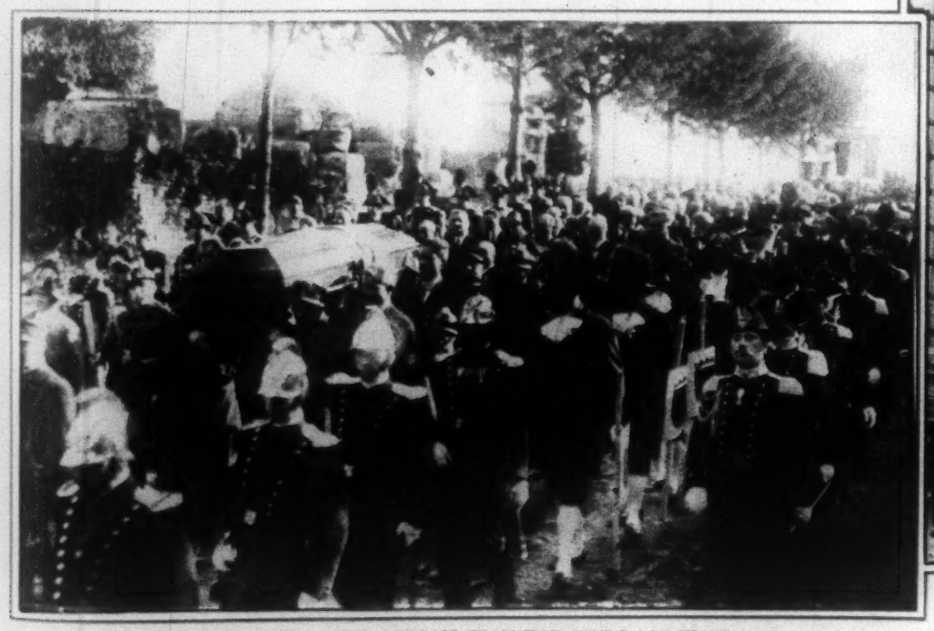
MADELEINE KELTIE,
the American Singer Who Has Just Made Her Début at the Paris Opéra Comique, With Her Fiancé, Clifford B. Harmon of New York, and Clarence Whitehill, Metropolitan Opera Basso.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



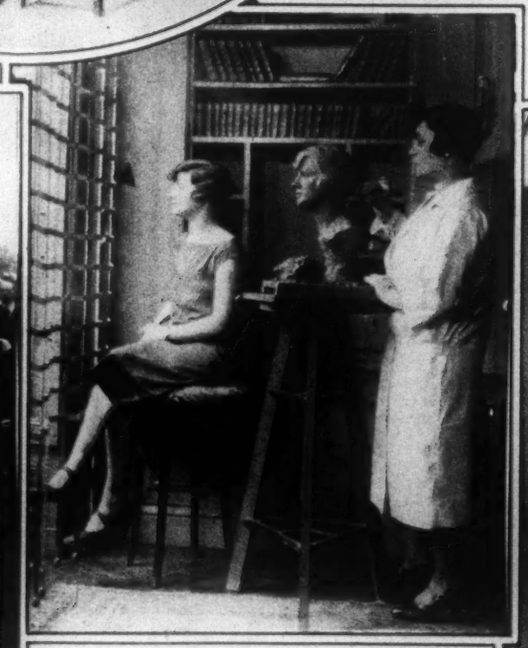
A WHOLE CONSTELLATION OF STARS: AMERICAN OPERA SINGERS
Studying Their Next Season's Rôles on the Deck of the De Grasse on Their Way Back From Europe.
Left to Right, They Are: Mrs. Florence Holtzman, Alice Mock, Mrs. Williston, William Martin, Hortense Green and Edith Mackie.
(Bonney.)

THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE GOES BACK ON THE JOB: COLONEL CHARLES SWEENEY,
One of the Heroes of the Old Days at the Front (Centre), With Major Granville Pollack (Left) and Colonel Charles Kerwood, Starting Operations in the Reorganization of the Unit to Help the French Army in Morocco.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

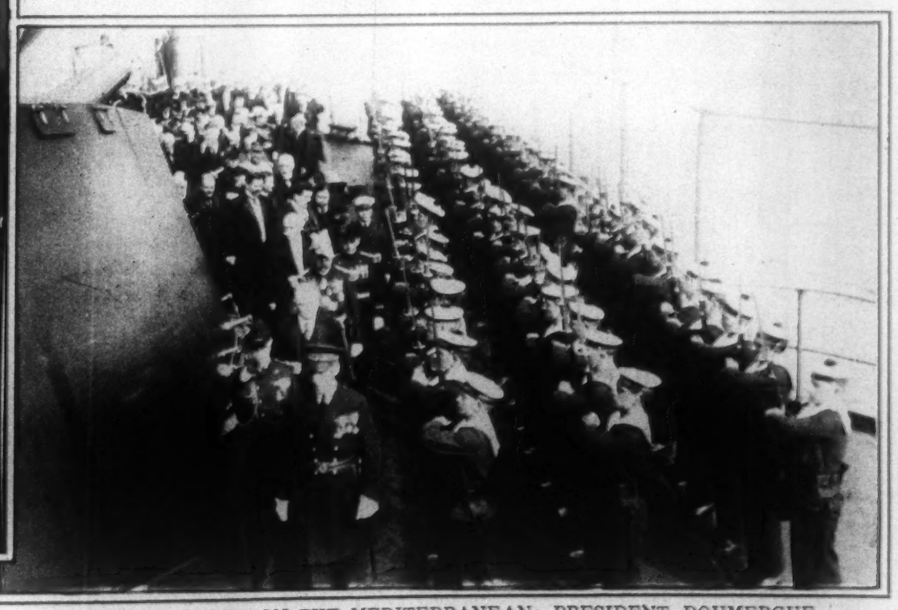
THE FORMER HIGH COMMISSIONER TAKES LEAVE OF PALESTINE: COLONEL FREDERICK H. KISCH
of the Palestine Zionist Executive Speaking at the Farewell Reception to Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel in the Grounds of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem.
(Palestine Foundation Fund.)



A FAMOUS ROMAN TRAVELS THE APPIAN WAY FOR THE LAST TIME: STATE FUNERAL OF SENATOR GIACOMO BONI,
Escorted by the Members of the Cabinet, Winding Through the Ruins of the Ancient City for Which He Did So Much to Recover for Later Generations.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

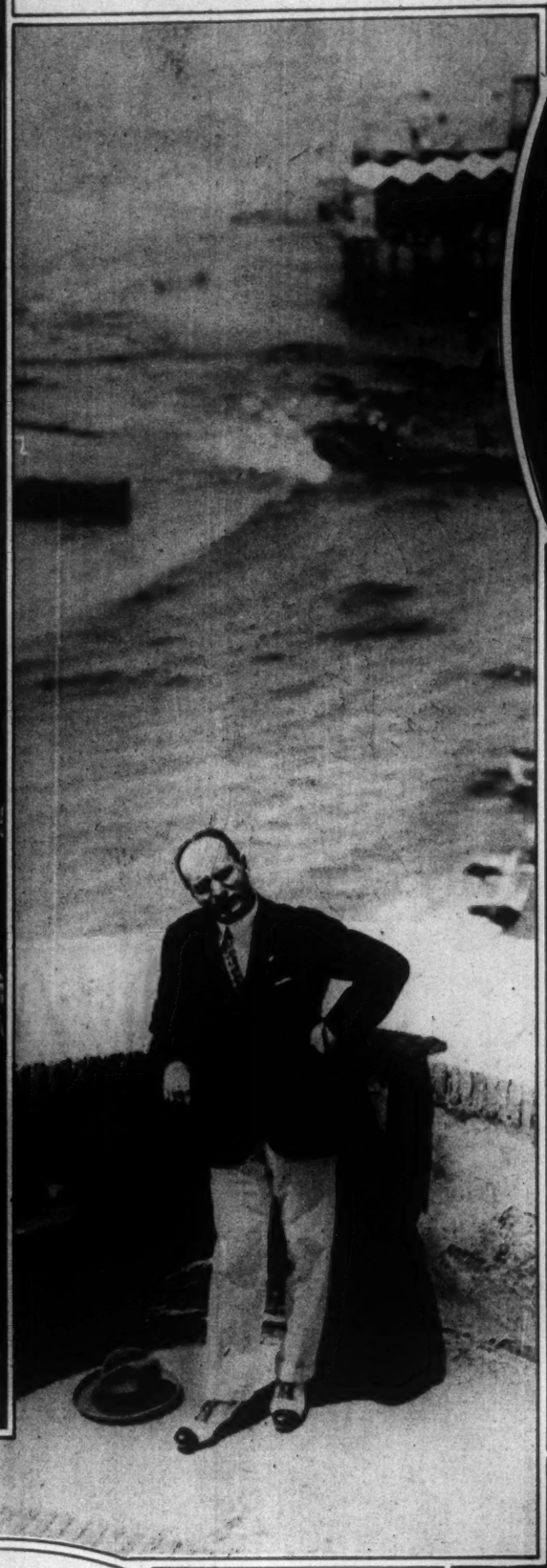


JANE BLANCHOT,
Who Began Her Career Designing Hats, Now an "Amateur" Sculptor Outside of Working Hours and Booked for a One-Woman Show in Paris and New York.
(Bonney.)



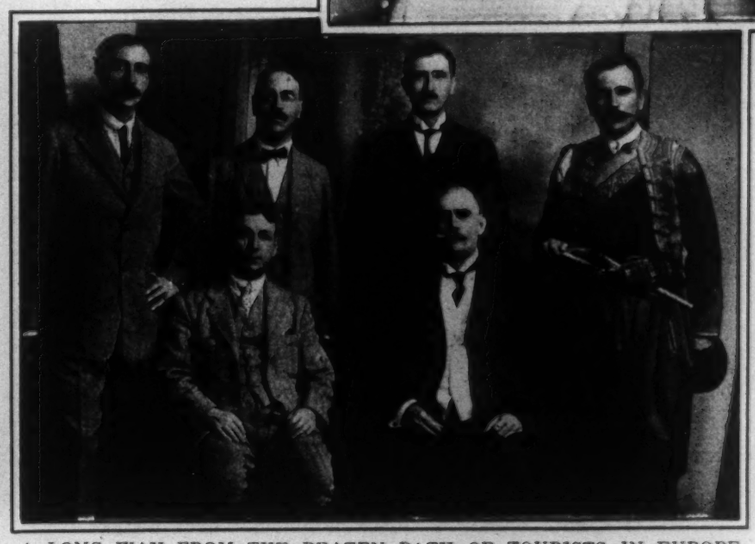
FRANCE'S WATCH ON THE MEDITERRANEAN: PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE,
With Admiral Dumesnil, Premier Painlevé, and His Predecessor, M. Herriot, Reviewing the Fleet.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

PEGGY GALLIMORE,
Appearing in a Specialty Dance With the Rasch Ballet in "George White's Scandals" at the Apollo Theatre.
(Times Wide World Studio.)



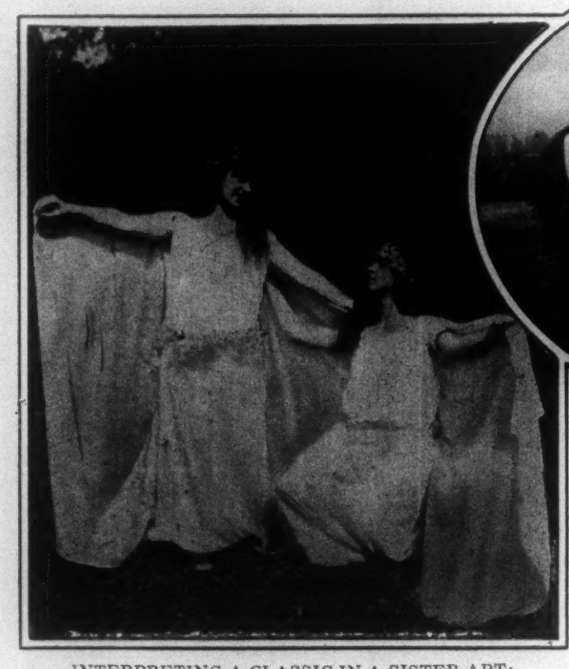
PERLETTE,
the New Dancer at the Concert Mayol in Paris.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Studio.)

BOBBY FOLSOM,
Leading Comedienne in "Earl Carroll's Vanities" at the Earl Carroll Theatre.
(Times Wide World Studio.)



A LONG WAY FROM THE BEATEN PATH OF TOURISTS IN EUROPE: ARTHUR TRAIN,
the Writer, and Ernest Schelling, Pianist, With the Governor General of Montenegro, and His Secretary, in Native Costume, Who Entertained Them on a Recent Visit to Cetinje.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

THE PREMIER'S HAT STILL IN THE RING: MUSSOLINI
Takes a Vacation From the Cares of State at Nettuno, a Coast Resort Near Rome.
(International.)



INTERPRETING A CLASSIC IN A SISTER ART: BEETHOVEN'S "PASTORAL"
Danced in the Open Air Near Naples by the Pupils of a School of the Dance.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

STEALING HER FATHER'S THUNDER: RUTH MIX,
Daughter of the Movie Star, Shows Her Skill With the Lariat.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AN IMPROMPTU "INTERNATIONALE" OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS: DR. STEPHEN R. DUGGAN,
Director of the Institute of International Education in New York, on His Way Home From China, Stops in Moscow to Confer on the Exchange of Professorships Between America and Russia.
Left to Right, They Are: Ethon Colton, Mr. Anderson, Professor Nicholas Loboda, Vice President of the U. S. S. R. Society of Cultural Relations; Professor Duggan, Professor Wanamaker and Roman Weller.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ECHOES OF AN ANCIENT RELIGIOUS DISCORD: FIRST PUBLIC CELEBRATION
of the Anniversary of the Burning of John Huss, the Czech Protestant Reformer, Held Recently in Prague, Which Resulted in the Departure of the Papal Nuncio and the Recall of the Czech Minister to the Vatican.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ATHLETES OF FRANCE PASS IN REVIEW: CARDINAL DUBOIS
Presiding at the Huge Meet of the National Gymnastic Competition Held at the Stadium at Courneuve.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

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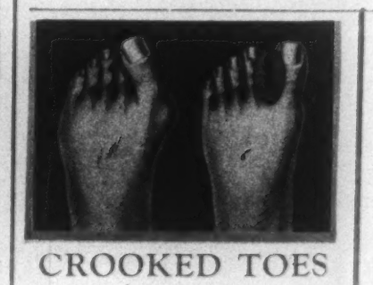

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925.

THE NEW SEASON ENTERS WITH THREE PREMIERES

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

Two More for Mr. Woods—No New "Music Box Revue"—"The Green Hat" Deserts The Eltinge—Journeys Abroad

MR. A. H. WOODS has added two more proposed productions to his already elaborate plans for the season. These are B. Harrison Orkow's "The Last Kiss," which Mr. Woods will have to share with Crosby Gaige, and an as yet unnamed play by Edgar Allan Woolf, which is all his own.

Mr. Orkow's play—Mr. Orkow was the author of last season's "Milgrim's Progress"—will be tried out in Rochester by the Lyceum Players during the week of Aug. 17, with Francine Larrimore heading the cast. Then, if all goes well, it will be re-equipped with a company of its own and brought to New York.

Little is known of the Woolf play, which is said to have inspired Mr. Woods with the idea for a really novel prize competition. Thus, soon he will make announcement that he will award a valuable gift to the person suggesting the best title for the play, who at the same time comes closest also to guessing the contents of the plot.

There comes, moreover, a proud last minute bulletin from the Woods office that tomorrow night's opening of "Spring Fever," generally considered to mark the beginning of the new season of 1925-1926, will proceed without postponement or change of title.

It has now been definitely decided that there will be no new "Music Box Revue" during the coming season, though last year's offering will probably go on tour. In addition, the previous plan that called for the tenancy of the Music Box by "Little Annie Rooney," a musical comedy employing the services of Pat Rooney and Eddie Buzzell will be abandoned and the Music Box will be given over to "The Cocoanuts," the new show for the Marx Brothers which is being equipped with a book by George S. Kaufman and lyrics and music by Irving Berlin. "Little Annie Rooney" then, will go elsewhere, and probably to the Fulton.

There is some talk that "Little Annie Rooney" may not be produced at all in the season that lies ahead. In that event it will be the musical version of "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," with a book by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, and lyrics and music by Irving Berlin, that will seek to oust "The Cocoanuts" from the Music Box, to take refuge, if it is unsuccessful in this endeavor, at the Fulton.

"Cradle Snatchers," which has been favorably regarded in its try-out tour, will open at the Fulton Theatre on Sept. 7. . . . "The Jazz Singer," in which George Jessel is making his first and highly applauded appearance in the legitimate, will probably come to the Sam H. Harris Theatre during the last weeks of September. There was some talk that Samuel Shipman would rewrite this play, which was faulty in occasional spots during its Stamford-Asbury Park-Long Branch days, but the latest report is that Samson Raphaelson, the author, is doing his own repair work. Mr. Shipman, in Atlantic City, is busily engaged on a play of his own.

"The Green Hat," it develops, will not open at the Eltinge after all, and one is privileged to guess that a larger theatre is being sought—or has already been leased—for this play that has attracted the larger part of the early season's advance attention. "Applesauce," by Barry Conners, will occupy the Eltinge Theatre from early October on.

More and more are the player folk acquiring the habit of journeying Europe-ward to see the foreign productions of plays for whose American casts they have been engaged. Last week Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes left for England to see the Haymarket Theatre presentation of Ashley Dukes's "The Man With a Load of Mischief," which Miss Chatterton tried out in Newark at the very close of the past season and with which she proposes to begin the new one. Returning travelers exhaust all their superlatives in discussing the play. It will probably be produced here, gossip has it, at the Ritz Theatre, which means that "The Five o'Clock Man," which opens at the Ritz on Aug. 24, will have to move elsewhere.

Laura Hope Crews, too, departed recently for a two-day stay in England and a prompt return, all to the end that she might see Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," in which she will appear here later in the season under Shubert management. And on Wednesday of this coming week Miss Hope Sutherland departs on the Mauretania that she may witness in London "The Five o'Clock Man," of whose American cast she is, and return for the Aug. 24 opening.

It develops, in addition, that Mr. Ziegfeld's recent and sudden embarkment for foreign shores was due to a desire to see in stage action Jack Buchanan, who is to be starred in the first Ziegfield production of the new season. The Ziegfeld-Buchanan contract was signed before ever Mr. Ziegfeld had seen Mr. Buchanan on the stage and from an orchestra seat at the "Charlot Revue" in London Mr. Ziegfeld now proposes to decide for himself whether what he was told is true. In London, too, he will make final arrangements for the Gaunt production, in October, of "Kid Boots," with Leslie Henson in Eddie Cantor's rôle.

The new play by Sidney Howard, which not John Cromwell and William A. Brady but only John Cromwell will produce, is called "Lucky Sam MacCarvel" and not "Lucky Dan Macarver" or "Lucky Dan McCarrer" or anything at all but "Lucky Sam MacCarvel." . . . "The Pearl of Great Price" will be produced by Robert McLaughlin in Cleveland on Aug. 30. . . . Jacinto Benavente, it is announced, will write a new play specially for the International Playhouse. . . . Ruth Donnelly will not, despite reports, be seen in "Diana of the Movies," but has instead accepted an engagement in the David Belasco-Sam H. Harris production of Milton Herbert Gropper's "Wolf At the Door." . . . Clark and McCullough will be next week's headliners at the Palace. . . . Sam H. Harris has abandoned whatever interest he may have had in the American production of "Maritza." . . . "Something to Brag About" will open the Booth Theatre on Aug. 13. . . . "Gay Paree" opens in Atlantic City tomorrow night.

Gene Buck, a Ziegfeld lieutenant for almost fifteen years, is about to take his long-announced production plunge on his own. He has for his season's offerings two plays by the Nugents—J. C. and Elliott—of which the first, a serious drama named "Gunpowder," should come to Manhattan early in October. There will follow "The Trouper," with J. C. Nugent himself in the title rôle.

Lillian Foster, hailed last season in "Conscience" as a "second Duse," will make an early reappearance on Broadway in Walter C. Jordan's production of Catherine Chisholm Cushing's "Marge." The play was announced for last season with Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt in the rôle that is now Miss Foster's.

"How's the King?", with Joe Cook, will be placed in rehearsal during the week of Aug. 10 by Earl Carroll. . . . Later in the Fall Charles L. Wagner will take over the Cort Theatre for his season of repertory. . . . The musical version of "If I Were King" will come to the Casino Theatre early in September. . . . Rehearsals have begun for the resumption of the run of Al Jolson's "Big Boy," interrupted by Mr. Jolson's illness during the Spring. . . . The name of Harry Wagstaff Gribble has been added to that of Wilton Lackaye as an adapter of "Oh, Mama!", the new Alice Brady show. . . . The Yiddish Art Theatre will again occupy the Bayes Theatre next season.

Theatrical eminences are now being reached by producers not only by the route of the actual production of successes but by the cunning by-paths of the avoidance of what later reveal themselves as pre-destined failures. To which must be added the further boulevard of the desire to produce plays that develop into terrific money-makers, with an ability to prove afterward that it was only the deterrent influence of stubborn advisers that prevented this happy consummation.

One young producer, for example, is known as a bit of a Max Reinhardt among his friends for the rather negative reason that he last season resisted extensive urgings to produce a play which, when produced by another manager, promptly collapsed. Another producer, however, who enjoyed a similar reputation, has had his little Moscow Art Theatre bubble punctured and has registered the first failure of the new season at one and the same time.

This producer's claim to distinction was that he had last year been offered an opportunity to produce "Is Zat So?" and had been unable to follow his great desire to accept the offer only because of the iron opposition of an important associate. "Is Zat So?" of course, has been a huge success, and the Spring and Summer months have been a period of pleasant gloating—recriminations by the producer and of uncomfort and misery for the important associate. Whereupon a few weeks ago the producer unearthed another play that to him seemed epoch making. Again the associate was pessimistic. But this time the producer said, "Who wanted to produce 'Is Zat So?' and who didn't?" to which there was no answer, and so the play was promptly produced. It has been as promptly rejected, too, by the box-office public, and the balance of conversation has been restored between the producer and his important associate.

The First Offering of the New Season Is Vincent Lawrence's "Spring Fever," Produced by A. H. Woods, With James Rennie and Marion Coakley in the Leading Roles.

WHO'S WHO ON THE BROADWAY STAGE

THERE is, it seems, something in specialization, after all. Inclined doubters are referred for confirmation to Frank McCormack, who plays one of the amusing detectives in "The Gorilla" at the Selwyn.

Comic detectives were not always quoted at a very high figure on the Rialto exchange. In fact, in most plays of the past which boasted a comic detective in the cast that gentleman was a distinctly and properly minor participant in the proceedings. In the past, then, Frank McCormack was wont to consider it his misfortune that he had once portrayed a comic detective so well that the arrangers of such matters seemed bent on keeping him in such rôles for the rest of his life. He has fought valiantly against so monotonous a fate, and with some success, but it must be noted that on the program of full many a farce or comedy of bygone days may be found:

A Detective.....Frank McCormack

Well, sir, it was not all in vain, as McCormack will now happily attest, for the play was finally written and produced in which the comic detective was a major character. Nay, more, the play—"The Gorilla" is being discussed—became a hit, and any one who has seen "The Gorilla" knows that its success is due mainly to the two detectives in the cast.

There was a time in McCormack's career, of course, when he had never even played a comic detective. In fact, when he first determined to go on the stage he didn't even intend to become a comedian. The circumstance that he was forced to run away from the parental home in Washington, D. C., in order to gratify his ambition to become an actor is an indication of how young he was when he heeded the call of the stage. As is the case with all comedians, Master McCormack had visions of becoming a famous tragedian when he hit the trail out of Washington.

These visions were shattered quite early in his career, or at its very outset. He had traveled quite a distance from Washington before he was able to get a job as an actor. It was in the town of Cohoes, N. Y., that he was finally able to attach himself to a cheap road company which was touring in a thing entitled "A Breezy Time." Obviously there were no tragic rôles in a piece with that title.

The story runs true to tradition. The would-be tragedian found out that he was a better than average comedian. He decided to make the best of the situation and has been trying to do that ever since. And of the many rôles in which he has since appeared he likes best to look back upon his work in "Very Good Eddie," "East Is West," "Thank U" and "Chicken Feed." In none of these plays, by a happy coincidence, was he a detective.

There was a time, moreover—when McCormack was getting more than his share of detective parts—when he thought seriously of deserting the acting side of his profession altogether and becoming a director. He succumbed to the urge in only a limited measure. While he staged two productions, they were plays in which he also had a leading rôle. These were "Very Good Eddie" and "Experience." But in spite of all temptations, he has remained a comic detective.

THE Gergely family from Budapest waited many generations for a Gergely to sustain them on the field of histrionic endeavor. Enter, then, Eliz Gergely.

When she was 13, the parents of young Eliz came to New York. So that whatever background the girl would have built up for her future career as an actress is completely lost so far as Budapest may claim credit, which it would be apt to do.

In New York she lost very little time in asserting her proclivities for the stage. What with enthusiasm and ambition, little Eliz applied to the management of the German stock company that occupied the Irving Place Theatre for a chance to act. The Irving Place Theatre was then the foremost German playground in New York, and countless American actors have sprung from its fertile foundation.

Rudolph Cristians was the manager and at first unwilling to try Miss Gergely. But with some persuasion and a promise that she would study German more intensely in order to acquaint herself, as Cristians desired, "with its innermost secrets and beauty of expression," she was retained for small parts in a motley but creditable representation of dramas that included Shakespeare, Ibsen, Schiller and Molière.

At the end of a year the Budapest visitor had progressed to the rôle of the company's leading ingenue. It was thus that she was selected to play the rôle of Kathie in "Alt Heidelberg," the play upon which "The Student Prince," in which she now appears, is built. And so Miss Gergely felt that she had tasted everything that German acting had to offer and proceeded to seek glory on the English-speaking stage of America.

Arthur Hammerstein gave her a rôle in "High Jinks," wherein she played a French girl's part. Miss Gergely's success in her first English-speaking rôle was pronounced and distinct and she lost very little time in remaining unemployed. An immediate engagement followed with Henry W. Savage, who was in need of an understudy for Mitzi Hajos, starring in Kalman's "Sari" at the Amsterdam Theatre. Two months on Broadway with frequent appearances for Mitzi and a full season in the same capacity for the road production resulted. And then came a year and a half in a small but paying rôle in "Her Soldier Boy."

In the meanwhile she was devoting long hours to the development of a natural soprano voice, so that after "Her Soldier Boy," she sojourned in Europe for a while studying singing, returned, and was re-engaged by Arthur Hammerstein to sing the prima donna rôle of "Always You," a musical comedy.

There came then a rôle in "Just Married" at the Comedy Theatre; after that a share in the revival of Friml's "Firefly."

And so, quite naturally, she succeeded Olga Cook as the Mitzi of "Blossom Time." For two years she sang the prima donna rôle on Broadway and on tour. "The Student Prince" is the vehicle of her most recent appearances. In it she is the understudy for the rôle of Kathie, which belonged to her in German ten years ago.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

SPRING FEVER—Tomorrow night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. Here is Vincent Lawrence's comedy, once known as "Kelly's Vacation," which A. H. Woods is sponsoring as his first production of the new season. James Rennie is starred. Others in the cast include Marion Coakley and Joseph Kilgour.

THE LITTLE POOR MAN—Wednesday night at the Princess Theatre. This is a dramatization by Harry Lee of the life of St. Francis of Assisi. It won the Lindsey Prize in 1921. In the cast are Jerome Lawlor, Gustav Stryker and others.

JUNE DAYS—Thursday night at the Astor Theatre. Alice Duer Miller and Robert Milton's "The Charm School" has been adapted for the musical comedy stage by Harry Wagstaff Gribble and Cyrus Wood. The lyrics are by Clifford Grey and music by Fred Coots. Elizabeth Hines, Roy Royston, Jay C. Flippen and Lee Kohlmar are in the cast.

Desiree Ellinger, Recently the Prima Donna of the Boston "Rose-Marie" Company and Before That With a Covent Garden Opera Company, Who Has Replaced Mary Ellis in the Title Role of the Musical Play at the Imperial.

LONDON NOTES

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—"A Cuckoo in the Nest," a farce by Ben Travers, was the only opening of the week. It followed "It Pays to Advertise," at the Aldwych, which almost broke London's record for long runs. The farce promises to be a success, if the laughter of the first-night audience counts for anything.

George C. Tyler, who has been here for several weeks, sails for New York on Saturday. He has been formulating plans for an all-star production of "The School for Scandal." For the rôle of Charles Surface, he has engaged Ian Hunter, a young actor whose recent appearances on the London stage have marked him as one of the most promising actors here. He is now playing the leading rôle in "Spring Cleaning." Mr. Tyler has also practically completed negotiations with Marie Lohr to play Lady Teazle, which she played some years ago with success.

Galsworthy's "The Show" has justified the verdict of the critics, who pronounced it a good tract, but a bad play. The last weeks are announced.

"Beggar on Horseback" has ended its engagement. . . . "Sun-Up" has passed its 100th performance. . . . Arlen's "The Green Hat" will be produced in London in the Fall, with Tallulah Bankhead in the leading rôle. . . . Gladys Cooper, who controls the English rights of "The Green Hat," will appear at about the same time in Frederick Lonsdale's new play, "The Last of Mrs. Cheney."

Two film stars, Pearl White and Betty Blythe, are scheduled to appear next month on the London stage. Pearl White will join the cast of the "London Revue" at the Lyceum in September, at a reported salary of $3,000 a week, which is said to be the highest ever paid an actress in a revue here. Betty Blythe will make her appearance at the Coliseum, where she will sing a song composed by herself.

PRODUCING ON LITTLE

The All-Important Incorporation—Hiring a Theatre—Cooperative or Paid?—The Expensive Pride of Investment

THE number of early plays that usher in a theatrical season in New York, has ever—or nearly ever—been a subject of amazement to those interested in Broadway. There are about sixty legitimate theatres in New York. And at the moment about sixty-five plays are in rehearsal or temporary storage for the new season which begins in August.

These are not contemplated plays. These are plays which have been cast, directed, and have behind them producers, some of the established variety, and some of the fly-by-night brigade. In every little town around New York that boasts of a theatre, these plays are being tried out with prayer and fasting, which in the case of most can be taken literally. For out of the sixty-five plays, ever so many are of the highly speculative kind, with little or no money behind them. In Asbury Park, Stamford, Long Branch, Atlantic City, the newly accessible Great Neck, Newark, Brooklyn, and other near-by towns, these plays are opening to half-filled houses of natives, shaping themselves, measuring their laughs, some to be rewritten, some to be recast, some to be laid away for revision, and some, alas, to be entirely discarded.

This is the time of the year that is most auspicious for these plays which have behind them no established management, but must be produced on what shall henceforth be known as a shoestring. Theatres are still available and cheap. The public is returning from its vacation and is eager to see shows again. So while producers, long on Broadway, prefer to wait till the middle of September for their offerings, the shoestring productions ride into town, filling up the six weeks' gap before the season really begins. And owners of theatres are glad to gamble with these producers on their houses for this period, for at the worst it means a two-weeks' guarantee and at the lucky best an unexpected hit.

It is a much simpler matter to get a legitimate play produced than the layman imagines. Very often the playwright and producer get together with no other assets than their firm determination to have the play produced. The play is usually a simple one, requiring one set, or at most two, and a cast of four to seven. The first step is incorporation. As it would not take more than $15,000 to produce the play, another incorporator is found, and playwright, producer and friend incorporate for $15,000. This costs about $60. In return, one has a bookful of beautiful stock certificates, each to be worth $100 at par.

The problem is to sell sufficient of these stocks to put on the play. The incorporators figure their expenses as follows: Five characters in the play, including the star part, will cost them about $1,500. As Equity now requires the actors' first two weeks salary to be posted in advance, this means that the corporation must have $3,000 in cash for the cast alone. It is possible, however, to persuade the cast to gamble with the management on the play by making the play cooperative, with their pay to be in shares from the box-office receipts. If the cast consents to this unanimously, Equity cannot interfere. If, however, the players do not want to do this, the producers can very often persuade the leading actor or actress to take an interest in the play and to act for a percentage.

The next problem is a theatre. There are several ways to acquire one. A popular way is to whip a play into shape out of town and invite managers to come and see it. "Is Zat So?" the current hit, was produced in Stamford, where it was seen by the Shuberts who liked it so well that they gave the play a theatre. A small house can often be got by posting the second week's guarantee and giving the house the first moneys to reach the box-office during the first week. That is, most theatres will rent for either half of the box-office receipts, said receipts not to be less than $3,000 or $4,000, according to the house, or for a flat rental. Some houses, however, can be persuaded to gamble on the first week's receipts if they get the money in advance for the second week. This means that the shoestring producer can guarantee himself a two-weeks' run for one week's rent.

Then there is advertising. Houses are supposed to share in the cost of all advertising that is over $1,000 a week, which takes part of the burden off the producer. Scenery can be hired from Cain's or another warehouse for $50 a week. After ten weeks, the scenery belongs to the company. In this way, only $6,000 or $7,000 is needed for the production, and less if the actors will perform cooperatively. This amount is often raised $100 at a time, each shoestring production often having as many as fifty backers. "The Last Warning," the popular mystery play of two seasons ago, was produced in much this fashion. Shares and half shares were sold by the two youthful producers to people in all walks of life, including the theatrical. When the play opened the theatre was almost entirely filled, that first night, with an audience which said proudly at intermissions to one another that it owned the play.

The motion picture rights to a play are often dangled in the face of a prospective backer. The producer will glibly recite how plays are sold a month after their production to the motion pictures for $25,000 and $50,000. Even if the production is a failure, this amount will be enough to give shareholders a neat profit. Plays produced in small and unpopular houses, that shall be nameless, will sometimes run for months and months, with practically no box office receipts. These are almost always cooperative plays, where the cast is paid about an average of $150 a week. The long, though threadbare, run, however, often fools the motion pictures into believing it is a popular hit. Or road rights might be made more valuable by the magic legend, "one year on Broadway." [This last bit of allure is becoming less and less attractive to the provinces, however.]

It is difficult to the point of impossibility to produce musical shows on the shoestring basis. When established and experienced men spend as much as $200,000 on a production before the curtain rises for the first night, some idea may be gained of the extent of a revue undertaking. The musicians demand a guarantee, as well as the actors; there are expensive costumes and sceneries to provide, scores of chorus girls to engage and clothe, skits and lyrics to buy, a large house to procure, and expensive singers, dancers and comedians to pay. Only musicals intended for vaudeville can be attempted on a shoestring. In this case, it is not impossible to hire costumes on credit, offer the writers of the act 10 per cent. when the act is sold to the booking agencies and promise the players their salary when a price is arranged. After two weeks' rehearsal in some abandoned loft, the producer will go to the booking agents of the Keith, Loew, Fox or independent circuits, and ask for a try-out. If he has had a successful production before, he will be given a small outlying house to play at a small weekly rate. If he is new, it is up to him to persuade the agents that he has good material. Every Thursday morning, thus, there is a tryout at the Palace Theatre.

Before the bookers and agents the miniature revue is shown. If it pleases, a price is agreed on, and it may be as much as $2,500 week. Sometimes as much as a thousand of that is diverted to the producer, who had laid out for it not one penny in actual cash. These shoestring offerings are even found in burlesque. The burlesque shows are peddled from town to town, and are on exhibit wherever the manager of a dilapidated house has been persuaded to take a fifty-fifty chance. These, of course, are shows outside the established wheels, such as the Columbia.

As theatres become more and more expensive, and actors demand more pay, it is becoming increasingly difficult for enthusiasts to produce on a shoestring. But as Broadway is as highly a speculative highway as Wall Street, the day will probably never come when three young man cannot get together with $60, the price of their incorporation, and produce a play. There are no rules on Broadway. Every play has an even chance.

Plays have been known to endure hot weather, bad location, poor casts and actual lack of funds, if they had in them that element known as popular appeal. And as the public will swallow "What Price Glory" and "Abie's Irish Rose" with equal gusto, no one, as yet, has been able to discover what that want is. And as gamblers return again and again to the gaming tables with whatever they can beg, steal or borrow, so the shoestring producers appear every year with a play they are sure will coin a million. They cannot forget "Abie's Irish Rose" was a failure for six weeks and that Anne Nichols carried the play along on money she borrowed. They shout about "The Last Warning" and its multitudinous owners, and with their enthusiasm persuade the injudicious to buy a hundred-dollar share on the chance of getting back a thousand. The excitement, scheming, wrangling for theatres, pacifying the cast, soothing creditors, fighting for publicity, and finally the tenseness of the first night, all compensate in part for the usual loss. The glamour of Broadway, of course, never wears off, even on those who have been badly maimed. The recompense of "I own a piece of that show," even if that piece be exactly one-seventieth, is a peculiar but a substantial one.

TO BE CONTINUED

PLAY.	PREMIERE.
Abie's Irish Rose	May 23, '22
White Cargo	Nov. 5, '23
Rose-Marie	Sep. 2, '24
What Price Glory	Sep. 5
Desire Under the Elms	Nov. 11
They Knew What They Wanted	Nov. 24
Lady, Be Good!	Dec. 1
The Student Prince	Dec. 2
Is Zat So?	Jan. 5, '25
White Collars	Feb. 23
Sky High	Mar. 2
Louie the 14th	Mar. 3
The Fall Guy	Mar. 10
Mercenary Mary	Apr. 13
Aloma of the South Seas	Apr. 20
The Poor Nut	Apr. 27
The Gorilla	Apr. 28
The Bride Retires	May 16
Spooks	June 1
Garrick Gaieties	June 8
Kosher Kitty Kelly	June 15
The Grand Street Follies	June 18
George White's Scandals	June 22
A Good Bad Woman (2d eng.)	June 22
Artists and Models, Paris Ed.	June 24
Earl Carroll Vanities	July 6
Ziegfeld Follies (Summer Ed.)	July 6
The Morning After	July 27

Plans For Opera Seasons Made In Several Cities

THE dates of the opera performances, together with the casting of the artists for the leading rôles, for the third season of grand opera to be given this Fall by the San Francisco Opera Association has been announced by Gaetano Merola, general director.

The season consists of eight subscription performances, beginning Saturday, Sept. 19, and closing Friday, Oct. 2. The opening attraction is to be Massenet's "Manon," in French, in which will be starred Tito Schipa, tenor; Rosina Torri, the Italian soprano; Cesare Formichi, who will make his first appearance in grand opera here; Antonio Nicholich, Lodovico Oliviero and Vittorio Trevisan. The second big night will be Sept. 21, with "Samson and Delilah," in which will be featured Marguerite d'Alvarez, Fernand Anaseau and Marcel Journet. This performance will be remarkable in that it will be the first operatic appearance in San Francisco of Marguerite d'Alvarez and likewise of Fernand Anaseau. The other operas, together with their dates and leading artists, are as follows: Sept. 22, "Tosca," by Puccini, with Claudia Muzio, Antonio Cortis, Riccardo Stracciari, Antonio Nicholich, Lodovico Oliviero and Vittorio Trevisan; Sept. 24, "Barbiere di Siviglia," by Rossini, with Elvira de Hidalgo, Tito Schipa, Marcel Journet, Elinor Marlo, Riccardo Stracciari and Vittorio Trevisan; Sept. 26, "Anima Allegra," by Vittandini, with Rosina Torri, Antonio Cortis, Lodovico Oliviero and Vittorio Trevisan; Sept. 28, "Aida," by Verdi, with Claudia Muzio, Fernand Anseau, Marguerite d'Alvarez, Cesare Formichi, Marcel Journet, Antonio Nicholich and Riccardo Stracciari; Sept. 30, "Martha," by Flotow, with Elvira de Hidalgo, Elinor Marlo, Tito Schipa, Marcel Journet and Vittorio Trevisan; Oct. 2, "Amore dei tre Re," by Montemezzi, with Claudio Muzio, Fernand Anseau, Marcel Journet, Riccardo Stracciari and Lodovico Oliviero.

Gaetano Merola, general manager of the San Francisco Opera Company, is practically pinning the success of his opera season, both in San Francisco and Los Angeles, on his new prima donna, Rosina Torri, who created the rôle of Consuela in "Anima Allegra" at Turin last season. Signora Torri will sing the rôle in both San Francisco and Los Angeles, and no doubt will be heard in other operas as well.

During the month of May the University of Pavia celebrated its eleventh centenary. This university was founded in 825 and was organized by an Irish doctor by the name of Dungall, who was sent there by Charlemagne in 812. Many famous men in literature and science are among the graduates, one being the celebrated pioneer of electrical science, Alessandro Volta, after whom the "volt" is named. During the celebration an opera season was given, the work chosen being "Anima Allegra," in which Signora Torri sang her favorite rôle.

She is now in Europe and is expected to reach New York the early part of August. She will immediately depart for the Coast for rehearsals. Mr. Merola has already asked Signora Torri to remain in America this coming season, but owing to a contract she has with La Scala she will leave for Milan immediately at the close of the San Francisco season.

The advance sale has surpassed all expectations and the Executive Committee is planning to extend the season a couple of weeks.

San Francisco will celebrate California's diamond jubilee in September. Mary Carr Moore's American historical opera, "Narcissa," will be given several performances; Alice Gentle will sing the title rôle. Haydn's "Creation" will be sung Sept. 11.

Simultaneously with the awakening of the grand opera spirit on the Coast, particularly in San Francisco and Los Angeles, music lovers of Salt Lake City and vicinity have become interested. The result is a vigorous agitation for a grand opera season for Utah next Fall comparable with the finest offerings in the country. This activity has been substantially augmented with the return to Salt Lake City of Lucy Gates. When apprised of the desire for a grand opera season for Utah, Miss Gates offered her services, with the result of the formation of a definite organization with tentative plans for the proposed opera. A production committee was determined upon with the following personnel: Lucy Gates Bowen, Chairman; B. Cecil Gates, Vice Chairman; George D. Pyper and Albert E. Bowen. Upon this group will fall the responsibility of producing the opera.

Salt Lake will give community performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Gondoliers," beginning Aug. 17. The opera will be staged at the water theatre of Nibley Park, to give it the Venetian setting required.

The Los Angeles Grand Opera Association will open its season Sept. 29. It will present six operas, "Lakmé," "Aida," "Rigoletto," "Carmen," "La Navarraise" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The artists engaged are Charles Hackett, Rosa Raisa, Alice Gentle, Maria Kurenko of the Moscow opera, who will make her American début as Lakmé and as Gilda; Vincent Balester, Kathryn Meisle, Giacomo Rimini, Edouard Cotreuil, Desiré Defrere. Richard Hageman will conduct.

The St. Louis Municipal Opera Company tried the experiment of giving Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore" in a double bill. It was a great success. The company which hitherto had sung only in comic opera did remarkably well in the larger work. Charles Previn conducted and there was a capacity audience.

The Washington Opera Company closed its four weeks of light opera July 18 with Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore." Plans have already been made to start a Summer season next May. Rehearsals will begin in September for the Winter season of grand opera by the Washington Opera Company. The first production will be given early in November.

Columbus, Ohio, will have three days of grand opera, Oct. 7, 8 and 9. The operas selected are "Aida," "Samson and Delilah" and "Barber of Seville." Frances Peralta will sing the title rôle in "Aida," with a supporting cast composed of Mario Basiola, Louis D'Angelo, Rino Oldrato, Paolo Ananian; Charles Marshall will be the Samson and Cyrene van Gordon the Delilah; Alfredo Gandolfi, Ananian, Italo Picchi, Jose Mojica and D'Angelo will complete the cast. Graziella Pareta, Armand Tokatyan, Picchi, Basiola and Kathryn Brown will appear in the "Barber of Seville." The operas will be under the direction of Isaac van Grove of the Chicago Opera Company. The orchestra and chorus will also be from the Chicago Opera Company. Columbus will also have a number of visiting artists; the Flonzaley Quartet, Nov. 20; Beniamino Gigli, Feb. 4; Elly Ney, March 18, and Giovanni Martinelli, March 24.

The tentative répertoire announced by the management of the Chicago Civic Opera for the coming season contains several features which will be highlights in an unusually brilliant season. Among the more important Chicago Civic Opera productions will be the presentation of the "Rosenkavalier" by Richard Strauss for the first time in Chicago. The cast, which will be headed by Rosa Raisa, Edith Mason, Olga Forral and Alexander Kipnis, will be conducted by Polacco.

Another opera that will be new to Chicago opera patrons will be "The Daughter of the Regiment," by Donizetti. The part of the daughter will be taken by Toti dal Monte, who has signed a full length contract. Other revivals of opera that have not been presented in Chicago for several years will be "Manon Lescaut," "The Masked Ball," "Le Chemineaux," "Mignon" and "Falstaff."

More than thirty-five operas are included in the entire répertoire, which is as follows:

Italian—"Martha," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Tosca," "Butterfly," "Aida," "Otello," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Masked Ball," "L'Elisir D'Amore," "Fra Diavolo," "L'Amore dei tre Re," "Andrea Chenier," "Manon Lescaut," "Falstaff," "Lucia," "The Barber of Seville" and "Daughter of the Regiment."

French — "Carmen," "Werther," "Louise," "Pelléas et Mélisande," "Samson et Dalila," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Le Chemineaux" and "Mignon."

German—"Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Die Walküre" and "Rosenkavalier."

English—"Witch of Salem," by Cadman; "Light of St. Agnes," by Harling, and "Hansel and Gretel."

"Boris Godunoff" also will be sung.

Frances Peralta will open the three days' season of grand opera at Columbus Oct. 7, singing the title rôle in "Aida" Don José Mojica will appear in "Samson et Dalila," Oct. 8, and "The Barber of Seville" will close the series Oct. 9.

Orchestras Prepare Programs

THE NEW YORK ORCHESTRA will give sixty-one concerts in this city during the 1925-26 season. The line-up of soloists thus far for the Sunday concerts, to be given in the new Mecca Auditorium, includes Lawrence Tibbett, Alfredo Casella, Reinald Werrenrath, Walter Gieseking, Roland Hayes, Emilio de Gogorza, George Gershwin and Albert Spalding. This series will also include a lecture-concert on "Ultra-Modern Music, Pleasant and Unpleasant," by Walter Damrosch; a performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," with a chorus of three hundred and five soloists, including Florence Easton, Della Baker, Richard Crooks, Frederick Patton and Frederick Baer; a Wagner program, with Kathryn Meisle, Della Baker, Ernest Davis and Frederick Baer, and a Christmas performance of Pierné's "Children at Bethlehem."

For the Thursday and Friday series at Carnegie Hall the following soloists have been engaged: Lawrence Tibbett, Sigrid Onegin, Paul Kochanski, George Gershwin, Paderewski, Pablo Casals, Frieda Hempel, Bela Bartok, Josef Hofmann, Jacques Thibaud and Harold Bauer. Among those scheduled for the six Brooklyn concerts are Reinald Werrenrath, Roland Hayes and Albert Spalding.

Walter Gieseking, German pianist, will make his first American orchestral appearance next season with the New York Symphony Orchestra. Gieseking is recognized as one of the striking personalities among the younger European pianists and a brilliant interpreter of modern music. He has been conducting successful tours in England, Italy, Germany and Hungary.

Another of the soloists who will appear with the orchestra next season is Bela Bartok, Hungarian pianist. Bartok is composing a concerto especially for the New York Symphony Orchestra and will play the piano part himself when he appears here. He has been composing since he was a boy, his compositions including a number of operas in addition to symphonic music. The best known of these are "Duke Blue Beard's Castle" and "The Wooden Prince," both of which have been produced at the Budapest Royal Opera House. He is also well known for his research work in Hungarian national music. For some time he was professor at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Budapest.

Both Ernst von Dohnanyi and Alfredo Casella will appear not only as the conductors of the State Symphony Orchestra, but also as soloists. Both of these distinguished conductors are in the front rank of the world's greatest pianists.

Mr. Dohnanyi writes from Budapest, Hungary, that since he left this country on his way to his native land he appeared as soloist in London with the Queen's Hall Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood conducting, playing his own "Variations on a Nursery Song" and Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto in G major. At the final concert of the Budapest Philharmonic, Dohnanyi, President and conductor of the society, received a most enthusiastic reception. He conducted Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and at the close of the program was literally deluged with flowers. He also appeared as a soloist at this concert, playing Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto in G major, himself directing the accompaniment from the piano, a feat he will repeat with the State Symphony Orchestra this coming season in New York. The success of the performance of the Ninth Symphony was so great that it had to be repeated. The management of the State Symphony has requested Mr. Dohnanyi to give this same program at one of their regular subscription concerts here.

At present Mr. Dohnanyi is summering at Pontresina, Ober-Engadin, Switzerland, preparing programs for the coming season with the State Symphony Orchestra and occupied with the orchestration of his new opéra comique, "The Tenor," after the book by Carl Sternheim. He finds this the best time to work on his compositions, and expects to complete the orchestration of the opera before his arrival in New York this Fall; later his time will be taken up with his duties as conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra.

Ernst von Dohnanyi, who will conduct the first part of the State Symphony Orchestra season, has arranged for the second Tuesday evening subscription concert at Carnegie Hall, on Nov. 10, an entire Russian program, including Tschaikovsky's Second Symphony. On this occasion the Russian violinist, Mme. Luboschutz, will be the soloist and she will play Prokofieff's new violin concerto. This will be Mme. Luboschütz's first orchestral appearance of the season and will also be the first performance of "Prokofieff's Violin Concerto" in this city. The first reading rehearsal of American compositions under the direction of Ernst von Dohnanyi takes place on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 14, at Carnegie Hall. As already announced, only fellow-members, composers and newspaper critics will be admitted at these rehearsals.

On Friday, Nov. 27, the Eastman School of Music will present in the Eastman Theatre the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Howard Hanson conducting, in a second concert, the program for which will be the unpublished compositions by American composers. The first concert inaugurating the Eastman School of Music's project in behalf of American composers was given May 1 last. Dr. Hanson announces the following requirements to be observed by composers sending manuscripts for inclusion in the coming program:

Only orchestral works may be submitted, although compositions including parts for solo instruments are not barred. The works must not exceed fifteen minutes in length. The works must not have been played in public before. Orchestral scores must be submitted in legible writing; it is wise to submit a piano reduction or sketch for use by the judges, although this is not required. The composer must furnish one copy of each woodwind, brass and string part; the Eastman School will furnish duplicate parts.

The same general plan followed in the concert of last May will be again adopted. Composers whose works are accepted for performance will be invited to attend the performance and preliminary rehearsals in November as guests of the Eastman School. Prominent music critics will again be invited to attend the coming concert. The program of Nov. 27 will be but one hour in length, but it will be played twice, thus affording critics and interested auditors favorable opportunity for judgment of the music heard. The aim is to furnish to American orchestral composers a laboratory service by which they may hear a carefully rehearsed and adequate performance of their works which they have not previously heard, thus benefiting in orchestral technic and in the advantage of a public hearing.

The Chicago North Shore Festival Association announces a contest open to composers of the United States for a prize of $1,000, which will be awarded to the best work for orchestra submitted by the contestants, the winning composition to be played at the final concert of the 1926 North Shore Music Festival. One of these five works selected by the judges as being the best, and which will be played at the public rehearsal for the purpose of awarding the prize, also will be produced by Frederick Stock at the regular concerts at the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Chicago, during the season 1926-27.

Each contestant must submit the score of his composition on or before Jan. 1, 1926. Compositions should be sent by insured parcel post to Carl D. Kinsey, Business Manager, 64 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

GOLDMAN PROGRAM.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.
Bohemian Program.
March, "The Bartered Bride"....Smetana
Largo, "The New World Symphony,"....Dvorak
(a) "Humoreske"....Dvorak
(b) "Slavonic Dance"....Dvorak
Overture, "Rienzi"....Wagner
Cornet solo, "It Was Not Thus To Be," Walno Kauppi....Nessler
(a) "To a Water Lily"....MacDowell
(b) "Menuet"....Paderewski
"Evolution of Dixie"....Lake

WEDNESDAY AUG. 5.
Popular Program.
March, "The Thunderer"....Sousa
Overture, "Poet and Peasant"....Suppe
(a) Entr'acte, "M'lle. Modiste"..Herbert
(b) Oriental dance, "Wonderland,"....Herbert
Excerpts from "Faust"....Gounod
Popular songs of the past—
(a) "Sweetheart"....Lake
(b) "A Kiss in the Dark"....Herbert
(c) "In the Springtime"....Goldman
Lotta Madden, Soprano.
Excerpts from "Carmen"....Bizet
Overture, "William Tell"....Rossini

FRIDAY, AUG. 7.
Verdi-Puccini Program.
Excerpts from "Il Trovatore"....Verdi
Excerpts from "Madame Butterfly,"....Puccini
Quartet, "Rigoletto"....Verdi
Excerpts from "Aida"....Verdi
Overture, "Pique Dame"....Suppe
Waltz, "Romeo and Juliet"....Gounod
Joan Ruth, Soprano, Metropolitan Opera.
(a) "Musette"....Rameau
(b) "Valse des Fleurs"....Tchaikovsky
"Pan Americana"....Herbert

SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
Johann Strauss Program.
Overture, "Die Fledermaus"....Johann Strauss
Waltz, "New Vienna"....Johann Strauss
"Egyptian March"....Johann Strauss
"Blue Danube Waltz"....Johann Strauss
Overture, "Maximilian Robespierre"....Litolff
"Inflammatus"....Rossini
Walno Kauppi, Cornetist.
"Pilgrims' Chorus and Song to the Evening Star"....Wagner
March, "The Spirit of Youth"....Goldman

SUNDAY, AUG. 9.
March, "Pomp and Circumstance"..Elgar
Overture, "Massaniello"....Auber
Largo....Handel
Tone poem, "Finlandia"....Sibelius
Overture, "Mignon"....Thomas
"The Lost Chord"....Sullivan
Walno Kauppi, Cornetist.
"Second Hungarian Rhapsody"....Liszt
"Hallelujah" Chorus....Handel

Music Notes Afield

LA NAISSANCE DE LA LYRE, an opera in one act and three tableaux, founded by M. Theodora Reinach, on the story of Sophocles, with music by M. Alfred Roussel, was given at the Paris Opéra in July; it was followed by "Soir de Fête," a ballet in one act, choreography by L. Staats, music by Leo Delibes (arranged by M. Henri Büsser). The legend relates that Apollo, lamenting the theft of his herd, promises a rich treasure to Silenus if he will recover the beasts. Silenus, with the help of his sons, the satyrs, finds that the infant Hermes has tired of a milk diet and is the robber of Apollo's steers. The infant has already slain two of them, improvising from the horns and entrails a new instrument, the lyre. Apollo is for haling the thief before the tribunal of Zeus, but Hermes begs permission to play him a little tune. Apollo is so charmed with the new toy that he trades his herd against the lyre. Henceforth he abandons his bucolic persuits to cultivate the arts. The two brothers are reconciled, and Silenus, the satyrs and nymphs divide the promised reward between them. While Reinach's muse fell short of the Hellenic ideal, Henry Malherbe in Le Temps said that the score of M. Albert Roussel "is noble, magnificent, with the true Apollonian ring. The music is of beautiful simplicity. It shows in every page a high and refined musicianship. The music for the ballet has a breadth and masterly technic worthy of the composer of 'Padmatavi' and 'Les Evocations.' The finale has something of the grandeur and purity of Rameau.

"With this work M. Albert Roussel takes his place, with Maurice Ravel, Florent Schmitt and Igor Stravinsky, among the first musicians of this generation." Mlle Marcelle Denya sang the part of Hermes, M. Rambaud, the rôle of Apollo; Philippe Gaubert directed.

The Colonne Orchestra under Gabriel Pierné, in the course of its past 1924-1925 season, presented eighteen new works by French composers. They were: "Dryade," H. Büsser; "Quatre Melodies," Fauré; "Chants D'Auvergne," Canteloube; "Le Miroir de Jesus," A. Caplet; "Khamma," Debussy; "Mors," Fanelli; Pierre Kunc, prelude pour "Les Cosaques," de Tolstoi; Silvio Lazzari, "Deux Mélodies"; Fernand Le Borne, "Ouverture Dramatique"; Maingueneau, "L'Amour de Krishna"; Pierné, "La Cidrerie (extract de Ramuntcho; Ach, Philip, "Madrigal," "Poème des Brises"; M. Ravel, "Tzigane"; H. Ribaud, "Première Suite-Anglaise"; Reichelt, "Nuit D'Asie"; Guy Ropartz, "Oedipe à Colone," "Le Rêve sur le Sable"; Florent Schmitt, "Légende et Scherzo"; Samazeuilli, "Nuit." Foreign works included Bloch's "Suite for alto and orchestra"; a "Prelude, Choral and Fugue," by Carneyo; "Andalousie," by Lamote de Grignon; Stravinsky's "Chant du Rossignol"; "Trois Roubayyats Persans," by Levidis. Works given for the first time were: "Suite for Contra-bass," by Birbenstock; a Concerto, by Büsser; "Hercule au Jardin des Hesperides," by Honegger; "Antoine et Cléopâtre," by Florent Schmitt.

At the Opéra Comique M. Henry Malherbe was charmed by the talent of Mlle. Carina Ari, whom he considers one of the foremost dancers of the time. The music for her choreography had been expressly composed by D. E. Inghelbrecht, Arthur Honegger, Angelo Cassado, Reynaldo Hahn, Emile Vuillermez and Florent Schmitt. Of all the scenes, "La Danse D'Abisag" by Florent Scmitt, struck M. Malherbe as being a work of art. The critic called the composer the "Gustave Flaubert of music." Mlle. Carina Ari was for two seasons the star of the Swedish Ballet, but she was wasted in the troupe of M. Rolf de Maré. At the Opéra Comique, in her own environment, her gift fully revealed a talent which the critic considered the most perfect, the most original of the epoch. The dancer held the centre of the stage the whole evening.

Two hundred thousand concert seats will be placed at the disposal of the metropolitan public by the New York Symphony Society next season. The combined seating capacity of its three halls—Mecca Auditorium, Carnegie Hall and Brooklyn Academy of Music—will enable nearly a quarter of a million to hear its 1925-26 concerts. At Mecca Auditorium alone 80,000 can be accommodated for the twenty Sunday concerts to be given there.

From advance Summer sales it is anticipated that the number of season ticket holders will be the largest in the history of the organization. George Engles, manager of the Symphony Society, reported that subscription seat renewals are running far in excess of previous years. The new scale of prices, which is the lowest in many years, is attracting large numbers of new subscribers. Next season a person will be able to hear a symphony concert for as little as 55 cents.

The work of preparing the new Mecca Auditorium for the opening of the concert season is proceeding rapidly. The entire ceiling is being decorated in brilliant Moorish colors and designs in keeping with the architecture of the building. A special elevator of enormous dimensions has been installed for carrying the instruments from the back entrance level up to the stage. The specially constructed and painted box scene which will serve as a background for the orchestra has been completed. Boxes for the directors of the society are to be constructed in the forepart of the balcony. The first concert in the new hall is scheduled for Nov. 1, with Walter Damrosch conducting and Lawrence Tibbett as soloist.

The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, directed by Alfred Hertz, will begin its fifteenth season Oct. 23. There will be a series of thirty-four concerts. Owing to the resignation of Louis Persinger, Louis Ford and Walter Ferner, who will devote their entire time to the Chamber Music Society of San Francisco, Michel Piastro has been engaged as concert master, Lajos Fenster as assistant concert master and Michael Penhan as first 'cellist.

Elly Ney, who is at present touring in Europe, is booked for a similar tour in America next Winter. She will arrive in January and will fill a number of engagements in Florida and California; in February she will give concerts in Pennsylvania and in March in the Middle West. This will include an appearance with the Cincinnati Orchestra of Indianapolis.

Bernardo de Muro announces that he was a guest artist with Alfredo Salmaggi's opera company but that he was not then nor is he now under any management but his own.

Esther Dale has been heavily booked for the Autumn and Winter, when she will sing among other places at New Haven, Conn.; New York, Boston, Grand Rapids and Three Rivers.

ENGLAND.

The Three Choirs Festival will hold its 205th meeting in the City of Gloucester, Sept. 6, 8, 9, 10 and 14. The new works this year include a Sibelius symphony, especially written for the festival, which the composer will conduct himself; a choral suite by Sir Walford Davies, "Men and Angels," for chorus, tenor solo, orchestra and organ; two unaccompanied motets by Gustav Holst and Dr. Charles Wood. Among the composers of the new orchestral works are J. B. McEwen, Herbert Howells, James Lyon and T. F. Dunhill. In honor of his tercentenary, Orlando Gibbons will be well represented and the "Elijah" and the "Messiah" will, as usual, open and close the festival.

"One of the features of the Carl Rosa opera season at the Lyceum Theatre has been the orchestral conducting of André Skalski," remarks The London Daily Telegraph. "Like his great countryman, Paderewski, Mr. Skalski is also a pianist and although he is very much on the sunny side of 40—as a matter of fact he is only 33—has already won a reputation as a conductor, pianist and lecture-recitalist in Poland, Russia, Germany, France, Australia and New Zealand. He held the important post of conductor of the New South Wales State Orchestra in Sydney and achieved great success throughout the Commonwealth. Skalski was a pupil of Arthur Nikisch, and, although the inestimable gift of imagination cannot be taught even by such a master, there is no doubt that this young man possesses to quite a noticeable degree a great deal of Nikisch's magnetic personality, and, like him, commands instinctively not only the keen attention and admiration of his orchestra but of his audience as well."

The Sixth Aberystwyth Musical Festival, which was inaugurated in 1919, took place June 26-29. It is now primarily a chorus festival, but it was first intended to give the students at the university the opportunity of hearing orchestral music, especially the great symphonies and concertos. Vaughan Williams conducted his Mass in G minor, with a choir of forty voices; Sir Hugh Allen directed two of Parry's motets and the first part of "Hiawatha," at the first concert. The second concert was devoted to Welsh songs. Gustav Holst directed his suite "Beni Mora" and his "Songs Without Words." Harold Samuel played the Bach Concerto on the 27th and took part in the other concerts. Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms and Rimsky-Korsakoff were given places of honor on the programs.

The separate instrumental parts of a String Quartet in G by Rossini were found in the library of the London Royal Academy of Music by Professor McEwen, the principal, and the suggestion arose that no public performance of the work had ever been given. The natural sequel was a performance by students of the Academy. The London Morning Post remarked, "the quartet may now be sent, with polite adieux, back to its shelf, for it has no place among the great company. Very little of it will compare, as quartet writing, with the most easygoing work of Haydn, and none of it will compare, in spirit, with the familiar Rossini of 'La Boutique Fantasque' and the operas."

The London Symphony Orchestra celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its first concert, that which Richter conducted on June 9, 1904, by a repetition of the program at Queen's Hall. The London Times observed: "That program began with the overture to 'Die Meistersinger' and ended with the fifth symphony of Beethoven, the two works which more than any others were the main pillars of Richter's great traditions. Between them came Bach's overture in D, the overture to 'Die Zauberflöte,' Elgar's Enigma Variations and Liszt's Rhapsody in F. All these were played under M. Koussevitzsky's direction, with the exception of Elgar's work, which the composer conducted. The orchestra today commands a magnificent body of tone, and if it has a weakness (over and above the serious one that it is not the same orchestra on every occasion) it is that it changes its conductor too frequently for consistency of style in interpretation."

A setting of St. Bernard's hymn, "Salve Caput Cruentatum," by Fritz Bennicke Hart, was performed in the Chapel of Queen's College, Oxford, on June 14. Mr. Hart is an Englishman, and Director of the Melba Conservatorium in Melbourne. The Morning Post observed: "The work, scored for solo soprano, violin, cor anglais, piano and female chorus, is original in form, having a short choral prelude and four distinct instrumental cadenzas which divide up the poem. The vocal technique is mainly impressionistic and the harmonies are colorful and novel, with considerable contrapuntal interest added."

ASTOR THEATRE OPENING THURS. AUG. 6
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The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
The New Musical Comedy
"JUNE DAYS"
By ALICE DUER MILLER and ROBERT MILTON
Lyrics by CLIFFORD GREY; Music by J. FRED COOTS
with
ELIZABETH HINES
ROY ROYSTON JAY C. FLIPPEN
Gladys Walton, Maurice Holland, George Dobbs, Berta Donn, Claire Grenville, Ralph Reader, Lee Kohlmar, Millie James, Winifred Harris
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JAMES RENNIE
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NOTABLE FILMS OPEN "GREATER MOVIE SEASON"

Bebe Daniels in "Wild, Wild Susan."

Marie Prevost in "Kiss Me Again."

Mae Busch in "The Unholy Three."

Fads of Stars Seen in Tour of Coast Studios

By MORDAUNT HALL.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

PICTURE-MAKERS are invariably a jolly lot, who believe in dodging dullness whether they are working, playing or dining. Studios are always interesting, for even if the scenes are not highly exciting the stories told by the players, or the bon mots they make, lend a sort of green room interest to the little group behind the camera. After a tour of the studios and a game of golf with two or three directors, one is qualified to discuss the lighter side of the life of photoplay workers with a touch of seriousness here and there. There are those producers who frankly say that they would like to put forth more artistic productions, but that they cannot afford the risk. Others have a fling at something better when the opportunity arises, and they hope for the appreciation of the theatre owners and that of the public.

It is only natural that a number of queer and interesting incidents should crop up in the course of filming a picture. Some of these sights are just a flash while others are amusing or instructive. The other day I saw J. Stuart Blackton directing a scene in "The Gilded Road." It was not the setting which impressed me; it was the odd sight of a fine specimen of a collie with a pink satin bow around his neck. It was just one of those things and, while I did not attempt to reason why, I could not help thinking of this dog as a guardian of sheep and then as a pampered pet of one of the characters. It was a blazing hot day when I saw Rudolph Valentino at work, and after a few moments I found myself sympathizing with this popular idol, as he had to wear a heavy Cossack coat thick enough to shield a man from Petrograd's wintry blasts. There was Louise Dresser sitting at a desk surrounded by lights—which do not improve matters—attired in a heavy befrogged tunic and skirt, impersonating that picturesque siren, Catherine of Russia. Miss Dresser recently added to her laurels by a strong performance in a film entitled "The Goose Woman," with the result that her services are in much demand. I left Mr. Valentino feeling the thickness of his uniform, a victim to realism. It may be some time before this actor decides to make a Winter picture in a Hollywood studio in July.

New Train Wreck Device.

At the old Ince studio I found Cecil B. De Mille and his assistants engrossed in an unusual piece of stagecraft for a railroad wreck in the film version of "The Road to Yesterday." To give an idea of the effect of the crash upon two occupants of a Pullman car a special contrivance was built. Through it the whole interior of the coach was swung around, hurling Vera Reynolds and a young villain from the seats to the roof of the compartment, finally landing them on one of the shattered windows. To make the exterior scenes of the collision more realistic than the usual crash as illustrated with miniature trains, Mr. De Mille has arranged a railroad coach constructed of lead, so that it will crumple when it is struck by the locomotive of another train.

A short stay at Universal City was interesting, as Dimitri Buchowetzki was there producing a Russian story temporarily known as "The Midnight Sun." You may hear Mr. Buchowetzki mentioning Pstomarli. It is not a Mexican dish or a Spanish player, but the Russian director's pronunciation of the name of one of his leading players, Pat O'Malley. Buchowetzki is justly proud of having solved the question of having a man of Irish origin impersonate a Russian Grand Duke. After seeing "Patomarli" on the set, everybody agreed that he made a prepossessing Russian noble.

On another hot day, described by all patriotic Californians as "unusual," I discovered Clive Brook sound asleep on his camp stool in the Warner Brothers' studio. He was waiting to be called before the camera for his part in a film called "Compromise," in which Irene Rich plays the principal feminine rôle. Mr. Brook soon was awakened and talked interestingly about the film version of Oscar Wilde's play "Lady Windermere's Fan," which is to be produced by Ernest Lubitsch. The actor said he had chosen to play the rôle of Lord Darlington rather than Windermere. Mr. Brook has made quite a name for himself in a comparatively short time. He is not handsome, being rather square of jaw. But on and off the screen he has that which means more than well-chiseled features, an engaging personality. He is quiet, earnest and studious, one of those rare companions whose silence is almost as interesting as his conversation, which by the way is no reflection on what he had to talk about.

While I was talking to Mr. Brook I noticed Irene Rich, who was jubilant at having been selected to impersonate Lady Windermere. She is endeavoring to make herself even more slender than she is for this rôle. Both these players realize the honor conferred upon them by Lubitsch in choosing them for a production which should be one of his greatest photoplays.

While at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio, which is ruled by Mr. Mayer and his two lieutenants, Irving Thalberg and Harry Rapf, I was compelled to call upon Victor Seastrom, who was responsible for the film conception of "He Who Gets Slapped." I found Mr. Seastrom unable to say how long I could remain with him, as he was waiting for Messrs. Thalberg and Rapf, who were that afternoon to view his recently finished film, "The Tower of Lies." It happened to be a busy time for the two supervisors, and two hours afterward neither of them asked Seastrom, one of the few artists in the film game, to show them his latest effort. Seastrom, before coming to this country from Sweden, made several masterpieces, among which was "The Stroke of Midnight." He smiled rather sadly as he confessed that such productions were not wanted by the majority of picture enthusiasts. Mr. Seastrom has a fine face, and I could not help feeling sorry that Mr. Mayer and his assistants did not set aside other business to keep their appointment with this artist with the sad smile.

James O. Spearing, who formerly was the motion picture editor and critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is now writing scenarios for Universal. It was he who converted "Peacock Feathers" to the screen, and before that he gained high praise for his splendid script of "The Signal Tower."

Mr. Spearing is a great lover of animals and some time ago he took a stray cat to his home with the not unusual result of many kittens. Friends who thought Mr. Spearing's good nature had been imposed upon by the cat stuck a sign over Spearing's office door. It read: "James O. Spearing—Cats and Continuities." This writer also befriended a dog, and now he and his wife are devoted to the animal.

Scenario writers are often good judges of actors. Mr. Spearing has the utmost regard for Jean Hersholt's ability. This player will be remembered for his splendid work in "Greed" and several other films. He is now playing the part of Munn, the Riding Master in "Stella Dallas." Henry King, who is making this production for Samuel Goldwyn, also told me of his great admiration for Mr. Hersholt's talent. In his pictures Mr. Hersholt appears with his hair plastered over his forehead. I met him at the Writers' Club with Mr. Spearing and was impressed by the wonderful change in his appearance. Only that afternoon I had seen him on a set, looking greasy and loud, with a wicked suit and a shrieking shirt. In private life he wears his hair pushed back and his clothes are sober and well cut. He is a Dane by birth and he still has a touch of an accent when pronouncing certain English words. So in Mr. Hersholt we have a screen villain of the scheming, conscienceless type, who away from his job is, to many, a hero.

Jackie Coogan Plays at Work.

In the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio we had the chance for the first time of beholding Jackie Coogan at work. This youthful player is so clever that he gets through a difficult scene as quickly as some of the adult celebrities. If the director and his father are discussing certain points of the story, Jackie has his toys so that he can play. The title of his current vehicle is "Old Clothes." Jackie was dressed in ragged loose trousers and an old gray shirt. He was dah-dah-dahing to the air of "My Cradle Days," the music of which was furnished by two fiddlers and a woman playing a portable organ. These musicians select the air thought best for Jackie, and another was "That's My Baby." Jackie, who is anything but a baby, had a broom in his hand, which for a few moments he tried to pretend was a guitar. He went through a brief rehearsal and then Pa Coogan gave the order to "shoot," which was instantly repeated by the young star. Pa Coogan, perhaps to let Jackie know that he was not watching the boy, then went a few yards away from the set and began amusing himself by singing and dancing, which may have been his method of letting off the steam of his exuberance. "Good-bye, Mrs. Murphy," came from Jackie as he appeared on a set through an open door. When the scene was finished Jackie sat on an old prop bed and posed as a reporter interviewing me. While the photographer was focusing his apparatus, Pa Coogan said:

"That scene that has just been played is the first work poor, hard-worked Jackie has done in eleven months."

The father patted his son affectionately on the head.

George Fitzmaurice, the director, while playing golf the other day made other players laugh when, after topping his drive and seeing the ball roll into a bunker, he said disgustedly, "There I am like a sheik in the sand."

Alan Hale, the heavy in "The Covered Wagon," tells a good golf story. Two men were engaged in the Scots' favorite game, one being a fair player and a chatterbox, the other a poor player but respectfully silent. The two reached the fourteenth green, where the garrulous one continued to babble. The silent player looked up as he was about to putt, and with a nasty look in his eyes said, "Another word from you and I'll brain you with a club."

"You wouldna know what club to use," declared the cheerful chatterbox.

This Week's Photoplays

CAPITOL—**"The Unholy Three,"** with Lon Chaney, Mae Busch and Matt Moore; adapted from C. A. Robins's story; directed by Tod Browning.

MARK STRAND—**"Sally of the Sawdust,"** with W. C. Fields, Carol Dempster and others; directed by D. W. Griffith.

RIALTO—**"Wild, Wild Susan,"** with Bebe Daniels, Rod La Rocque and others; directed by Edward Sutherland.

COLONY—**"The Goose Woman,"** with Louise Dresser, Jack Pickford, Constance Bennett, Gustave Von Seyffertitz, Marc MacDermott and James O. Barrows; adapted from Rex Beach's story; directed by Clarence Brown.

RIVOLI—**"The Trouble With Wives,"** with Tom Moore, Florence Vidor, Esther Ralston and Ford Sterling; directed by Malcolm St. Clair.

PICCADILLY—**"Kiss Me Again,"** with Marie Prevost, Monte Blue and others; directed by Ernst Lubitsch.

BROADWAY—**"The Crackerjack,"** with Johnny Hines.

GLOBE—**"Don Q, Son of Zorro,"** with Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Astor, Jack McDonald, Donald Crisp, Stella De Lalti, Warner Oland, Jean Hersholt, Albert McQuarrie, Lottie Pickford Forrest, Charles Stevens and Tote Du Crow; based on the novel "Don Q's Love Story," by K. and Hasketh Pritchard; directed by Donald Crisp; special prologue featuring Fred Lindsay in a demonstration of an Australian stock whip; musical accompaniment by Mortimer Wilson.

CAMEO—**"Orphans of the Storm,"** with Lillian and Dorothy Gish.

LOEW'S LEXINGTON—Today and tomorrow, **"Romola,"** with Lillian Gish; Tuesday and Wednesday, **"Marry Me,"** with Florence Vidor; Thursday and Friday, **"Pretty Ladies,"** with Zasu Pitts; Saturday, **"A Slave of Fashion,"** with Norma Shearer.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Today, **"Marry Me,"** with Florence Vidor; tomorrow, **"Pretty Ladies,"** with Zasu Pitts; Tuesday, **"Lying Wives"** and **"Three in Exile"**; Wednesday, **"Romola,"** with Lillian Gish; daily change in program.

LOEW'S STATE—Today, **"Pretty Ladies,"** with Zasu Pitts; balance of the week, **"A Slave of Fashion,"** with Norma Shearer.

OLYMPIA—Today, through Tuesday, **"Introduce Me"** and **"The Fearless Lover"**; Wednesday, through Saturday, **"Black Cyclone."**

PLAZA—Today and tomorrow, **"Everyman's Wife,"** with Elaine Hammerstein; Tuesday and Wednesday, **"Paths to Paradise,"** with Raymond Griffith; Thursday and Friday, **"My Wife and I,"** with Irene Rich; Saturday, **"Introduce Me,"** with Douglas MacLean.

SHERIDAN—Today, through Wednesday, **"The Crowded Hour,"** with Bebe Daniels; Thursday, through Saturday, **"Welcome Home,"** with Lois Wilson.

BROOKLYN STRAND—**"Lightnin',"** with Jay Hunt.

TIVOLI—Today, **"Friendly Enemies"**; frequent change in program.

"Doug" Psychoanalyzes the Grin

THE secret of making moviegoers laugh was asked of Douglas Fairbanks recently. His face assumed a quizzical expression and then followed the contagious Fairbanks smile.

"There is no secret about making people laugh," he replied. "It's just done, that's all. Try it yourself. Try to tell a humorous story. See how many laughs you get. Perhaps you will make it too long in the first telling, and your hearers will show signs of impatience. Such signs are fatal to the success of your story. String it out, and when you finally reach the point, your little audience probably forces a laugh to get rid of you.

"Now try another way. Boil your story down. Make it as brief as possible. Bring out the point in the last two or three words. Then notice the difference. You will get genuine laughs. All are unexpected. So when you set out to make people laugh you must give them the unexpected. Throwing custard pies in the early days of motion pictures was giving audiences the unexpected. At the same time it was appealing to that phase of humor which finds fun in the misery of others.

"Genuine humor is genuine fun, and if we are going to have a laugh at the expense of some one else, that some one should be the villain. Take 'Don Q,' for instance. Don Fabrique is a crafty, fat man wearing glasses, who stands ready to plot against anybody to advance his own interests. He perpetrates endless scurvy tricks, smiles alone at his own shrewdness and the audience despises him. Everybody wants to see something happen to this unscrupulous schemer. They would like to see him thrown off a cliff or fed to lions or something like that.

"But we don't want to take Don Fabrique too seriously. So the first thing that happens to him when Don Q, in disguise, enters the quarters where Fabrique is ruling as Governor General is that the fat man drops his glasses and Don Q purposely steps on them. Here is the unexpected, a trivial incident, you may say. Yet, being the unexpected, it brings laughter. The audience wanted something worse to take place, but this little act of breaking a pair of glasses is understood by children as well as grownups, because it is one of those little serio-comics of ordinary life.

"Making moviegoers laugh is the art of placing events in their own lives before them, with now and then some fantastic twist they never have seen, but perhaps have thought of. How often have you wanted to pull the nose of a snob at a social gathering? Of course, you would not dare do it. But if you see it done on the screen, you see what you have been yearning to do yourself, and you laugh at the very absurdity of it.

"I've told you there is no definite secret of laugh-making that I know of. If there is one, then study Mark Twain, Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley and apply their methods to motion pictures."

Just before he sailed for Ireland a few days ago Thomas Meighan signed with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation a contract which, he says, will make him "a star in Paramount pictures practically for the rest of my life." He has two more pictures to make under his present contract and will then appear as co-star with Norma Talmadge in one picture under an agreement made some time ago. In the photoplay which he will make in Ireland Mr. Meighan will be supported by members of the Irish Players. It is an adaptation of "The Imperfect Impostor," a recent magazine story.

W. C. Fields and Carol Dempster in "Sally of the Sawdust."

Filling Tony's Iron Shoes

FINDING a horse to wear the mantle of fame which has been attained by the celebrated Tony has for several years been an important concern of Tom Mix, William Fox star. For nearly a decade Tony has labored constantly with Tom in the pictures. Tony is now past 12, and therefore, for a horse, in the middle age of life.

Several years ago Mr. Mix realized that a worthy successor of Tony must be found and for four or five years he has constantly cast his eye about for an animal that would some day develop the keen intelligence and fine resource necessary to inherit Tony's place. Mr. Mix spent his odd moments visiting horse ranches and sales stables. Foreman Pat Chrisman of the Mix ranch and a score of cowboys who work with Mix also have been on the lookout for a bright, promising colt that could be developed into a cow pony of the Tony type.

Colt after colt was examined by both veterinarians and Mr. Mix. Several times it was believed a worthy successor for the famous Tony had been found. Yet some blemish or bad trait was discovered which resulted in the find being abandoned. Ultimately a promising bay colt was discovered. It was critically examined by the veterinarians and pronounced good of wind and limb. The colt, named Napoleon, gave promise of being very bright mentally and free from the mean tricks frequently found in young horses. Napoleon was purchased and sent to the corral at Mixville, Cal. For two years or more Napoleon has been tutored by Mix and the Mix cowboys in the exacting demands of picturemaking and now, in "The Lucky Horseshoe," the new horse makes his first public bow for recognition.

Although crude in many ways, Napoleon gives promise of one day becoming a very talented cow horse. Mr. Mix will also ride him in his next picture, as yet untitled. In the meantime, the sedate and dignified Tony Mix will be given a long vacation and a rest, after which he and Napoleon will alternate in Mix photoplays.

Case of End vs. Ending Tried in Week's Pictures

IN honor of Greater Movie Season, an amiable and ingenious device of the business men of the screen to set the little birdies singing "Autumn Is Here!" somewhat earlier than nature unassisted would prompt them to, the Broadway houses are this week putting on a truly notable showing of pictures. It is a long time since so many films of more than ordinary promise were shown in one week, if, indeed, there has ever been a week to equal it.

This would tend to point the attention forward rather than backward to the pictures of the week just ended. We must resist that temptation, however, for sufficient unto the week are the movies thereof and our duty in these paragraphs is retrospective rather than anticipatory.

Most profitable in the week's business for the present writer was the opportunity it gave for observation of the always interesting subject of endings. Have you ever stopped to think how important endings are—that is, considered entirely apart from the function in which they are not merely important, but indispensable, the function of closing things off and letting the audience go home?

Idiosyncrasies of Endings.

Aside from that wholly necessary aspect, endings have unique and charming idiosyncrasies all their own. No two are alike. You may think so, but if you do you are misguided. The really accomplished student of endings may well paraphrase the philosopher and say of a film: Tell me how you end and I will tell you what you are.

Let us look at a few of the endings of the week's pictures and see where they take us on the road of knowledge.

Start with "The Half-Way Girl," which was shown at the Strand. This was one of those melodramatic offerings in which the producers display their craftsmanship by keeping their hero and heroine in hot water at assorted spots on the earth's surface. Being desirous of color and pictorial value, they started it in Singapore in this instance and then shot their people off to various other places, wherever it seemed likely there might lurk some new kind of trouble into which they could be plunged.

Mind you, the whole thing was very well done, and we are far from complaining about it. The adventures, even if highly spiced, were kept plausible and they carried you along contented and satisfied. Finally, however, they were brought face to face with their supreme test. It could no longer be deferred. They had to decide how they were going to end their picture.

This is the crux in every film, and that is what makes the study of endings so interesting. You really get to know your people when you see how they handle their ending. Their characters stand revealed. You know whether they belong to the minority of the elect or the majority of the misguided. By this sign you may tell the elect: that when they have to end, they end. And the sign of the misguided is likewise clear: when they have to end, they start something new.

The producers of "The Half-Way Girl" belong to the majority of the misguided. They had their hero and heroine safely rescued from shipwreck. There was nothing they need do but let them clinch and work the fade-out. Did they do it? They did not. The girl had a grudge against her young gentleman friend's father. They brought the father on the rescue ship. They had the girl get father and son into an unlighted stateroom and by pretending the father had attacked her, precipitate a fight between the two, neither knowing whom he fought.

By what logic did the producers without warning suddenly convert their movie-proper heroine into a promoter of patricide and infanticide? By no logic at all, of course, but by the urge of the "punch" ending. It is axiomatic to the competent student of endings that more hitherto sensible photoplays are converted into arrant nonsense by the disease from this fatal parasitic germ than by any other influence.

Then there is another type of ending exemplified in "Never the Twain Shall Meet." A South Sea Islands girl comes to San Francisco and gets into a romance with one of our young leading citizens. The story progresses nicely and every one is having a good time watching it. But the shadow of the ending looms. They have to be separated. The whole story, or rather the moral expressed in the title, calls for that. Why not do it decently and in order? Why not? Because of the urge of the happy ending.

They send them to the South Seas together, where the man degenerates conveniently. Finally she tells him he must go. He goes. Do they stop there? They do not. They have a friend of his who once loved the girl stay behind. That will not quite do as it stands so they flash the sub-title: "Thus the weak man left and the strong stayed behind." That, of course, is mere flapdoodle, because all through the picture you have been taught to believe that the man who left was the strong man and his friend not so strong.

The Unhappy Ending.

In other words, as even the neophyte will see, the ogre of the ending ate them up, head, hide and hair. Why produce the picture at all if your estimate of your audience is that, poor dear, it will not be able to stand the sight of the twain in the act of never meeting? It is, of course, a well-grounded "fact" in moviedom that audiences will under no circumstances stand for an unhappy ending. Granting that for the sake of the argument, why produce the picture at all? Do the producers imagine any one was fooled by the pap they served up?

Then we come to a horse of another color, "Not So Long Ago." This photoplay ended when the end came. And so did "Eve's Lover." Which leads us to another truth well known to assiduous ending students, namely, that if you have founded your action pretty much on ordinary facts of life, you do not have a great deal of trouble with your ending. Furthermore, if you are the kind of producer who has kept the action true to ordinary facts of human nature, you are apt to be the kind of producer who will not go stark staring mad when the end approaches and go down in the wreck of all you have built up, frothing at the mouth and shouting: "We've got to end this with a punch! A punch! A punch!"

"Not So Long Ago" was a charming little recital of life in New York in the early '50s, with Betty Bronson revealing in it that you've got to take her seriously and no mistake about that. Though its action contained not a thing that has not been done often before, its whole effect was of something fresh and new. It was at once the most fragile and the most substantial of the week's pictures. No trouble at all about the ending there! The class is dismissed.

Not only did Eric von Stroheim direct Constance Talmadge in her next First National picture, "East of the Setting Sun," but the production of George Barr McCutcheon's romance of a mythical European kingdom will mark his first appearance as an actor since his performance in "Foolish Wives," which he also directed. In the new picture he will don the monocle, uniform and other accoutrements of the villain which in "Foolish Wives" won for him the title of "best hated man in the movies."

Discovers Twelve-Hour Day

WHEN Ben Bernie took his band and moved into the Rivoli, supplanting the orchestra at that theatre, he perhaps did not realize that he had signed up for some eleven or twelve hours a day. Hugo Riesenfeld, to whom twelve hours a day, seven days a week, is an old story, has no sympathy for his young protégé, fond of him as he is. "I have been living at the Rialto for eight years," says the managing director, "and it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to your new apartment at the Rivoli. It is a lovely place, the coolest spot in town, and you have a nice suite of rooms. True, your family will become strangers to you, but don't forget that my wife and daughter have difficulty in recognizing me, they see me so seldom. Why should I be sorry for you? Let us brothers in distress be as cheerful as possible."

Ben Bernie is under the necessity of getting not only a new act, but an absolutely new routine every week. He needs forty new acts for his forty weeks; he needs fifty-two a year. The minute one show has begun playing, he must evolve a new routine for the next week's performances. His jokes must be changed weekly, for he faces virtually the same audience each week.

One week he discovered a brand new dancer, Edna Covey, and the next week Ziegfeld had signed her up for the "Follies," where her burlesque dancing is one of the sensations of the season. That was not unethical of Mr. Ziegfeld, for Bernie could not have used her again anyway. He must be out each week with a new dancer. He must discover new combinations of music, new songs, new jokes. He enters the theatre at 1:45, and his last show is over at 10. That does not mean he is through. After 10, he may be discovered rehearsing bits of business for next week, trying out arrangements of the latest songs, planning with John Wenger the settings that he will require for the following week, anything, in short, but resting.

"I am thinking," he says, "of giving up my apartment and asking my wife to share the Rivoli suite with me."

Dayton Closes Its Doors to Film About Evolution

FAILURE to book the film "Evolution" in Dayton, Tenn., during the Scopes trial was told of this week by C. W. Vanderbilt, who has just returned to the offices of the Red Seal Pictures Corporation after finally succeeding in having it signed up in Chattanooga, about forty miles away.

Mr. Vanderbilt visited Dayton first to see if there was any possibility of exhibiting the film there. Clarence Darrow had seen the picture in Chicago and was enthusiastic about it. Therefore, Vanderbilt offered the film to Arthur Garfield Hays, of the defense, for use in the trial. Judge Raulston's ruling, however, that the defense could not introduce any scientific testimony, barred that.

The only film theatre in Dayton is a 250-seat house. Vanderbilt went after the owner, who was interested in the exhibition until the Rev. Charles Francis Potter, the New York minister who went to Dayton to speak in behalf of evolution, was forbidden to talk. Inasmuch as Dr. Potter had seen the picture and would have mentioned it favorably, the theatre owner canceled negotiations, fearing public opinion.

Thus balked, Vanderbilt went to Chattanooga, where he was received with open arms and introduced to Ray Seagle, manager of the Chattanooga Finance Corporation, and Paul Severance, a local publicity expert. These two undertook to back a showing of the film in the Chattanooga Memorial Auditorium seating 5,500. Backed by a publicity campaign that received its finishing touch when a group of ministers were invited to a pre-view and endorsed the film, "Evolution" played two nights at the Auditorium to standing room and will be taken back later for another booking.

Music of the Movies

MANY of the picture houses will have special musical programs in honor of Greater Movie Season in addition to the special pictures that have been chosen. At the Capitol Theatre, the Capitol Male Quartet, consisting of Fenwick Newell, Edward Johnstone, Stanley McClelland and John Oakley, will sing "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Swing Along" and "The Long Day Closes." The divertissements include Mlle. Cambarelli and the ballet corps in "The Little Toy Soldiers"; duet by Gladys Rice and Marjorie Harcum, based on Fritz Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois," and Maria Yurieva and Veseláff Svoboda in a "waltz" by Chopin. A brass sextet, members of the Capitol Orchestra, Messrs. Capodiferro, Donti, Corrado, Nava, Reinhardt and Serbe, will be heard in the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Donizetti. The second act finale from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" will be sung by Hazel Simonson, Salvatore Solto and an augmented ensemble.

In the Mark Strand Theatre "Sally of the Sawdust" will have a special presentation with "The Circus Band" and Joseph Plunkett's prologue. The program opens with an overture by the Mark Strand Symphony Orchestra with Carl Edouarde as conductor.

The overture to "Semiramide," by Rossini, will head the music program at the Rialto, played by the Rialto Orchestra under the alternate direction of Hugo Riesenfeld and Willy Stahl. Riesenfeld's Classical Jazz will consist of a saxophone sextet, "In Shadowland," with Frank Cornwell, tenor, and the Rialto dancers; and "A Sailor's Sweetheart," sung by Gus Guderian and danced by Jim Weston. Boyce Cullen will play "Macushla," by Dermott McMurrough, as a trombone solo. Oliver Strunk and C. Herbert MacAhan will be at the organ.

Les Stevens and his orchestra will play a demonstration radio session from the stage of the Piccadilly Theatre at all complete performances together with a number of associated artists. Among these artists are Richard B. Gilbert, recording artist; Mlle. Rosse, soprano; Herbert Spencer, composer, and Mario Alvarez, tenor. Frederic Fradkin, violinist, contributes his rendition of Victor Herbert's melody, "Kiss Me Again," which is also the theme song for the feature picture.

Riesenfeld's new jazz policy presentation as offered by Ben Bernie and his orchestra will be a Spanish affair consisting of eight scenes, with elaborate stage settings by John Wenger. Harold Ramsbottom and Frank Stewart Adams will alternate at the organ.

Gleanings From the Screen

NORMA TALMADGE'S next picture, it was announced last week, will be "Paris After Dark" and she will play a character different from those with which she has recently been associated, an impudent gamin of the Paris streets. Ronald Colman, by arrangement with Samuel Goldwyn, will be her leading man and Sidney Franklin will return as her director. Production on the new piece will start as soon as Miss Talmadge has completed her work in "Graustark."

Mary Pickford's latest picture, "Little Annie Rooney," will receive its first showing in New York at the Mark Strand. The date of the initial presentation has not been announced.

Lewis Stone has been assigned as leading man for Barbara La Marr in her new picture, "Spanish Sunlight," from the novel by Anthony Pryde.

MOTION PICTURES.

"The TROUBLE with WIVES"
Featuring TOM MOORE—FLORENCE VIDOR
ESTHER RALSTON—FORD STERLING
A Paramount Comedy

BEN BERNIE & HIS ORCHESTRA in the new Jazz Policy Production "SPAIN"

RIVOLI B'WAY AT 49 ST. Hugo Riesenfeld, Mg. Dr.
GREATER MOVIE SEASON

Come on in THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER and the Rivoli is cooler than ever

BEBE DANIELS in "Wild, Wild SUSAN"
with ROD LA ROCQUE
A Paramount Picture
OVERTURE "SEMIRAMIDE"
RIESENFELD'S CLASSICAL JAZZ
(a) Saxaphone Sextette, (b) "In Shadowland," (c) "A Sailor's Sweetheart."

CELEBRATE GREATER MOVIE SEASON AT THE RIALTO B'WAY AT 42 ST.
Hugo Riesenfeld, Managing Director

CAPITOL B'WAY AT 51st ST.
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MAJOR EDWARD BOWES, Managing Director

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MAE BUSCH and MATT MOORE
STORY BY C. A. ROBBINS
A TOD BROWNING PRODUCTION
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
GREATER MOVIE SEASON

PRETENTIOUS PROGRAM OF MUSIC AND FILM NOVELTIES

CAPITOL MALE QUARTETTE
Messrs. Newell, Johnstone, McClelland, Oakley
(a) "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"
(b) "Swing Along"
(c) "The Long Day Closes"
With a Bruce "Overture" Scenic

DIVERTISSEMENTS
(a) Mlle. Gambarelli & Ballet Corps "The Little Toy Soldiers"
(b) Duet: Gladys Rice and Marjorie Harcum
(c) Maria Yurieva and Veseláff Svoboda, Premiere Dancers, Moscow and St. Petersburg Ballets.

Hazel Simonson, Salvatore Solt and Ensemble of Twenty-Five
Finale of Second Act, "Forza del Destino" - - - - Verdi

Brass Sextette (Members of the Capitol Grand Orchestra)
Sextette from "Lucia di Lammermoor" - Donizetti

CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA
David Mendoza, Conductor
Overture: "Mariana" - - Wallace

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Direction Joseph Plunkett

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Inaugurating Greater Movie Season Mr. Joseph Plunkett has arranged for a gala performance at the Mark Strand Theatre opening today at 3 o'clock with a de luxe showing of

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Classic of Mischief and Majesty
"SALLY of the SAWDUST"

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MARK STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CARL EDOUARDE, Conductor.

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A Scenic Poem of Rare Beauty
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TODAY and TOMORROW
LILLIAN GISH IN 'ROMOLA'
with DOROTHY GISH
(A Metro-Goldwyn)
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

MOTION PICTURES.

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UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRESENTED by CARL LAEMMLE
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EXTRA ATTRACTION CHAS. CHASE in a new comedy "INNOCENT HUSBANDS"

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ORPHANS OF THE STORM
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Supported by Monte Blue, Joseph Schildkraut and Great Griffith cast.

B'WAY AT 41st ST. BEGINNING TOMORROW
COMEDY WEEK—ROARS OF LAUGHTER
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HARRY LANGDON in "Remember When"
—and WORLD'S BEST VAUDEVILLE.—

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B'dway at 51st St. Lee Ochs, Managing Director 12:30 to 11:30 P. M.
WARNER BROS. PRESENT
"KISS ME AGAIN"
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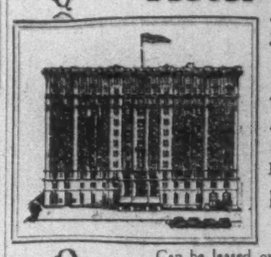

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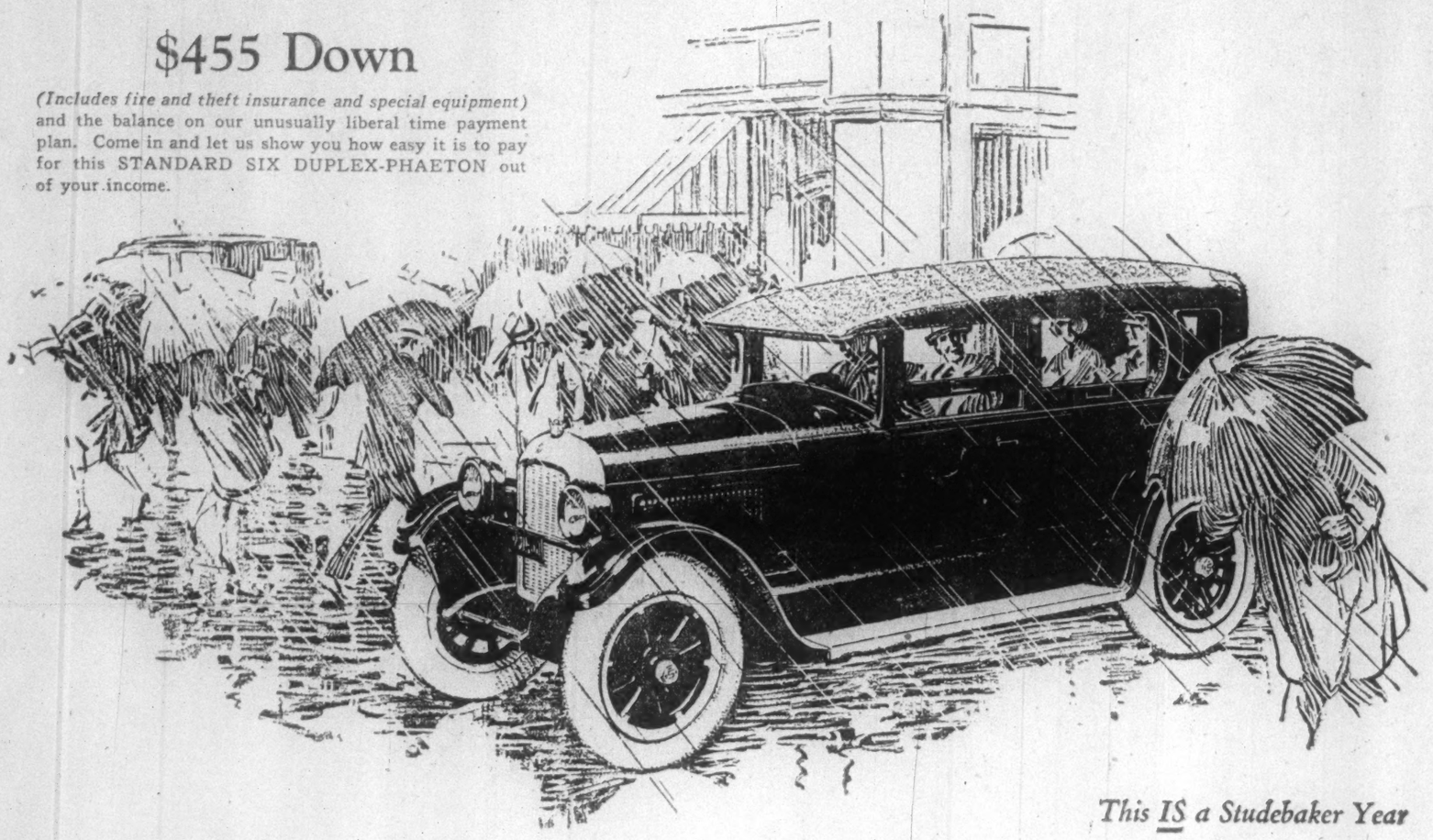

This IS a Studebaker Year

AT A TIME when the production of the automobile industry is undergoing a normal summer decline, Studebaker sales sweep on to new records because of the demand for one-profit cars.

Sales for the second quarter show an amazing increase of 48 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

April increased 23 per cent, May 41 per cent, June 112 per cent.

Complete figures for July are not yet available, but they will exceed July, 1924, by at least 200 per cent. The quarter just closed shows the largest sales volume in Studebaker history.

These gains are not the result of artificial stimulus, but of solid, wholesome policies and the tested merit of the car.

In the first place, Studebakers are purchased freely because the company will announce no "yearly models" to depreciate them.

In the second place, Studebakers are so kept up to date as to be actually in advance of the "new yearly models" of other companies. (See column to the left.)

In the third place, the public has come to appreciate the fact that Studebaker offers the only "one-profit" automobile in the fine-car field.

By "one-profit" car we mean a motor car that has all of its vital parts designed, engineered and manufactured by **one** organization.

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"And the Desert Shall Blossom As the Rose"; the Miracle of the West

By OLIN DOWNES.

AMENTAL comparison of previous travel and musical reporting in Europe, as contrasted with more recent experience of parts of the West and the Northwest of the United States, drives home the realization that no one country or locality has a monopoly of provincialism. In European music today, as for example in France and Germany, this provincialism takes one of its two principal forms—namely, that of complacency in the native product and ignorance or derision of artistic manifestations from other sources. In the East of America particularly can be seen the other form of parish pettiness, which is emulation of the men overseas, the aping of foreign musical fads and "clichés," and also the superciliousness of individuals, informed and conceited in their knowledge of these matters, toward individuals or movements that originate in the West. The West, of course, has its own limitations. These, however, spring more from artistic inexperience and critical standards only now maturing and taking form, than from the rather small dilettantishness and artistic snobbery that show themselves in so many quarters on the Atlantic border. Personally, we think the cruder and more genuine, the more productive and more promising for the future of a native art. Certainly the Eastern cities, with their wealth of distinguished musicians from abroad and an imported and only partially assimilated culture, are principally affected by European influences. No one would wish or could easily afford to dispense with these, but even a brief experience of the noble and romantic West gives the American, as hardly anything else could, a sense of the wonder and power of his own land. Young American musicians, of all people in the world, should know and feel the spirit of these places long before they are subjected to European contacts. It would take so much of the nonsense, the narrowness and affectation out of them! But that is seldom what happens. The student in the West hurries to the East, as he is told he must do. The musician in the East stays where he is or takes his Summer trip to Europe and has himself photographed there. He has yet to stand on his own feet and build on his own soil. But in the West today there are symptoms of a genuine, intelligent, self-critical effort toward a native art, of sincerity and breadth of view and a hundred new activities, many of which bear the closest examination from the standpoint of the high technical standards of the older music centres. It is high time that it was so and that musicians in America took cognizance of the fact. At present the East seems almost as oblivious of what is happening on the other side of the Rockies as many European musicians are, even today, of the standards established and maintained by leading artists, orchestras, opera houses that function in America.

It may also be said that there is more in the musical shaping of a country than purely esthetic or technical standards. Music springs from sources that are deep in common human associations and experiences. The following will lay the writer open to the charge of sentimentalism, of which, undoubtedly, he is guilty. It has, however, something to do with the past and the future of American music. The scene is the Tabernacle of the Mormons in Salt Lake City—certainly one of the fairest cities and places in America. This Tabernacle, justly famous for its acoustics, which permit the hearing of the proverbial pin drop, as also for its structure, all of wood and leather thong, is occupied in its gallery by a delegation of bony Texans, come to hear the celebrated organ played. The organist, as one of his principal attractions, lists an "arrangement"—heaven save the mark!—of Stephen Foster's "Old Folks at Home." Outside are the beauty and the greenness evoked by Brigham Young and his followers from an arid and merciless desert. The city, all green and white, with clean water from the mountains flowing through its streets, encloses a little plot of land, a fenced-in square, and within that square the fragment of a very old tree. This is the remains of the one tree that was to be seen in the dry, scorching place that became the home of the Mormons. In the Tabernacle, listening to the beautiful, sentimental song of the first great American composer, one's mind went back to that tree-stump, casually pointed out by a driver, and then to various episodes described in the literature which, in Western fashion, proclaims the greatness of Salt Lake City—how the Mormons, subjected to persecution, murder, intolerance certainly as extreme, to put it mildly, as any tenets of their own, escaped from whites and Indians to this place. Their leader announced that this desert had been shown him in a vision by the Lord as their home. They dammed a stream, poured it over the plain and planted potatoes the day of their arrival. They worked, fought and starved. The plague of locusts descended upon their fields, threatening them with famine, but they were saved by the flock of gulls that the Mormons believed to be sent from heaven, which devoured the locusts and delivered the people. These and a hundred other episodes of that strange migration crowded the mind in the silence of the Tabernacle, wrought into sounds by Foster's nostalgic melody. The organ itself was compounded of adventure and romance. The sixteen-foot pipes had been hewn from logs brought down from the mountains. The steel pipes were railed and hauled over hundreds of miles of the wildest terrain, and a catastrophe that caused a long and costly delay came when one of the pipes slipped its lashings and rolled down a gorge on its way to its destination. * * * The Texans listened hungrily. So did others. It would have been an affected or highly supercilious individual who would have claimed that he was not stirred by the music and the companion thoughts of these things; by a melody that no modern young American would dare to write, even if he had the genius. For modern Americans, in music, do not seem to have the courage to be themselves; above all—perish the thought!—to be heartfelt and simple.

Buenos Aires

The opera season at La Colon, Buenos Aires, opened on July 2 with a brilliant performance of "Falstaff," under the baton of Tullio Serafin. Cesare Formichi, the baritone, and Claudia Muzio, the soprano, sang the rôles of Falstaff and Mistress Ford respectively. The house was jammed to the doors, and tickets had been at a premium for weeks before. The distinguished audience included prominent social and political figures.

As this is the first year La Colon has been operated under municipal auspices, Señor Alvear, President of the republic, attended the opening, and at the close of the third act congratulated Tullio Serafin, the general musical director, and Ottavio Scotto, the general manager, for the auspicious way in which the season had begun. He also expressed his pleasure in the restoration of "Falstaff" to the Colon répertoire.

The season will last until September. Among other artists well known in America who are represented are Frances Alda, Beniamino Gigli, Giuseppe de Luca, Adamo Didur and Adolph Bolm, the Russian dancer. The répertoire includes "L'Amore dei tre Re," "Parsifal," "Romeo et Juliette," "Lohengrin," "Aida," "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Gianni Schicchi," "Manon Lescaut," "Bohème," "Andrea Chenier," "Louise," "Marta," Pizzetti's "Fedra," "Mareuf," Zandonai's "Cavalieri di Ekebu," Giordano's "Cena delle Beffe" and Stravinsky's "Petrushka."

More Mozart Festivals

THE hundredth anniversary of Prince Anton Radziwill's birthday occurred in June. Prince Radziwill was the first man to compose music to Goethe's "Faust." He was born at Vilna in 1825 and became a dilettante in music as well as a statesman. His multiple affairs left him little time to cultivate music, but he managed to write some quartets for male voices and songs with piano accompaniments. His magnum opus, "Faust," took him thirty years to compose. He did it bit by bit, as he found opportunity. His version was first given in private in court circles. It was heard in 1810 at the Berlin Singakademie, but the first complete performance did not take place till 1835, two years after the Prince's death in 1833, also at the Berlin Singakademie. Chopin said of the score, "I have found much to praise in it that was really fine." The Prince was passionately fond of music. He played the violoncello and joined in his court string quartets. Chopin praised the Prince's tenor voice. The Prince, on the other hand, was enthusiastic over Chopin's piano playing and used his influence in the latter's favor in Warsaw, Posen and Berlin. Chopin in return dedicated his trio, Opus 8, to his patron.

Attention is drawn to the Mozart Festival which will be held at Salzburg from Aug. 13 to 31. The old riding school of the Prince-Archbishops will see productions of von Hofmannstahl's "The Great Salzburg World Theatre," and Carl Vollmer's "Miracle," with Lady Diana Manners in the part of the Madonna. Three orchestral concerts will be given Aug. 28-31; Bruno Walter will conduct works by Haydn and Mozart at the first, Karl Muck will present a program of Mozart and Beethoven at the second and Franz Schalk will direct a program of Beethoven and Bruckner at the third. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra will function.

Five chamber concerts will be given at the Mozarteum by the Rosé Quartet, Alfred Piccaver, Richard Mayr, Maria Ivogün and her husband, Karl Erb, and by the wind ensemble of the Vienna State Opera, directed by Rudolf Serkin. The Vienna State Opera Company will give performances of "Don Juan," under Karl Muck, "Figaro," under Franz Schalk and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," under Bruno Walter.

Director Josef Stransky has cabled to Rosalie Miller, the singer, to come at once to take part in the Mozart Festival in Baden-Baden. Her first appearance is to be as Panina in "The Magic Flute," a rôle she sang with great success last year. She is sailing at once in order to reach Baden-Baden in time. She will also sing in the Mozart Festival in Paris in September, and will return shortly after to resume her activities in New York. Rosalie Miller is an ideal Mozart singer, and the fact that the director of the festival cabled for her is proof of her ability and style.

The situation of the Berlin opera houses is still worrying the Ministry of Arts, but they think they have found a solution in the appointment of the unknown quantity Tietjens, who has extensive schemes for the rebuilding and renovation of the lyric theatres. The engagement of Bruno Walter as one of the musical directors is announced and the names of Leo Blech and Klemperer have been mentioned. Vorwärts is in favor of Kleiber, who during his incumbency "showed a truly imperial conception of his position; he was everything combined, Minister, referee, intendant, press. None dared speak against his omnipotence"; only Vorwärts took a critical position against his symphony concerts, against his supremacy in both houses, in deprecation of his covering so much territory, dance, classics, Vienna music, Haydn oratorios. Kleiber's ambition made him "egotistical and imperative; he antagonized the prime donne, opposed the intendant, kept the Minister himself in leading-strings, but since Mahler, there has been no director to equal him. Kleiber is not a finished product, but a brilliant experimenter, a man of a strong suggestive quality. In opera he is irreplaceable. Furtwängler, Walter, Kleiber, what a noble triad they would make, what concerts they would direct! There should also be a place at Charlottenburg for Waghalter and Stiedry," thinks Vorwärts.

After being closed for several years the renovated Teatro Comunale of Ferrara reopened its doors with "Tosca" and "Adrienne Lecouvreur." This was made possible through the munificence of one of its former citizens, well known in the world of art, Giulio Gatti-Casazza.

Rudolph Ganz Directs the Philharmonic This Week.

London Promenade Concerts

THE thirty-first season of the London Promenade Concerts will open Aug. 8 at Queen's Hall and will continue for ten weeks till Oct. 17. Sir Henry Wood will conduct programs drawn from Wagner, Haydn, Handel, Mozart and Bach; while the symphonies of Beethoven will be given in chronological order. Symphonies by Brahms, Schubert, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak and César Franck will also be heard. The sixty programs of these concerts will contain practically every orchestral masterpiece. The program for Aug. 11 will feature Deems Taylor's suite, "Through the Looking Glass."

The English singers will appear every Thursday in September and October. The list of artists includes Harriet Cohen, Myra Hess, Ethel Leginska, De Greef, José Iturbi, Jelly d'Aranyi, Mme. Afila Fachiri, Margaret Fairless, Haig Gudenian, Florence Austral, Dora Labette, Margaret Balfour and Mme. Elena Goeminne. A novelty will be John Foulds's music to "St. Joan" and works by J. B. MacEwen, Dr. Dyson, Philip Sainton, J. Hales, Bela Bartok, Schreker, Pfitzner, Tcherepnin, Eugen d'Albert and Honegger.

The number of persons who go to symphony concerts in and around London has been reckoned at 15,000. The Carl Rosa Company ended a record season of 48 weeks, July 11, and the box office receipts show that 180,000 people visited the theatre. The most popular works were the Italian operas and Bizet's "Carmen."

Arnold Dolmetsch, the noted authority on antique instruments, is giving a festival of chamber music at Haslemere Hall from Aug. 24 to Sept. 5. Of the twelve concerts, four will be devoted to the works of Bach, four to English music of the Elizabethan and Restoration periods, one each to early French and Italian music, one to works of Haydn and Mozart, and one to a mixed program. With the exception of one or two songs for the lute, viol, or harpsichord, the program will be instrumental and will include sonatas and concertos for harpsichord and clavichord, fantasies for viol, and concerted pieces for lutes, recorders and strings. The old music will be heard on the instruments for which they were originally written. Mr. Dolmetsch and his family will be the performers.

A grant of £500 has been made by the Carnegie Trust to the Liverpool Repertory Opera Company. This organization was formed last year with the object of producing operas, chiefly by British composers, which were not accessible to the public through other channels. The company has no commercial interests and works in a populous district on the "Old Vic" lines. It gave the first performance of Dr. Cyril Allington's "King Harrison" and Stanford's "Traveling Companion" last season.

Grand Prix de Rome.

At the Paris Conservatoire, the Grand Prix de Rome was won by M. Louis Fourestier, with the cantata "La Mort d'Adonis," on a poem by M. Marcel Belviano. M. Fourestier was born at Montpellier in 1892 and is a pupil of Paul Vidal. Le Ménestrel remarked that the young composer had "a sure dramatic sense and showed firmness in his writing. Elegance, originality, emotional temperament and remarkable maturity" were some of his most striking attributes. M. Yves de la Casinière, born at Anger in 1897, pupil of M. Max d'Ollone and Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, won a second Grand Prix.

Rudolph Ganz at the Stadium—City Free Opera at Ebbets Field

NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF concludes his week as guest conductor of Stadium Concerts this evening with a program which includes the "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikovsky, the overture to Chabrier's "Gwendoline," Strauss's "Vienna Woods" waltzes, the Polovetzkian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor," and Tchaikovsky's "1812," the latter with an augmented orchestra.

Rudolph Ganz, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, makes his Stadium début as guest conductor for the week beginning Monday night. Mr. Ganz is well known here as a pianist, but his Stadium concerts with the Philharmonic Orchestra will be his first New York appearance as a conductor. His only previous New York appearance other than as a pianist was at a special concert several years ago, when he led the orchestral accompaniment for a concerto played on a reproducing piano. His Stadium début, therefore, is really his local début as a conductor.

Another newcomer of the week is Helen Traubel, a young soprano from St. Louis, who will sing the incidental solos in a Wagner program scheduled for Friday evening. Miss Traubel, who has appeared successfully as an orchestral soloist and in recital in the West, has never been heard in New York.

Mr. Ganz's Monday night program includes Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," the Weber-Weingartner "Invitation to the Dance," Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," and the first Stadium performance of Georg Schumann's "Liebesfrühling."

Tuesday night's program includes the second symphony of Rachmaninoff, Saint-Saëns's "Phaeton" and "Danse Macabre," three Hungarian dances of Brahms, the overture to Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance."

Respighi's "Fountains of Rome" has its first Stadium hearing on Wednesday evening, and another Stadium novelty on the program will be Liadow's "Kikimora." Liadow is known here chiefly as the composer of a ubiquitous "Music Box" for the piano, but this work shows a more important side of his work. Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, and Massenet's "Phedre" overture complete the program.

Tchaikovsky's Fifth symphony is scheduled for Thursday, with Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" and the "Marche Ecossaise" and "Fetes" of Debussy. The "Marche" is having its Stadium première at this concert.

A Wagner program will be performed on Friday evening, with Miss Traubel singing "Dich teure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," and the music of Isolde in the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde," which will be prefaced by the Prelude to that opera. Music from "Rienzi," "Lohengrin," "Parsifal" and the Ring completes the program.

There are two "first times at the Stadium" on Saturday's program. One of them is the overture to d'Albert's "Improvisator," the other Dohnanyi's Suite, Op. 19. Richard Strauss's "Don Juan," Johann Strauss's "Artists' Life" waltzes and Weber's "Euryanthe" overture make up the rest of the program.

Mr. Ganz concludes his term as guest conductor on Sunday evening, Aug. 9. Fritz Reiner, who appeared at the Stadium as guest conductor last year, will lead the concerts of the week of Aug. 10.

The City of New York will present "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, in a double bill on Wednesday and "Faust" on Saturday evening, Aug. 8. Josiah Zuro will conduct an orchestra of 100 musicians at each performance.

More than 40,000 tickets have been distributed for each evening, and fully 10,000 additonal persons are expected to seek admission after 8 o'clock, when all unoccupied seats will be thrown open to the general public. Chairs and benches will be placed on the field to provide more seating space.

The cast for "Cavalleria" will consist of singers well known to the American music lover. Frances Peralta, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will sing Santuzza; Helena Lanvin will sing Lola; Lula Root, Lucia; Caesar Nesi, Turiddu, and Fred Patton has been cast as Alfio. In "Pagliacci," Charles Marshall, tenor of the Chicago Opera, will sing Canio. Opposite him will be Bianca Saroya as Nedda. Marcel Salzinger, baritone, will sing Tonio, and Mr. Patton, Silvio. Luigi de Cesare will be Beppo.

For "Faust" an equally competent cast has been selected, with Judson House singing the name part and Miss Saroya as the fair-haired Marguerite. Mephistopheles will be interpreted by Henri Scott, formerly of the Metropolitan and at present singing in Philadelphia; Carl Formes will sing Valentine; August Werner, making his début in opera, will sing Wagner; Helena Lanvin will sing Siebel and Lula Root, Martha.

A chorus of 150 singers will lend the volume of their voices to each of the performances, while in "Faust" more than 200 supers will be used, as well as forty horses and horsemen. A stage band will also appear in the last opera.

The settings for the three operas were designed by John Wenger, scenic artist, who has provided them with all the changes of scenery they would require even in an indoor performance. The sets have been painted in oil to withstand any weather.

In case of rain, a notice of postponement will be announced by Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Music.

The eighth week of the Goldman band concerts under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman will bring forth some interesting programs. The concerts, which are given on the campus of New York University adjacent to the Hall of Fame, continue to be the meeting place for huge crowds of music lovers five nights a week. The donors of these concerts, the four members of the Guggenheim family, have bestowed a gift upon the people of the city which has brought joy into the lives of thousands. These concerts are given every night except Tuesdays and Thursdays and will continue until Aug. 23. On Aug. 14 there will be a band concert in which a number of boys' bands will compete. Prizes will be offered and several prominent musicians will act as judges. After the bands have performed individually the massed boys' bands, numbering about 500 boys, will perform one selection in conjunction with the Goldman band, directed by Edwin Franko Goldman. Great interest has been displayed in this contest, which will be the second annual tournament. Special programs for the week are: Monday, Aug. 3, Bohemian; Wednesday, Aug. 5, popular; Friday, Aug. 7, Verdi-Puccini; Saturday, Aug. 8, Johann Strauss, and Sunday, Aug. 9, miscellaneous. Soloists for the week are Waino Kauppi, cornetist; Lotta Madden, soprano, and Joan Ruth, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The State Symphony Orchestra of New York is in receipt of a communication from Ernst von Dohnanyi naming compositions which will be included in the programs that will be played by him. They are a symphony by Johann Stamitz (1717-1757), the parts of which are now being copied abroad. Another composition that will be played in manuscript are six pieces by the young Hungarian composer, Georg Kosa. Dittendorf's (1739-1799) C major symphony will be of interest, having had only occasional performances, if any. Other works outlined are: Bartok, Suite No. 1; Beethoven, Symphonies No. 4, No. 6, and overture "Namensfeier"; Brahms, Symphony C minor, No. 1; Debussy Symphony "La Mer"; Roger Ducasse, "Sarabande"; Dvorak, "Othello" overture; Haydn, Symphony B major; Liszt, "Mephisto" waltz and "Faust" symphony; Mendelssohn, "Italian" symphony, overture, "Scherzo," "Nocturne" and "Wedding March" from "Midsummer-Night's Dream"; Mozart, Symphony D major; Strauss, "Also Sprach Zarathustra"; Schumann, Symphony B flat major; Tchaikovsky, Symphonies No. 2 and No. 4, and Weiner, "Humoresque."

Casella will conduct the first performance of his new ballet, "La Giara." Other Italian modern works that will be presented by him during his régime as conductor are: "San Francesco" and "Impressioni dal vero," by Malipiero; concerto and "L'Arca di Noe," by Rieti; dance of "Sakuntala," by Alfano; "Elegie eroica" and "Notte di Maggio" with soprano, by Casella; overture to "Belfagor," by Respighi.

Old Italian works new to this country will be "Salmo" and sonata "Sopra Sancta Maria," by Monteverdi; concerto "Per le Stagioni," by Vivaldi; sinfonia del "Vespri Siciliana," by Verdi; sinfonia per l'opera "Cenerentola," by Rossini.

He will also introduce two Schubert marches orchestrated by him. Vaughan Williams will be represented by his "Pastoral Symphony." Krenek and Kaminsky by "Concerto Grosso," Milhaud by "Protée." Stravinski by "Punchinello," and Ravel by "Daphnis et Chloé," Suite No. 2.

Owing to the reconstruction of Carnegie Hall, the offices of the State Symphony are located now in the rear of the same building.

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company will give a season of eight performances at the Asheville (N. C.) Music Festival, Aug. 10 to 15. The operas will be "Tosca," "Traviata," "Haensel and Gretel," "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Bohème," "Martha" and "Trovatore," directed by Carlo Peroni and Adolf Schmid. Following the Asheville engagement the company will begin rehearsals for New York's season of four weeks, which opens at the Century Theatre Sept. 21. Fortune Gallo has brought with him from Europe some new singers—Franco Tafuro, lyric-dramatic tenor, from La Scala, Milan; Emilio Ghirardini, also from La Scala, and the baritone Gioacchino Villa, known throughout Italy and France. The Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet Russe will be featured in the ballets of the operas and in separate programs.

A season of civic grand opera will be given in the open-air theatre of Forest Park, St. Louis, commencing with "Aida," Aug. 20; "Cavalleria Rusticana" and a ballet divertissement will be repeated Aug. 26-27; "Cavalleria" will be repeated Aug. 28-29, with the first act of the new American opera, "The Music Robber," libretto by Richard L. Stokes, music critic of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch; score by Isaac van Grove of the Chicago Civic Opera. The music of "The Music Robber" is the first grand opera composed in the national music idiom of America, that is to say, in syncopated rhythms, commonly known as "jazz." The libretto deals with an episode in the life of Mozart which occurred in Vienna in 1791. A triple cast of artists has been assembled by Guy Golterman for this operatic festival. A local orchestra of eighty pieces will include members of the St. Louis Symphony; there will be a local volunteer chorus of 300 voices and a ballet of 50 dancers from the local dancing schools. An off-stage chorus of 1,000 voices fill sing the "Ave Maria" while the orchestra plays the intermezzo in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Golterman Opera Corporation. Their purpose is to cooperate with groups in various cities in the erection of open-air auditoriums for the presentation of grand opera festivals in the Summer months.

STADIUM CONCERT PROGRAM

SUNDAY, AUG. 2—NIKOLAI SOKOLOFF, GUEST CONDUCTOR.
(Mr. Sokoloff's farewell appearance.)
Overture, "Gwendoline" ..... Chabrier
Waltz, "Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
Polovetzkian Dances ("Prince Igor") Borodin
"Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
"1812" ..... Tchaikovsky

MONDAY, AUG. 3—RUDOLPH GANZ, GUEST CONDUCTOR.
(Mr. Ganz's Stadium debut.)
Prelude, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Symphony No. 8 ..... Beethoven
Overture, "Liebesfruehling" Georg Schumann
(First time at Stadium.)
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Weingartner
"Death and Transfiguration" ..... Strauss

TUESDAY, AUG. 4—RUDOLPH GANZ, GUEST CONDUCTOR.
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
"Phaeton" and "Danse Macabre" Saint-Saens
Three Hungarian dances ..... Brahms
Overture, "Russian and Ludmilla" Glinka
Symphony No. 2 ..... Rachmaninoff

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5—RUDOLPH GANZ, GUEST CONDUCTOR.
Overture, "Phedre" ..... Massenet
"Kikimora" (first time at Stadium) ..... Liadow
"Fountains of Rome" (first time at Stadium) ..... Respighi
"New World" Symphony ..... Dvorak

THURSDAY, AUG. 6—RUDOLPH GANZ, GUEST CONDUCTOR.
"Roman Carnival" ..... Berlioz
"Marche Ecossaise" and "Fetes" Debussy
("Marche Ecossaise" first time at Stadium.)
"Till Eulenspiegel" ..... Strauss
Symphony No. 5 ..... Tchaikovsky

FRIDAY, AUG. 7—RUDOLPH GANZ, GUEST CONDUCTOR.
Wagner Program. Helen Traubel, Soprano.
Overture to "Rienzi."
Prelude to "Lohengrin."
"Dich, teure Halle," "Tannhaeuser."
Miss Traubel.
"Tannhaeuser" Overture.
"Prelude" and "Love Death" ("Tristan und Isolde"). Solo: Miss Traubel.
"March of the Knights of the Holy Grail," "Parsifal."
"Ride of the Valkyries."
Wotan's "Farewell" and "Magic Fire" music.

SATURDAY, AUG. 8—RUDOLPH GANZ, GUEST CONDUCTOR.
Overture, "Improvisator" (first time at Stadium) ..... d'Albert
Suite, Op. 19 (first time at Stadium) Dohnanyi
"Don Juan" ..... R. Strauss
Waltz, "Artists' Life" ..... Strauss
Overture, "Euryanthe" ..... Weber

The Fascinating Study of the Evolution of Musical Instruments From the Antique

Lotta Van Buren, an authority on antique instruments, has been filmed in a picture illustrating the predecessors of the piano. She has written the following article on ancient instruments:

THE prevailing idea seems to be that the piano grew out of the harpsichord and that the harpsichord grew out of the clavichord. Really this is not so at all. The one grew out of the limitations of the other. They all have keys and strings, but that is where resemblance ceases, for their manner of setting those strings in vibration is radically different.

During the last thousand years man has produced three types of stringed keyboard instruments—

The clavichord, the tones of which are produced by means of a tangent at the end of the key;

The virginal family (including all shapes and sizes—virginals, spinets and harpsichords), where the strings are plucked by plectra, and

The piano family, where hammers strike the strings.

These three families of keyboard instruments originated from three different ancient instruments—namely, the monochord, the psaltery and the dulcimer.

The clavichords came first into being and their immediate ancestor or prototype was the monochord, which came into Italy from Greece. Pythagoras, born 575 B. C., is usually accredited with being the inventor of the monochord; but the Egyptians had been using a form of the monochord for two or three thousand years before his time. It was his monochord that was used for centuries by the Italian musicians, who finally adapted a keyboard to it and so gave birth to the first clavichord.

The mechanism of the clavichord has ever been of extreme simplicity. It consists of an upright, wedge-shaped tangent of brass inserted into the end of the key arm. When the key is pressed down the other end rises, seesaw fashion, and the tangent sets the string in vibration at the nodal point. This construction was never changed adown the centuries. Keys, strings and tangents were multiplied in number and increased in size, but the principle remained the same.

Neither did the clavichord change its shape from its first self—not much bigger than a cigar box—to the large clavichords of the eighteenth century.

The clavichord, through its principle of construction, necessitates a delicate string and a sensitive touch. The player's fingers can produce a vibrato (much as a violinist) and a song-like pitch so necessary to true expression. Its tones can be made to quiver, which give it an echoing, trembling voice of exquisite sweetness and responsiveness. No wonder it was the favorite instrument of the great Bach and all the early masters! Even Beethoven said that the clavichord, because of its sensitiveness, was nearest the soul of the artist. It was for this sensitive, expressive instrument that most of Bach's clavier works were written. His preludes and fugues (the well-tempered clavichord) must be heard on the clavichord for which they were conceived before one can fully appreciate their great poetic beauty.

Amid the growing popularity of the clavichord, man felt the need of an instrument the strings of which could be set in stronger vibration and thereby produce a steadier, stronger, more vibrant tone. Among the polychord instruments that might serve in conjunction with a keyboard the psaltery was chosen. Attention may have been attracted to it by the returning Crusaders, who had become acquainted with it in their sojourn in the Holy Land, and who made it a popular instrument in Europe and England during the Middle Ages.

The psaltery had many shapes, rectangular, triangular, elliptical, like a boar's head (the instrumento di porco of the Middle Ages) and lyre-like. At first its strings were played with the fingers, but later they were plucked or twanged by means of a plectrum of bone or ivory, and still later we read of rings upon the player's fingers with plectra attached.

The earliest mention of any of this family of instruments is in the rules of the Minnesingers, A. D. 1404, under the name of clavicymbalum, along with clavichord, monochord and other instruments of the day. A century later the names "spinet" and "virginals" were in use, as well as "harpsichordum."

In Italy spinet was the name given to all the smaller sizes of this family, regardless of shape, so you will find them rectangular, triangular and trapeze form. Some writers will tell you that they got their name from a maker of spinets called "Espinetta," but spinets were in Italy long before his time. The name is, no doubt, derived from the Italian "spina" for "thorn," because of the little "spine" or "thorn" of quill inserted in the tongue and which twangs the strings.

Virginals.

The usual answer as to where this name came from is that it was given in honor of the virgin Queen Elizabeth, who was a skilled performer on this instrument, but this cannot be, for the name existed long before Queen Elizabeth was born.

The probabilities are that the jacks, suggesting little jumping rods as they were played, the Latin word "verga" or "virgula," descriptive of its action, was applied to it. The common household virginals had one string and one jack for each tone. Their form was rectangular or some varied triangular form, and, like all keyed instruments except the clavichord, the sound-board lay under the entire length of string. Some of these early virginals had a lute or theorbo stop controlled by a knee pedal. This was the beginning of the long line of improvements and attachments applied to the harpsichord in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It increased in size and so grew into its bigger self called the harpsichord.

A second and then a third set of strings was added, each with its separate set of jacks, and by adding a second keyboard above the first, two voices of contrasting tone could sing at once. Some harpsichords had a fourth set of strings placed above the unisons and giving what is known as a sixteen-foot tone. The large harpsichords were not very common. They were too big and too expensive for household use.

But the smaller members of the family (the spinets and virginals) were popular, as proved by frequent mention in the literature of the day.

In Italy these instruments were called cembalo—the larger ones arpicordo, the smaller ones spinetti or virginals. In France the larger ones were called clavecin or clavessin, the smaller ones espinette or epinette. In England all jack instruments were called virginals, the large ones double virginals. These large ones were later called harpsicons or harpsichords; the smaller ones spinets or virginals, and the little octave virginals (because the shortness of strings caused the tone to be an octave higher) octavinas.

The complete harpsichord of the eighteenth century was as perfect as man's thought could make it, but it lacked two important requisites. As the plectrum plucked the strings with equal force, no accents could be given, and the tones being always of the same strength, it lacked true expression. Any change of effect was produced by mechanical means, controlled by stops or pedals. Although it lacked the beauty and range of expression of the clavichord, it stands even today as the ensemble instrument par excellence. Its sharp, incisive tone causes it to blend perfectly with other instruments, its lack of tone color being lost by the changing voices of the instruments playing with it. It assumed a place of great importance in the eighteenth century, there being always one or two in each orchestra. Handel always conducted his orchestra from his harpsichord. For playing and blending with other instruments it cannot be surpassed by the piano, which has superseded it.

Piano.

While the makers were putting innumerable appliances to the harpsichord to cover up its monotonous voice, their attention was attracted to another instrument of antiquity—namely, the dulcimer of the early Assyrians. It is mentioned in the Bible along with the psaltery, and was very popular in Europe, and is still used in Hungary and all Eastern countries. In shape it was four-sided, with few or many strings in groups of one, or two, or three strings. These strings were set to vibrating by being struck with small sticks or hammers in the hands of the player. The attention of the harpsichord builders was attracted to it by the skilled performances of Panteleon Hebenstreit, about 1700. He was a music teacher of Hungary who became a famous player on the dulcimer. He invented a big instrument, having two sound boards (like two dulcimers together), the strings of one being of brass or steel, the other of gut. These he played upon with little mallets having a soft and a hard side. His great skill in getting an unlimited amount of tone color astonished all who heard him, and he was called upon to play before all the courts of Europe. He became the envy of the harpsichord builders of the day, and they all began to see if they could put hammers on their instruments. Cristofari, an Italian harpsichord builder, was the first to achieve this result, calling his instrument "cembalo colo piano e forte" (harpsichord with soft and loud). Germany followed close upon his heels with a hammer-clavier. These were not, however, the first hammer keyed instruments, for there exists a Dutch piano dated 1610. No doubt Hebenstreit's playing gave the impetus to the builders of the eighteenth century. Italy led this impetus, but Germany developed the form, and to America in the nineteenth century is due the credit of perfecting it.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN IN THE MUSICAL FIELD

Helen Traubel, at the Stadium.

Helena Lanvin, as Lola, at Ebbets Field.

Bianca Saroya, as Nedda, at Ebbets Field.

Lotta Van Buren, Player of Antique Instruments.

TRIMMING FOR THE FASHIONABLE FROCK

RARE LACE ADDS TO GOWN

Much Attention Given to Ornamentation Of Simple Lines of Dress

THAT the trimming makes the gown was never more evident than it is this season. The slogan of simplicity has applied in many ways to many costumes. But the very reverse has been illustrated by the number of impressive and elaborate models that emanate from the masters of the art at Paris. Lines, composition, the silhouette remain consistently simple and free from any suggestion of fussy detail, but the attention of those who create and those who wear the gowns of the present mode is centred on the "type" of its ornamentation.

The gates of the whole world appear to open steadily wider, disclosing to us the art crafts and treasures from which we borrow and adapt. The gospel of simplicity preached by Paris leaders and the best American designers has swung ideals far from the tawdry stuff with which shops were flooded a short while ago.

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WITH a plain background it is possible to work magic with beautiful trimmings—the laces, the needlework and the printed patterns now in style. The extremes in vogue offer the broadest opportunity, and the manner in which artists are establishing these is interesting. Quality, artistic design, poetry and beauty in form and in color are illustrated in many of the latest gowns, wraps and accessories coming from Paris, as well as in those designed by artists on this side. Rare lace is being used lavishly. Needlework that goes into the composition of afternoon and evening costumes, even sports clothes, reflects the days of court society and the fashions of great ladies.

Even the suggestion, now and then, of the mid-Victorian, for which there is somewhat of a "craze" at the moment, has in it a dignity and touch of elegance. In the search for inspiration the makers of fabrics have found their answer in museums of fine art, in the treasures of the ancients. Old portraits, murals, even the details of architectural ironwork, as in the Ferronier prints, have caught the eye of men of imagination, and are now reproduced in the materials of which the newest models are made.

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IT is interesting to see how by degrees a new style is created. How, once the rigidity of any mode is relaxed, one feature after another is developed, often in something quite the opposite of the original. The uniformity which has characterized the fashions of the past few years is being varied in the up-to-date models in many attractive ways. Relief from monotony is always grateful, and modistes are introducing panels, sections, borders of one kind of dress goods upon another, giving an entirely new effect.

In many of the printed silks the dominating color is used to edge the pleatings and flounces now so fashionable. A Ferronier printed crêpe in beige and blue with a fine line of scarlet running through the pattern is made in the usual one-piece frock, with the very latest mode of trimming, a pleated flounce, at the bottom. On the hem of this is a narrow band of blue silk in the same shades of navy shown in the print. The slit neck line with narrow revers has also a touch of the dark blue in the tie ends, and the same bit of color is used at the wrists of the long plain sleeves.

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A SIMILAR scheme is illustrated in another of these Brandt prints in the mellow shades of brown and beige, with the same fleck of bright red that is shown in many of the handsomest designs. In this model from a prominent Parisian couturier, thus honoring an American industry, three pleated ruffles of the figured goods are added to the skirt, all the way around. Each of these is finished with a two-inch band of brown gros-grain ribbon, which is added to the jabot on the bodice and to the bottom of the long, semi-circular, flaring sleeves.

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SO much for the border of color which emphasizes the harmony in the assembling of colors. Another innovation is the combining of materials of different kinds. The band which is shown in some of the latest costumes, has in others widened to the knee, and even to the line of the hip, showing a long bodice of figured goods and a skirt of plain. The contrast is carried through the costume to give this effect of two materials. A geometric or floral pattern, stripe, check, or one of the bold plaids that are having such a vogue, is combined with plain goods to emphasize the dominating tint in the design. The manner in which this idea is established is an individual problem, being worked out with originality and success by style creators, Paris leading the way.

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THE two-material plan is expressed in more than design merely, for, in addition to these, there are shown some particularly interesting costumes in which worsted and silk are put together, plain cloth with mixed wool, satin with wool, and, most prominently of all, velvet with either silk or woolen fabrics.

While it is unsafe to make conclusive statements about the coming mode, and futile to prophesy too far ahead, the straws that blow in the wind of the Rue de la Paix point to velvet as the material par excellence for early Autumn. In feeling their way Parisian designers are illustrating the beauty and the flattering appeal of velvet in millinery and in various incidental trimmings. Many of the newest hats are made wholly of velvet, or have a velvet crown with brim of straw, horsehair, leghorn, maline or lace.

A semi-sports hat of velvet with draped crown is a charming bit of millinery that is going "like hot cakes." It responds to almost every informal occasion and is suitable for all times and places, for day time, town or country. It is literally a chic top note with sports costume, with a more conventional tailored outfit or with a frock of the foulard type of dress.

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Conspicuous among the evening gowns are some of diaphanous materials, the tulles, marquisettes and chiffons, on which either the fluttering ends of a velvet sash are shown or a large velvet flower is added, to point up the costume. These last accessories are to be had in glorious big roses in the natural shades, from the latest "tea" to deep crimson; in flaming poppies, mammoth in size; in white calla lilies with long, slender leaves and willowy stems. All of these are fashioned by skilled craftsmen of the finest materials, and give to a frock of delicate fabric the most enchanting effect. One or two, singly or cluster, is usual.

But in some delightful dancing frocks of tulle with many ruffles or pleatings the flowers are added in a different arrangement. On one model from a prominent designer the very bouffant tulle skirt has a deep flounce, caught at intervals straight around with a large, flat velvet rose. In this ensemble the material of the dress is lightly traced with silver thread, and a line of silver gives a glint here and there to the flower motif.

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THE velvet hat has intrigued creators to give a touch of richness to the gown by using velvet for sashes and for the edge of frills. Most of the Summer gowns have a little tie at the neck, or a length of velvet ribbon introduced in some manner. As a distinctive trimming, or mode of embellishing a frock, velvet and velvet ribbons are in a way taking the place of the narrow band of fur that has smartened many costumes from Paris houses.

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A CHECKED coat has nearly always the lining and the accompanying frock in plain fabric and vice versa. These frocks are frequently composed of a blouse and skirt, or a jacket and skirt. The jacket is buttoned all the way down and has tailored revers, or piqué or crêpe collar and plastron. The finishing touch is given by a loose crêpe de chine tie matching the frock or the trimmings. The waist is marked by a belt in the same material or in leather. The skirts are pleated all round, but more often have pleats in front only; they can have plaid or plain borders.

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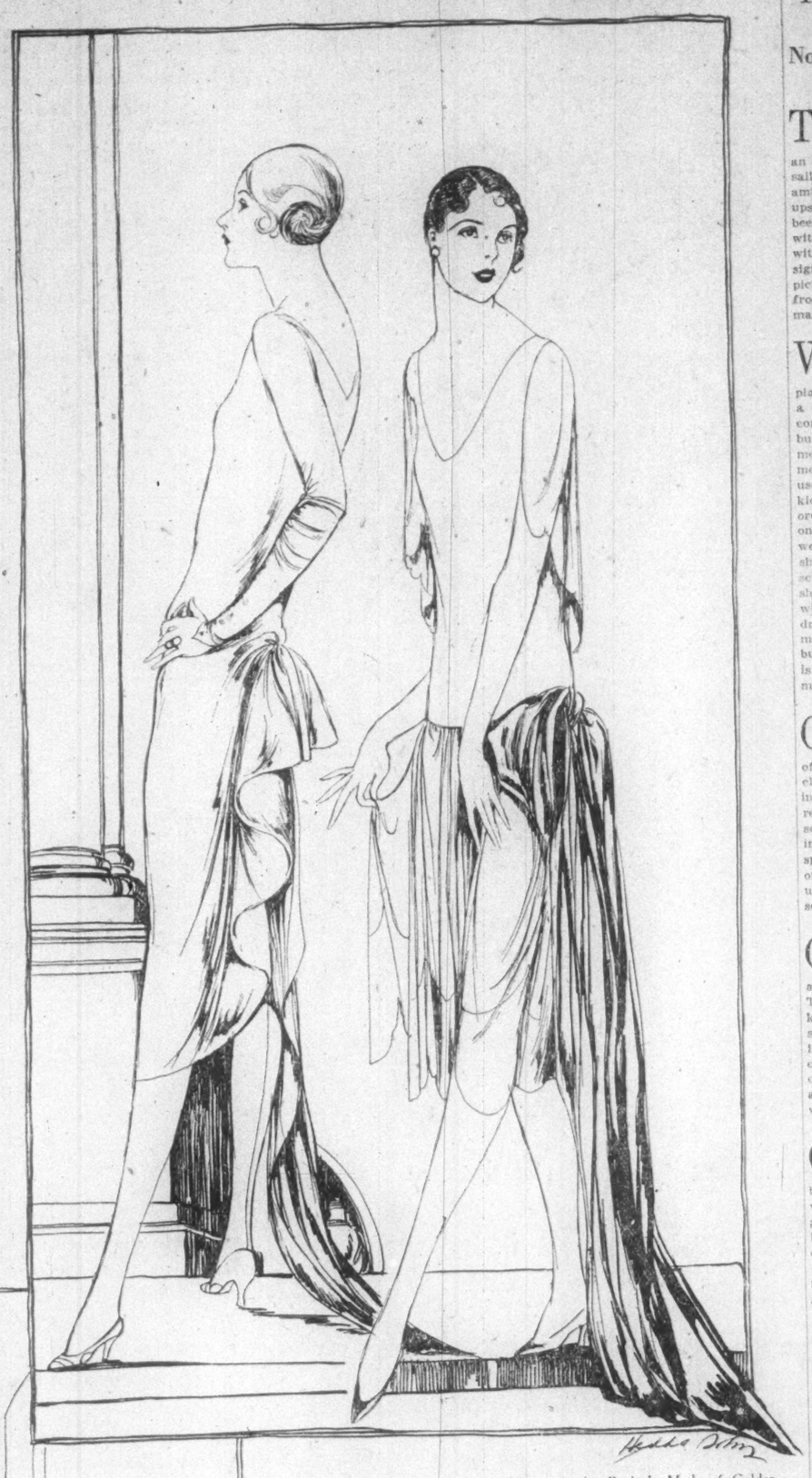
THE very latest form of vanity case is an inclusive affair, fitted to hold several necessary comforts. Lorgenettes are again in vogue, and join the company of toilet articles such as the new vanities contain. The lorgnette in its present variety of shapes is not the long-handled awe-inspiring article of former styles, but a small, artistically designed jeweled little thing, as ornamental as it is useful. For this is shown a case of metal brocade, or fine illuminated leather, of velvet or other bit of rare stuff, in which the lorgnette alone may be carried, or in large size—to hold a lipstick, rouge and powder and an infinitesimal puff.



Left—A Dress That Has Its Trimming in the Back Is Made of Golden Pheasant Satin. The Skirt Is Lined in Georgette, and a Jabot of the Same Material Softens an Otherwise Severe Gown.

Right—Ribbon of Changeable Satin Gives the Necessary Trimming to This Dress of Crepe Romain Two Shades of Pansy.

Old Black Lace Borders a Dress of Heavy Flesh Satin. The Side Drape Is Lined in Black Georgette and Is Caught at the Waist by a Flat Rose.

TOWARD GREATER FORMALITY

Designers Tend to Place Emphasis Upon Dignity in Day and Evening Garb—Velvets in Bright Colors

ON all sides there is evidence of a tendency toward greater formality in dress than has been seen for many seasons. While the simple boyish styles have not lost prestige, they will not be featured as generally for all occasions, and the daytime frock designed on lines giving an effect of greater dignity, is destined for a marked vogue. Philippe et Gaston, among others, show several models, indicating this new fashion trend, none of which is more charming than a frock of brown velvet enlivened with touches of vivid red with soft, graceful jabots of cream Duchess lace.

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FROM Paris comes word that Bechoff has created evening wraps of white fur fashioned to simulate ermine and given an added aspect of luxury by linings of rich lamé brocade or velvet in brilliant colors. Jenny shows attractive evening coats of broché, which in nearly every instance are lined with velvet or panne. There are two categories of ensembles—one consisting of sports and morning outfits, the other of more elegant and elaborate models. The sports ensembles are generally made in two fabrics (plain and patterned) and produce an attractive and youthful aspect. Kasha, plain and checked—chine fabrics and English tweeds, are very much in favor; in brown and beige particularly. Other colors are gray and some reds.

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THE most important prediction regarding the use of velvet is seen in the occasional advance models, which are especially alluring to the American shopper in Paris. While the great fashion events of the year are awaited with intense interest, the trend of style is to be traced in news coming from some of the authoritative ateliers. They are in substance as follows:

The importance which Jenny attaches to materials and details of trimming is evident in the collection of models shown for early Fall. In line the tendency is still toward straight effects with greater width achieved in the skirt by plissé panels, aprons, flounces and pleats. Plissés are rather extensively exploited in the simple afternoon frocks for which this house is famous, and this idea is carried out in rep, satin, also in velvet. Wide revers faced with material in contrasting texture and color strike a new note on models shown in the early Fall collections of Paris designers. Velvet, ottoman, velours de laine and the crêpe satin are shown in groups of advance models. Interesting effects are achieved by the use of velvet, in a contrasting or harmonizing color, as a facing for revers.

A striking example of this is seen in a coat of beige cloth with green velvet facings on the revers. Jenny this season has launched a new mode in the use of bands of velvet ribbon as decoration on frocks of satin, velvet and rep. These appear as collars, cuffs, belts and borders, and in their subtle colorings of old pink, blue green and brique introduce a telling bit of brilliant color into a frock of sombre tones. Velvet trimmings are used on evening as well as afternoon frocks.

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THE circular form is shown in many modes in the latest ensembles. The feeling for uniformity has come to include almost every item of the costume. Now gown, wrap, hat, footwear, gloves, parasol and even smaller things are of one color, or in harmonizing shades. Also the curved line dominates in every feature, making distinctly for grace and beauty. With the varying moods and modes of Summer is being shown a circular cape, cut in such a way as to fall in deep points. This model was among the latest things in beach wraps included in a Deauville outfit. But it has a dash and chic that make it a charming addition to any smart wardrobe. It is now being cut three-quarter length, of fine cloth lined with velvet, forming a garment practically reversible. In an exclusive New York shop this cape is offered in Lanvin green kasha, lined with velvet of a deeper shade.

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AN ingenious device is shown in a more ambitious form—a little raft of saplings, to each corner of which is attached a rubber sphere the size of a football. The manikin with which this ultra-modern craft is demonstrated leans in her bathing suit and pretty cap against a rustic chair back, holding one of the new lacquered, weather-proof sun shades—decoratively at ease—floating and drifting before the breeze between "swims."

FOR THE BEACH

Novelties in Footwear and Ornaments

THE thought of beach and things for seaside outings suggests a number of fantastic novelties representing an art in themselves. They are "bubble sails," buoys made of rubber for the amusement and safety of both grown-ups and children. These playthings have been evolved from the little "wings" with which youngsters have paddled with security. But they have been designed in large and substantial sizes in picturesque shapes, swans and birds, frogs, turtles, painted in most realistic manner.

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WITH the latest footwear are shown some strapped models on which clasp or ornament is placed at one side of the shoe. This is a dainty mode of trimming and a welcome variation of the regular front buckle. These new button-shaped ornaments are of cut steel, jet, rhinestones, metal, or fancy leather, and they are used impartially on black shoes, dull kid or patent leather, on the light-colored kids and lizard and snake skins, on suede or fabric shoes, for evening wear. A novelty among the regular shoe buckles is made of brown leather set in a rim of dull gold, and is so shaped as to serve as a clasp through which a ribbon or leather strap may be drawn. Illuminated leather is used in many of the latest styles in shoe buckles, and a touch of silver or gold is given to shoes of many types for more elaborate dress.

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ORNAMENTS that add a decorative note to gowns and to hats are now designed in many new ways, some of which are really revivals of old models. Long ago spangles were exceedingly fashionable, but have lately been replaced by feathers, ribbons and other sorts of trimming. Now the novelties include fancy ornaments of spangles, spirals and metals. They will be seen on some of the Fall hats, and will be used on some designs in tailored and semi-tailored gowns.

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OTHER intriguing things for trimming are the hand-painted flowers of silk and mousseline to be found among the latest decorative motifs. They are fashioned to reproduce every known blossom and are brought out in steadily increasing variety. New, vividly colored flowers in the peasant wool embroideries are still popular, especially for sports frocks and hats. They are gay and showy and much liked for various costumes in the country.

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CIRE chiffon is an absolute novelty much in demand in both goods by the yard and in ciré chiffon ribbons. The yard material is introduced with novel, rather startling effect in gowns of contrasting fabric. It is made into godets panels and borders, most conspicuous when combined with soft crêpe or sheer goods. Black ciré chiffon ribbon is seen on the simple type of street suits.

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STRIKING in evening wraps is a model of striped pink satin and another evening cape in vivid pink figured crêpe lined with matching satin with a pink marabou collar. Another very beautiful coat is of rose broché. It is shaped in front and lined with matching satin.

MANY WOMEN'S AGES INCORRECT IN CENSUS

NEW evidence of the extent to which women conceal their ages has been found in the analytical studies of Federal census reports. Census statistics are obtained by questions put to householders. The answers given are generally correct and full, and the average drawn, after proper calculations has been made, usually gives the right picture. But as to ages of women some discrepancies have been discovered.

American-born women of native white stock between the ages of 20 and 24 numbered 2,629,889 women in 1920. These women should have been between 10 and 14 years old when the census was taken in 1910. By 1920 their number could only have grown smaller—death, departure from the country, &c., accounting for the shrinkage.

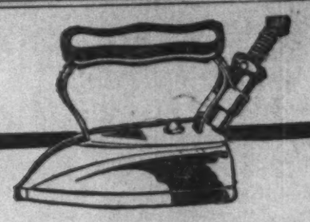
But what the census actually showed was that this group was smaller in 1910 than in 1920. Girls from 10 to 14 years of age numbered 2,623,627 in 1910, or 6,262 less than women 20 to 24 years of age in 1920. There were thus listed fewer native-born girls 10 to 14 years old in 1910 than women of the same class 20 to 24 years old in 1920. The discrepancy can be accounted for only by the fact that many American women over 24 concealed their true age in 1920. No similar condition is revealed by the census reports with respect to men.

A comparison of the 1920 figures for women, ages 20 to 24, who are white and foreign-born, or white and native-born but of foreign or mixed parentage, with those of 1910 for the same group, ages 10 to 14, can throw no light on the situation because, among other things, it is not known exactly how many women came from abroad in the interim and remained.

But if statistics give no precise data by which it may be definitely established that women other than native Americans of native parentage also sometimes conceal their age, there are other indications that this is the fact. Women 20 to 24 years of age number more than men of the same ages, not only in the case of natives but in the case of foreign-born persons as well. Yet more men immigrate to this country than women. It is only between the ages of 20 and 24 that the women outnumber the men. It would therefore seem that the foreign-born woman, like her native-born sister, is inclined to revise her age downward when she passes the age of 24.

WOMEN AT WORK.

IN the past decade the number of women employed in various industries has doubled. In some cases the increase has been several thousand per cent. More women are employed as stenographers and typists than in any other gainful work. Such workers now number 600,000. Nearly half a million women are clerks, not including those in stores; 180,000 are telephone operators. Besides, more than 2,000 are lawyers, Judges or Justices.



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WOOD CARVING AND WATER COLORS BY ENGLISH ARTISTS

Some Important Names of Wood Engravers Little Known Here—Exhibition of Modern Paintings in London—Some Characteristics of English Landscapes

ENGLAND'S magnificent and much beloved forests seem to have been an incentive and a stimulus to her artists. In the past there is little domestic building as gracious as English half-timbered. If only rebuilt Regent Street were wood instead of stone it might better fit the street; the new Liberty's, however, does not quite satisfy with its false building of wood on iron. Certainly there has been little sculpture; but few furniture designers have felt the beauty of wood in relation to furniture so strongly. The cabinetmaker had not only a luxurious aristocracy in mind, but made appropriately for a dignified people. He still does. In England there is a contemporary furniture that compares in form and in a sense of usage with the traditional. Even here homes are smaller and servants fewer; that in itself necessitates a change. Both in design and in material the new fits more modest surroundings. The form steps away from the traditional—not with huge strides of painful effort, but gently, giving the designs full play without strain. It is very simple and very beautiful, looks strong without becoming heavy. It works like a magnet in your hand, which involuntarily smoothes the texture and rounds the contours of unpolished oak.

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The Wood Engravers.

IT is not inconsistent to go from furniture to wood engraving. There is a fascinating shop off Fetter Lane where many of the gravers buy their tools, paper and wood. Its owner prepares the wood himself. With its close-fibred beautiful grain and polished surface, it needs no voice to tell of the love, patience, reverence almost, that have gone to its choice and preparation. In this same shop, by the way, a book on wood engraving by John Beedham, with an introduction by Eric Gill, is for sale. It was published by the S. Dominic's Press on St. Bartholomew's Day. It is a human thing, that book, conceived of a welding of passions that has made print paper and the simply taught tale of wood engraving a being of utmost beauty. No wonder, then, with this intensity of feeling, England seems to be full of wood engravers doing a lively work, more living than their work in any other medium, with an infallible sense of material and something more than good taste. There are important names that we hear too seldom at home—John Nash, Desmond Chute, Eric Gill, Gordon Craig, Murphy, and countless minor and hardly lesser poets.

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Water Color.

MAJOR F. LESSORE is director of one of the most progressive galleries in London in a very real sense of the word. He is holding a comparative exhibition of modern English water color with the school of Peter DeWint, Cotman, David Cox, Sanby and Daws. It was a pleasing school, but, outside of Cotman, never a great one. Major Lessore's principal reason for comparison is technical. Turner, of the same period, began with a style of his time, worked out of it into his own personal manner—a one-man style, it might be called—that proved fatal to its many imitators, to whom it looked easy. Water color has come back, with a return to a method that is decent even in a lesser hand, or at least a method that demands forethought and knowledge and discourages those with neither. It is no longer a finishing school pastime but a profession even in England. Difficult as it is not to overrate the value of the contemporaneous, the opportunity to compare it stroke for stroke and line for line with the earlier period helps to curb exaggerated enthusiasm. Here, too, one sees life, though not the intensity found in wood-engraving. It is, however, in living line and lively design in which the modern work excels. But there is a curious lack of energy. To compare the drawing of an English artist of today with a simple background landscape by Carpaccio illustrates what one means by energy and intensity. Why should that be unfair? St. George and the Dragon is a light enough fairy tale even to Carpaccio. The very sides of his Italian houses seem to be larger in a moral third dimension.

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Some English Characteristics.

JUDGMENT often becomes a confused prejudice, trends seem to be such and such because they are the expected ones. But certainly synthesis is not found in English landscape painting; the Englishman knows too much about trees and flowers, is too near them to see anything but their dissimilarities. It is in a kind of observation that is unable to generalize that particularly distinguishes English painting today. Paul Nash comes nearest, perhaps, a generalized vision, but even his trees are both more and less than trees and a willow gains sentimentally and may gain in design by being recognized as such. No Englishman, however, could make a chair mean all chairs with the genius of a Van Gogh.

Just as at home there is endless talk, much of it very interesting and informing. Talk is a jolly and underrated pastime. The biggest great men are discussed with all sorts of reasons for rating one higher than another. Mr. Turner, an assured authority, puts Gordon Grant at the top. Does not Clive Bell do the same? But an exhibition of the work of Walter Sickert in New York would go far to dispel an impression we have that English painting may be dull even if it be of a distinguished lack-luster. Sickert is never dull and has a sense of the relations of value that belongs to the sensibilities of an artist regardless of nationality. In his "Ennui," at the Tate, gradually ascending values from the flat table to the wall's steady the two lounging figures as an accompaniment to a theme. The more animated scene in a picture on the wall, though it makes a necessary spot, might be criticized as a story-telling note—there was a time that did not hang so heavy. It is all a story told through able composition. From Punch to the Tate the English need a literary touch. Why quarrel with it? It is an interest in the tale that makes William Nicholson's drawings for Massine's ballet, "The Rake," as permanent as they are. So far we have not had the wisdom to use our best talent for our theatre; when we have it has always been for the solemn drama and not for merrymaking reviews. Mark Gertler is another painter we meet seldom and for our pleasure should know well. He has a basket of fruit in one of the Summer shows, an animated design of stylized forms that never lose their identity. An unforgettable pitcher dominates, using a spout as the seeing eye. Orpen of course we know, but not in a very expressive sardonic mood. James Pryde pretends a make-believe terror strangely real, in frightening browns and grays and low-toned white with a touch of fearful red. Henry Lamb carries on the tradition of portrait painting with something firmer, less sentimental, more truly solid than the tradition. In this very slight notice those names that are on every one's lips every day have been purposely omitted. Some enterprising dealer might give us a show of contemporary English painting, just by way of introducing them, dealers having nothing to do, of course, other than to make social introductions. In our impudence we would like to suggest two or three names. This much too hasty notice is the result of visits to the Beaux Arts Gallery, the new Chenil Gallery, which, by the way, is a club and centre for all the arts; the Goupil Gallery, the Independent Gallery, St. George's Gallery and the Mansard Gallery.

BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION, HISTORIC SUIT, PERSISTS

Involves Legitimacy, a Fortune, Evidence in British Museum, Court Action in Paris and a Statue in Geneva—Case Began in 1863

PARIS.

THE affair of the Brunswick succession, which has been the subject of legislation, on and off, ever since 1863, is again occupying the attention of Paris courts.

This time they are asked to give their exequatur to a decision of the Herald's College in London confirming the authenticity of certain letters patent establishing the fact that the Count de Civry, present claimant to the estate, is actually a morganatic descendant of the late Duke.

Court authorities have reported in favor of rejecting the exequatur on the ground that "the action on the matter is not within the province of the court."

The story is a romantic one. The royal Prince, Charles II, last Duke of Brunswick, was a dashing and eccentric individual whose adventures would fill a volume. He died dethroned in exile and today there is a huge statue to him in Geneva—which has quite a bearing on the present action.

In 1825 the Duke of Brunswick, then still a young man, paid a visit to London, where he was often at court. A German crowned head was must feted in those days. At length he astounded every one by carrying off a certain Miss Charlotte Colville (a beauty of good family), in a post chaise, in the most authentic novelette fashion, and running away with her to his estates in Germany. There he married her—morganatically—and a daughter was born. The child was known as the Countess of Colmar, lived in the ducal palaces and had her personal belongings adorned with the ducal arms. But her father never officially "recognized" her.

Love Didn't Last.

In a very few years "Lady Colville" had found that her love idyll with Charles had a seamy side. Finally, after experiencing a highly seasoned exhibition of that "bad behavior" for which he afterward became famous, she left his court, and, taking her daughter with her, fled to Paris.

To Paris, in 1830, the Duke involuntarily followed, having lost his throne in the revolution of that year. He took up residence in the French capital and soon became a well-known figure there during the régime of the Second Empire. He rode daily in the Bois de Boulogne, appeared in his box at the Opéra wearing diamonds and pearls, and spent money right and left. He amazed the city with his spectacular entertainments and his eccentricities. Popularly it was decided that he was mad.

In 1873, as he was passing through Geneva, he died. It was found that he had made a hasty will in which he left his entier fortune, running to about 315,000,000 marks, to the town—which promptly put up the statue.

Ten years previous to this occurrence, in 1863, the first lawsuit against the estate was brought by his daughter, who had grown up in Paris and married the Count de Civry, descendant of a very fine and also very literary family. Owing to a series of misfortunes the Countess de Civry found herself in straitened circumstances and sought to compel her father to make some small provision for her. The court decided that it had no jurisdiction.

Subsequently the ex-Duke's German relatives, alarmed by his mental condition, brought other actions in Germany. They sought to have him declared incapable, and had, in fact, just succeeded in so doing when he died.

The Daughter's Claim.

Immediately, of course, they had his will declared null and void, claimed the inheritance themselves, but were unable to secure it because of the existence of the Countess of Civry, formerly Countess of Colmar, who, if she were really the legitimate, though morganatic, daughter of the Duke, could claim the whole of it. To establish her claim, a decision by a court of law was essential.

A judgment handed down by the court of Brunswick in 1889 accepted the authenticity of her descent; but as this was not the matter on which the court was specifically deciding, it was not sufficient. Lack of money may have interrupted litigation; but finally the Countess of Colmar's son, Count de Civry, took up the Brunswick will nullity case. He brought action. Yet once more it was announced that the descent of his mother must be satisfactorily established.

Research revealed that there were in the British Museum letters patent, signed by the Duke of Brunswick in 1826, in which he acknowledged the Countess of Colmar as his daughter. Research also revealed that these were copies. The originals had been burned when, in the revolution of 1830, the Palace of Brunswick was set on fire. It was soon established that these copies of the original letters patent had been specially sent by the Duke to London, for safekeeping, and placed in the hands of his relatives, the Duke of Sussex, in 1828. The Duke of Sussex inserted them in a Celtish book of genealogy, the "Baronicum Genealogicum," which was sold, with the documents it contained, in the great sale of the Sussex library. Fortunately it was the British Museum which bought them.

This chain of facts having been established, the Count de Civry applied to the Heralds' College in London for a decision that would give these copies the value and authenticity of the burnt originals in which the Duke acknowledged his daughter. The application proved successful and the parentage of the Countess of Colmar was at last legally established—though at this time the decision of the Heralds' College was commented on in England by many people who pointed out that English law does not recognize morganatic marriage. It was the latter fact which prevented the Count de Civry, now armed with the grandfather's recognition of his legal fatherhood, from obtaining in England a court decision on his mother's legitimacy.

For this, the exequatur, he has had to apply to France, with the result already announced—not that the case will, in all probability be allowed to rest there. But even if, eventually, he succeeds in getting the exequatur enabling him to claim his grandfather's fortune, his troubles will by no means be at an end. In claiming the estate he will have opposed to him the Town of Geneva, to which the inheritance has reverted owing to lack of establishment of other claims, and also the German State, to which, with the revolution of 1918, a part, at least, of the former possessions of the House of Brunswick passed.

It is these elements, no less than the time that the litigation has dragged on, which make French people today regard the Brunswick succession affair much as England has regarded that similar though imaginary classic "Jarndyce versus Jarndyce," ever since Dickens's "Bleak House" appeared.

SURVEY FINDS OUR TRAFFIC TANGLE IS UNLIKE LONDON'S

PROBABLY the most intricate street traffic problems in the world are confronting New York and London. Many street intersections in both cities are already taxed to capacity in rush hours, yet the volume of traffic is steadily increasing. A survey has recently been completed by the American Electric Railway Association which reveals many interesting contrasts in the nature of the traffic in these cities and the methods of handling it.

To the casual observer the traffic problems in Columbus Circle, New York, and Piccadilly Circus, London, might appear identical. Streams of traffic converge at both centres from several directions, which, left to themselves, would soon be tangled. The whirlpool effect produced at both centres is much the same. It is found on analysing the traffic that its components are dissimilar, and its movements quite different. It is a question if New York traffic regulations would improve the traffic movement in Piccadilly Circus. Certainly the London traffic rules would make no end of trouble in Columbus Circle.

Vehicular traffic in New York is more varied than in London. In crowded London thoroughfares it often appears that the streets are completely occupied by busses. When these are massed together, to allow cross traffic to pass, it would seem that one could walk for blocks by stepping from one bus top to another. Street cars and busses form 90 per cent. of all vehicles in London streets. In New York conditions are the contrary—private cars make up the massed traffic.

The American survey reports that there are from five to six times as many automobiles in New York as in London. Since the average bus is about twice the length of the private car, a mass of vehicles closely grouped represents many more units in New York than in London, which naturally complicates the problem of handling them. New York streets may be wider and straighter than those of London, yet congestion is likely to be greater. The traffic problem is far more complicated in Columbus Circle than in Piccadilly Circus because the New York traffic policeman has many more drivers to keep in line than the London "bobby."

Any one looking down on such great traffic centres will quickly recognize the difference in the methods of control. In Columbus Circle several traffic police carry out definite rules of practice. At a signal, all north and south bound traffic is sent ahead, while the complicated movement of vehicles about the circle is halted. In a few seconds, at the crowded hours, lines of perhaps a dozen vehicles form parallel to the north and south tracks, and masses of cars, perhaps ten deep, soon bank up. At another signal these are set in motion and the circle has the appearance of a great maelstrom in rapid motion. Following the traffic rules the various streams of travel turn in and out without interruption and at surprising speed.

The movement of vehicular traffic in Piccadilly Circus is wholly different. There are no towers or mechanical signals of any kind to control the vehicles. The general plan is to allow the traffic to weave in and out, and to a large extent take care of itself. Even on the busiest London streets at rush hours there is little evidence of control. Such a system or lack of it, if applied in New York, would undoubtedly end in confusion.

London has traffic policemen, but they carry out no rigid rules. They use their own judgment for the most part, and signal traffic to stop or go ahead as the needs of the moment dictate. The general result, however, is satisfactory; the speed of traffic in crowded streets averages from three to four miles an hour.

Neither in New York nor in London are the streets designed for heavy motors. London streets, often narrow, wind in and out in a maze, which complicates traffic regulation. Those streets have the advantage, however, of radiating for the most part from common centres, so that traffic quickly disperses. In New York, or at least in gridironed Manhattan, there is serious congestion on a few north and south thoroughfares.

Parking further complicates New York's traffic problem, while London is comparatively free from this element of congestion. Let a few automobiles be parked along the curb of a street to each block, and the street becomes narrowed by the width of the cars. In London there is no such parking at the curbs. The taxi stands are usually limited to single lines of cars, and these are kept in the middle of the streets, allowing free movement of traffic on either side.

It would obviously be impossible to apply such a rule in New York, where there are more than five times as many automobiles as London. A recent count made at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street showed that 539 vehicles traveled south in half an hour, of which but sixty-six were motor coaches. In London in a group of 539 vehicles about 480 would be either motor busses or tramcars.

It is easier for a pedestrian to cross Columbus Circle than Piccadilly Circus. There is much less protection as a rule for the pedestrian in London than in New York Streets. Abroad everywhere the pedestrian must look out for himself. There is worse confusion in London than in New York, and it renders the crossing of the widest and busiest streets difficult. The authority of the London policeman and the docility of drivers are proverbial. The "bobby" need only raise his hand and traffic is instantly halted, but this is done spasmodically and not, as in New York, according to any definite system, and the man in the street in London finds it harder to gauge distance and the speed of traffic than in New York.

Bus travel is greater in London. Last year the busses in London carried 1,214,000,000 passengers, while New York buses carried only a little more than 100,000,000 passengers in the same period. London busses are less crowded than those of New York, but the average ride per passenger is shorter because of the different geographical formations of the two cities. The average New Yorker must travel many miles to and from his business; in London residential areas are more accessible.

London, it is said, could not carry over a billion passengers a year by bus if its streets were congested with private automobiles as in New York. The private automobile in New York carries on the average fewer than two persons. The bus, loaded, carries sixty-eight. The automobile measures about 15 feet in length while the bus is nearly 30 feet long. A single bus carries as many passengers as about forty automobiles. The enormous saving of space on the streets by using busses instead of private motors is obvious.

BOY APPLICANTS FOR JOBS EXCEED PLACES THIS YEAR

NEW YORK'S juvenile employment market, for about the first time since the war, is suffering from a temporary glut. When schools close the thoughts of fourteen-year-old boys and girls may turn first to the baseball diamonds in parks and vacant lots or the sands of Coney Island; but either from their natural bent or family persuasion they soon veer around to job-seeking. They begin to long for "something to do."

The idea of holding a job proves alluring. "Going to business" in the morning makes one feel grown up. And bringing home a pay envelope, however slim, has important satisfactions. Even if the family makes its levy upon it, the youngster is left spending money which otherwise he would not have had.

The demand never ceases altogether for errand, messenger and delivery boys—although the wartime "cash and carry" system has not ended. Boys are needed, too, as cleaners at soda fountains in the Summer rush. On the merry-go-rounds of amusement resorts they find a Summer-time wage attending to the rings or in setting up the bowling pins. But the point of saturation in all these occupations is quickly reached when schools turn out their population. The contrast between the number of vacation job-seekers and the number of vacation job-holders is illustrated by the difference last year and this in the experience of the Bureau of School Attendance, from which all child-workers must receive certificates of employment.

Last year certificates were offered to all those intending to look for work. Twenty thousand applied. The bureau's building and all its branch offices were swamped with applicants. The lines extended out into the streets and down the blocks. All the routine clerical work of the bureau had to be abandoned during the month of June while the entire staff engaged in issuing employment certificates.

This year actual assurance that a job was in prospect was required before a certificate would be issued. The number of applicants dropped 75 per cent. By the end of June only 4,700 had succeeded in establishing themselves as Summer-time workers.

If there is any reason to feel suspicious of the employer, investigations are made. Otherwise, the boy is passed on for his physical examination. If he is found in good condition, he receives his permit and is allowed to go to work. If not, he must take what steps the doctor advises. He may be rejected altogether for a permit to work. It is against the law for any school child to work in a factory during his vacation. Now that the prospective job is described to the school authorities in advance, this law, it is said, is strictly enforced.

"Naturally there wouldn't be jobs for all," commented George H. Chatfield, assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Attendance. "During the year we issue only about 33,000 general certificates for children who, having fulfilled the compulsory educational requirements, are leaving school to work. The number varies from 1,500 to 4,000 a month; and these figures show the normal capacity of industry and business to absorb children just out of school. It stands to reason that they would have no room for 20,000 more in the Summer months when things are naturally dull."

A convenient way to obtain home furnishings, frequently at very attractive prices.

Shoppers' Columns

Rate 90 cents an agate line.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

Advertisements for insertion in The New York Times are subject to censorship.

Suggestions for bon voyage boxes; birthday and other gifts, for old and young.

Antiques & Reproductions

LOUIS XIV. ANTIQUE CO., INC. Antiques, Jades, Antique Jewels, Tapestries, Brocades, Bronzes, Petite Point, Wood Carvings, Laces, Embroidery. LARGE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE PASTE JEWELRY. Costumes and Decorations to Rent. 9 East 55th St. Plaza 2183.

EARLY AMERICAN ANTIQUES. SPECIAL EXHIBITION AND SALE. Of interest to collectors, dealers and decorators; send for price list. KATHARINE WILLIS, 272 Hillside Av., Jamaica, L. I. 321 Boston Post Road, Port Chester, N. Y.

THE ANTIQUARIAN — A MONTHLY magazine, profusely illustrated, for collectors of antiques, works of art and rarities. Subscribe for and advertise your antiques in The Antiquarian, $3 a year. 461 8th Av., New York.

PAINTINGS CLEANED, REVARNished, restored by expert; references from museums, collectors and dealers; prices moderate. Odger Roust, 182 Madison Av. Ashland 6749.

MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED ELIZAbethan antique oak mantel, centuries old, brought by Whitelaw Reid from European chateau; photo mailed. Wm. H. Rahmann, architect, 126 Cedar St.

AWERTHEIM, NEW YORK, BERLIN. Rome, famous antique galleries, offer the advantages of their international connections at moderate prices to the American public. 534 Madison Av.

SPANISH ANTIQUE SHOP. 768 Madison Av. (66th), NEW YORK. Branch Store, Plaza Bldg. PALM BEACH, FLA.

O. CHARLES MEYER & CO., INC. Exhibit of Wonderful Furniture. REPAIRS AND RESTORING. 37 West 8th St. Tel. Stuyvesant 0160.

Beads and Beaded Bags

BEADED BAGS, BEADED DRESSES, Gowns, Repaired Like New. Damaged Linens, Laces, Tapestries, Drapings, Paisley Shawls, Silk Dresses, Clothing Invisibly Mended by French Art Weavers. Lamp Shades Recovered. Lahiers Studio, 345 West 58th, New York. 0617 Columbus.

BEADED TAPESTRY, MESH BAGS repaired, relined, like new; large assortment of fine frames for mounting; workmanship guaranteed. Royal Art Bag Repair Shoppe, 156 West 34th, opposite Macy's. Wholesale and retail.

BEADED BAGS REPAIRED, RELINED like new, and reconstructed, made to order on your or our frames and materials by experts; lowest prices. Established 20 years. Mail orders solicited. Royal Art Embroidery Co., 38 W. 34th St.

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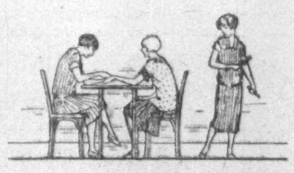
MATTRESSES REMADE AND STERlilized, $3.75; returned promptly; beds repainted, repolished. Circle Bedding, 410 West 125th. Morningside 0665. Branch, 45 West Fordham Road, Raymond 6477.

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3.75. Sterilized, cleaned; box springs remade; delivered anywhere daily. Beds relacquered, painted. Modern Bedding, 125 West 116th St. University 9170.

Beauty Culture



MADAME BERTHE'S TOILETRIES help correct imperfect skins instead of just hiding the blemishes. And her latest creation—AB-SCENT—harmless, colorless, overcomes perspiration and prevents gowns being ruined. Call to have FREE demonstration or write for interesting book, free. Dept. T, 562 Fifth Ave. (ent. on 46th St.), N. Y. C.

EYEBROWS AND LASHES BEAUTIfied with Spiro's Colura; not affected by bathing or perspiration; will last for weeks. Experts at both shops. Treatment, 50c. Box, with complete instructions, $1.10. Spiro's Hair Shops (Est. over 40 years), 28 West 38th St. and 34 West 46th St., New York City.

TEMPLE DE BEAUTE—FREE BOOKLET describes scientific treatments for Freckles, Facial Blemishes, Imperfections. Mme. Dorvalle, Parisian Face Rejuvenating Specialist, 32 West 47th St. Bryant 4856.

MME. MAYS, 50 WEST 49TH ST. Bryant 9426. Established 1890. Scientific treatment for the removal of facial blemishes; contour restored, giving youthful freshness. Booklet sent.

SEGESTER—MOST SUCCESSFUL hair rejuvenator. Brings your hair back to normalcy. Mailed, $2. P. Raspanti, Specialist, 1,431 Broadway, New York.

THE VIROZOL SWEDISH FACE BATH, $2.00, refines the texture of the skin. Sold in leading Beauty Parlors and Department Stores. Write the Virozol Co., 248 East 34th St., N. Y. C.

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J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, 351-353 W. 54th St. Telephone Columbus 4613. Established 1876. Carpets and Rugs cleaned thoroughly by latest methods. Shampooing a specialty.

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REAL SAILOR SUITS FOR BOYS AND girls; camp outfits, bloomers, middies, wash suits. The Battleship Shop, 19 West 35th St. Fitzroy 6030.

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HOGUET—"DELICIOUS CANDY." "Made in the Home." "The Kind You Like." Chocolates, $1.50 pound; 85c. half. "Bon Bons," $2.00 pound; $1.10 half. "Keepsakes," 90c. pound; 50c. half. Is sold in Westfield, New Jersey, at "The Marlette Shop"—the "Little Brown House"—"The Woman's Exchange"—"The Central Pharmacy" or BY MAIL. Address "HOGUET," Washington and Central, Westfield, New Jersey.

SHORTLY a "Tea Room" where "Delicious Food" will be served will be opened by "HOGUET" at 708 Central Avenue, Westfield, New Jersey.

Corsets and Underwear

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP (RETAIL) Headquarters for Gossard Corsets for all figures. Youthful lines assured when properly fitted by our Gossard-trained Corsetieres. Remarkable values $3.50 up. Madame X Rubber Reducing Girdles; Elastic, non-lacing Clasp-Arounds; Combinations; Brassieres, etc. Olmstead Corset Shop, 179 Madison Ave., at 34th Street. Tel. Ashland 0642.

GOSSARD CORSET FITTING PARLOR (retail). Fittings by Gossard corsetieres at shop or residence. Corsets to order. Special repair service. Corsets coped. Wonderful values, $2.50 up. Combination brassieres, diaphragm reducers; Madame X reducing girdles fitted by experts. 691 Madison Av. (57th St.). Tel. Regent 4848.

CENTRAL CORSET HOSPITAL—OLD corsets made like new, coped, remodeled, made to order; newest corsets in stock. Room 418, 500 5th Av. Longacre 8173.

MME. JULIUS, 104 LENOX AV. (116th), features order-made and ready-to-wear wrap around, corsets, corsele, longerline, brassieres, with new special diaphragm eliminators.

Curtains

TRUCRAFT CURTAINS— Special prices prevail on Summer goods. TRUCRAFT CURTAINS, INC., 1,329 St. Nicholas Av., near 176th St. 978 Southern Boulevard, near 163d St. 906 East 163d St. Phone Dayton 9629.

Diamonds and Jewelry

WE BUY OR EXCHANGE JEWELRY, diamonds and precious stones. We are specialists in artistic repairing, remounting, resetting and redesigning in platinum; all work carefully handled by skilled craftsmen; beautiful selection of diamonds at exceptionally low prices. Wrone & Wrone, 45 East 44th St., between Vanderbilt and Madison Avs.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE PURchased and exchanged. Highest cash prices; antique and modern. Large selection gifts at moderate prices. Harold G. LEWIS CO. (Est. 60 years). 13 West 47th. Bryant 6526.

Footwear

BARNEY'S, 233 WEST 42D ST., NEW York. Creators of ladies' hand made footwear. Our shoes are used exclusively in the Ziegfeld productions; latest models, $10. Catalogue on request. Mail orders filled promptly.

$9.75 SALE OF SHORT VAMP SHOES. All Latest Styles, Leathers, Fabrics of usual high quality, priced to $17.75. On sale at $9.75. Ask for Catalog "T." J. GLASSBERG, 225 W. 42d St.

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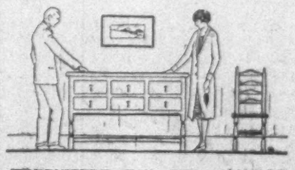
CHRISTO BRAND NATURAL STUFFED fruit, sterilized and preserved, free of any artificial coloring or flavoring; sold by the exclusive stores. Ask for Christo Brand Natural Stuffed Fruit.

HICKS BON VOYAGE BASKET OF choice fruits and condiments is an ever welcome gift, $6 to $50 sizes. H. HICKS & SON, 675 Fifth Av.

Furniture



FURNITURE FOR THE FINEST homes sold to the public at wholesale prices. Write for illustrated bulletin No. 20C.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, 141 West 17th St., New York City.

SOMELASTIQUE SHOPS, 21 West 46th St. Manufacturers of guaranteed hand-painted and hand-decorated furniture, beds and beddings. Pair of twin beds, decorated to order $95

MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES—BEDroom sets and odd pieces, beautifully painted and decorated. Can be seen at the factory, 351 East 61st St., weekdays before 4:30 except Saturdays. Decorators' Furniture Co. Murray Hill 1706.

THE BEDROOM COMPLETE. Exclusive designs in beds and bedroom furniture; colors and decorations to order; day beds a specialty. GEO. M. MILLER, 7 WEST 45TH ST.

CALL FOR INTRODUCTION CARDS to the wholesale furniture houses; will save you time and money. Henry C. Meyers, 119 East 34th St., N. Y. C. Ashland 7079.

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GOWNS REMODELED, MADE TO ORDER AT REASONABLE PRICES. Exclusive frocks smartly designed, fine workmanship. Mail orders a specialty. Mme. Nobels, 18 West 49th. Bryant 1567.

Gowns

REBUILDER OF GOWNS. New York's original rebuilder of gowns. ATALANTA HOMER, LTD., formerly of 37 West 48th St., now located at 134 East 53th St.

PEGGY SHIRAS, 201 West 72d St. Trafalgar 0766. GOWNS & WRAPS To Order. We fit the smart stout woman.

EMMA J. MULDOON (FORMERLY 150 West 57th) will remodel gowns into latest creations. Gowns to order; prices moderate. 234 West 104th, corner Broadway.

FOR PRIVATE DISPOSAL, LATEST model street and evening dresses, also ensemble suits used for fashion work, priced from $10. Mrs. Stone, 29 West 46th.

DOUCETTE MODELS "De Bay" Snappy Styles. Afternoon-evening-sport. Special sale. Also gowns made to order. Estimate or use your material. 158 West 46th.

E. A. LINDEMANN, 587 5TH AV., NEW York, will design, cut, and fit gowns with full instructions how to finish; $10. Phone Vanderbilt 8245.

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MME. NAFTAL, TEL. BRYANT 0670. Will buy your misfit or slightly used street and evening dresses, suits, wraps, &c. Also purchases diamonds, jewelry, silverware at highest cash values. Call or phone Mme. Naftal, 69 West 45th.

WE PAY CASH—TEL. BRYANT 1376. Highest prices guaranteed for slightly used Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Furs, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, &c. Write, phone, call. Mme. Furman, 103 W. 47th.

Hair Specialists

LAMBERTI IS COMMENDED— By Beauty Editors and Smart Women FOR CREATING Modish Hair Bobs—Natural Hair Tints. ARTISTIC PERMANENT WAVES. Hair Cutting by George or Tom Lamberti $1. Take Bus or Subway—See Actual Results. 3,934 BROADWAY AT 165TH ST. Phones: Billings 1704—Wadsworth—0479.

PERMANENT WAVING IS SO PERfected at "Sidonies" that while waiting for your manicure you can have a lanoli permanent wave, 1,007 East 163d. Intervale 6005.

PAUL FISHER, 2,549 B'WAY (96 ST.) N. Y.'s Most Unusual Beauty Shop. Hair Rejuvenating a Specialty. Prices most reasonable. Phone Riverside 9628; open 9 A. M.-10 P. M.

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HATS COPIED AND REMODELED. Passe Straws, Felts and Velvets redesigned into a model of today at reasonable prices. Sale of stock hats, 10, values up to $35. Irene Franks, 18 West 49th St. Bryant 1567.

MITZI AND ARA, IMPORTERS OF millinery. Hats made up from your own material and remodeled at reasonable prices. OPEN EVENINGS. 801 Lexington Av., entrance 62d St.

REBUILDER OF HATS. New York's original rebuilder of Hats. LOUISE, formerly of 37 W. 48th, now located at 134 East 55th St.

Hearing Devices

THE AUROLESE PHONE, NON-ELECTRIC SCIENTIFIC DEAF AID. No batteries. Invisible. No Wires. Worn by women under their hair. Special instruments for men. Booklet. F. CHARLES REIN & SON, AMERICA, Inc., 71 West 35th, New York City. "Good territory open for Agencies."

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SILK HOSIERY REPAIRED. Runs in all makes made to look as good as new by the "Blakeman Process." Charges 50c to $1.50. WE SPECIALIZE IN REPAIRING FRENCH SILK STOCKINGS. MAIL OR BRING THEM TO US. LENOX HOSIERY REPAIR SERVICE, 2 West 47th St., N. Y. City.

OLD SILK STOCKINGS MADE NEW by refooting, steaming and reshaping. Only 65c per pair; golf stockings, $1. Runs mended. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stockings to Rose Welt Mills, Dept. T, 168 5th Av. Circular free.

Interior Decorating

O. CHARLES MEYER & CO., INC. Living Room Furniture Specialists. Charge accounts or budget plan. DECORATORS-TO HOUSE COMFORTABLE 37 and 39 West 8th St. Stuyvesant 0150.

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J. TUZZOLI, 27 WEST 46TH ST., N. Y., makes a suit for $65 which cannot be duplicated under $125; quality and material faultless in make and fit; also Coats and Dresses reasonable. New models now ready. Furs remodeled. Special Sale of Model Gowns and Coats.

Linens

COME TO 77 WEST 38TH. REAL ANtique lace scarfs, 54 inches, $2.95. Hand-made baby dresses, $1. Other bargains. Free literature. Madeira Linen Shop.

Maternity Apparel

BERTHE MAY, 10 EAST 46TH ST. Specialty Shoe for prospective mothers. Corsets, dresses, layettes. Illustrated catalog on request. Mail orders satisfactory.

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SHIRTS TO PLEASE THE WEARER at the right price and exclusive styles. Established 1876. No connection elsewhere. Charles Hauptner, 70 West 36th St.

Monograms and Tapes

CASH'S WOVEN NAMES—SAVE losses on all kinds of clothing. Be sure to mark them. Your own name woven on tape. Samples and prices on request. J. & J. Cash, Inc., 31st St., South Norwalk, Conn.

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MOURNING DRESSES, HATS, VEILS and accessories at the Shop of Black. CALDER CO. EST. 1902. 2,643 B'way at 100th St. Riverside 2806.

Pianos

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO procure a Reproducing Grand at a exceptionally moderate price. Terms arranged if necessary. Joseph Spector, 1 East 37th St. Phone Caledonia 9293.

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I PERFORM PERSONAL SERVICES FOR New York, suburban and women visitors—meet trains—select gifts—chaperon—show New York. References. Miss Lincoln, Trafalgar 8717, or write 39 West 76th St.

RUTH CONNE. A FRIEND IN NEW York shops for you or the home gratis; any personal service carefully executed; chaperoning, decorations. 17 East 59th. Regent 7194.

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MOTH HOLES, TEARS, BURNS ON garments made invisible by reweaving. Shine removed. Guarantee Damage Weaving Co., 148 5th Av., between 19th and 20th Sts., N. Y.

Rugs

FINAL CLEARING SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS. Persians, 11,9x9.1, $118; 12x6.6, $89; 9x4.9, $49; 6x2.8, $46; 2.8x2.4, $8; Chinese washed, 4x2, $16; 6x4, $32.50; 9x6, $72.50; 8x10, $119; 9x12, $138. KARNIG COMPANY, 13 WEST 37TH.

Sewing Machines

SEWING MACHINES, FLOOR SAMples, guaranteed Singers, New Home, White, Domestic, $8.50 up. New machines, $.75 weekly; dressmaking lessons free. Open evenings. 321 West 125th.

Social Training

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OVERCOME; popularity increased; personality analyzed and charm developed by special course in social training. MLLE. LOUISE, HOTEL ALAMAC.

SOCIAL CULTURE AND POISE, PRIvate lessons by professional woman who has taught a great many prominent men and women. P 483 Times.

Stove and Boiler Repairs

GAS—COAL AND OIL STOVES. All makes and sizes. Also repair parts. Goods sold on the instalment plan. STOVE REPAIR CORPORATION, 226-228-230 Water St., New York City. One Block North of the Corner of Fulton and Water Sts. Opposite the Hospital. Branch, 184 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Tea Rooms

THE ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM, 10 WEST 38TH ST. (OFF PLAZA). Dine in an atmosphere of refinement. OUR BROILED CHICKEN DINNER A REAL DELIGHT. Well-balanced meals, prepared under the direction of Dr. A. Khan, M. D., which would establish equilibrium in the transformation of your energy as well as exchange of material which constitutes the basic element of life. Prices moderate.

Wash Ribbons

CASH'S WASHABLE RIBBONS—SEND 20 cents for one yard, or $1.00 for 6 yards, of pastel washable ribbon for shoulder straps; the daintiest ribbon made. Nothing like it on the market. State colors preferred. Made by the manufacturers of the well-known Cash's Woven Names. J. & J. Cash, Inc., 524 St., South Norwalk, Conn.

Authentic Directory for Shoppers

Advertisements in The New York Times are an authentic directory to the leading metropolitan shops with their offerings.

The extent of the service of the advertising columns of The Times is immeasurable. Every day a complete guide of practically everything for sale in New York is placed before its readers.

Fraudulent or ambiguous announcements are excluded by the censorship to which advertisements are subject. The stranger unacquainted with New York shops, as well as those more familiar with them will find advertisements in The Times of trustworthy service.

ACTIVITIES AT THE SUMMER RESORTS

Wide World Photos.

Mrs. Emmett of New York and Paris, and Her Sister, Miss Dahlgren, Photographed at Newport.

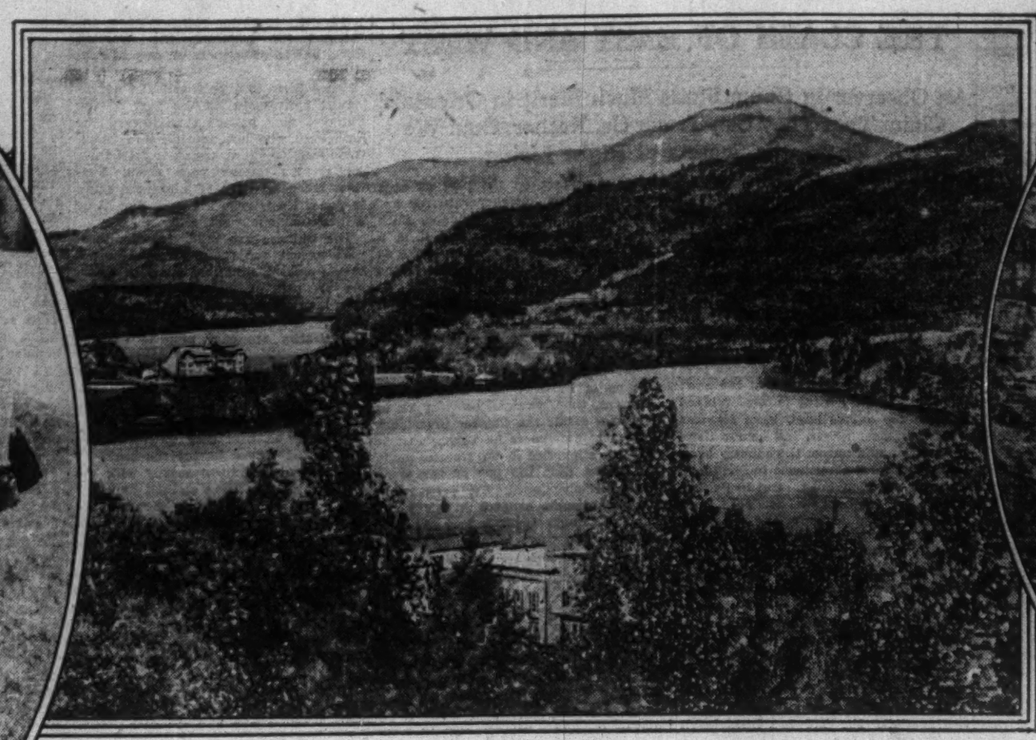

Photo by Ewing Galloway.

A Scene on Lake Placid.

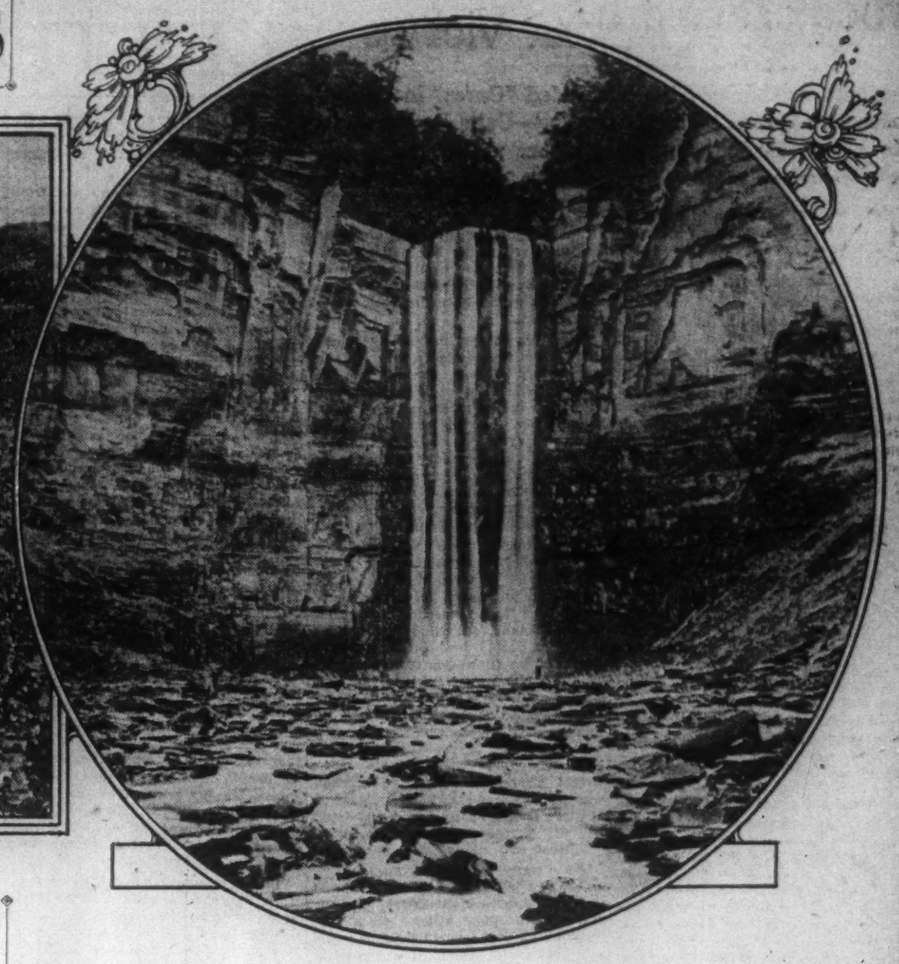

Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Taughannock Falls from Below Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

AUGUST AT NEWPORT

Busy Month Expected, With the Annual Tennis Tournament and Horse Show

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I.

WITH the ushering in of August, the Summer season has rolled into its midseason stride, and while there are no very large social entertainments planned for the next week there is every prospect that the month, before it ends, is going to be one of the busiest that the Summer colony here has had in several years back.

About all of the season's biggest features are crowded into the month, especially those of a sporting nature—the annual invitation tennis tournament at the Casino, the annual horse show, the coming of the New York Yacht Club and the races of the yachts, the annual dog show and what has become one of the golf classics of the country, the annual competition for the gold mashie on T. Suffern Tailer's ocean links.

Aside from these, and each one of them brings many guests and subsequent entertainments arranged in their honor, there are also some of the largest of the season's social parties scheduled for the month.

Among these there is a surprise awaiting the members of the Summer colony if all reports are true. While efforts are being made to keep it a profound secret, it has been learned that there is one member of the colony who has not done much large entertaining who has in mind the giving of an affair that will surpass in elaborateness anything that has been given in Newport in several years past, and the balls given by the late John Aspegren and Mrs. Aspegren at Aspen Hall and the ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan at Bonnie Crest last season are hard examples to meet.

While the event may come sooner, next Saturday night is unspoken for as a date for any large social entertainment. Saturday nights have long been the popular time for the giving of the larger social affairs because it gives an opportunity for the entertainment of week-end guests and also a chance for the men of the colony, who spend most of the week at their offices in New York and elsewhere, to enjoy some of the festivities of the season.

Just how next Saturday night came to be overlooked is a mystery, and must surely be an oversight, for the last nights of the week have been filled for several weeks past, and from Aug. 15, when F. Frazier Jelke is to give a dance at his Ocean Avenue home, Eagle's Nest, Saturday nights have been taken for the remainder of the season.

One of the big events of the coming week that is attracting considerable attention among the Summer residents is the testimonial luncheon that is to be tendered to Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, recently returned from his latest exploration trip into the Amazon regions, and Mrs. Rice.

This week closed with its usual social whirl with two big entertainments at the end of the week. A pageant and a ball were given by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James at Beacon Hill House Saturday night as a sort of farewell before they sail for another European cruise on their yacht Aloha, and it was a very brilliant affair. Following this came the ball given by Mrs. James B. Haggin at Villa Rosa.

SUMMER COLONY STAYS LATE AT WATCH HILL

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I.

THE social calendar has been crowded this past week, and, with a large influx of August visitors now complete, this month promises to be the most brilliant in the history of this resort.

The Summer colony will remain later than ever this year, as many important events are scheduled for the latter part of August and early September. One of particular interest to the smart set will be the wedding of Miss Anila Lihme to Prince Edward Joseph Lobkowicz of Vienna, which will take place at Watch Hill on Aug. 29 and will be preceded by a round of entertainments in Miss Lihme's honor.

Arriving on their handsome yacht, Hussar, to be the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter H. Marston at Ridge End, were Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton of Southampton and Palm Beach. Mrs. T. W. Hambleton, Jarvis Geer, and Robert Coffin are also guests there.

On Saturday the entire party attended the dinner at Sunnycroft given by Mrs. George R. Nichols, whose other guests include R. S. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich of Providence and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel G. Tenny of New York. Following the dinner, Mrs. Nichols and her guests went to Mrs. Marston's home for dancing.

Mrs. Harry Wilson Warley of 340 Park Avenue, New York City, gave a picnic luncheon for several guests on Tuesday. Mr. Warley joined her for the week-end. Louis Ling of Detroit is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Warner Haddon Jenkins Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Otis and family of Chicago will spend the month of August here. Among the late arrivals are Mrs. A. C. Kluge and Mrs. F. Long of New York, Mr. and Mrs. George Hellorgan of Tenafly, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Yantis of St. Louis, Mrs. Edward Cassedy of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Warren C. Fairbanks and the Misses Edith and Cornelia Fairbanks of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Almon C. Judd of Waterbury, Miss C. M. Bradley of New Haven, Mrs. C. S. Marston and Mrs. J. H. Kirkham.

ON THE NORTHERN NEW JERSEY SHORE

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

MIDSUMMER finds this resort filled and gay. August attractions include golf and polo tournaments, a horse show at Rumson, outdoor boxing exhibitions and midweek and Saturday night affairs at the country clubs between Seabright and Elberon. The North Jersey Coast, from Atlantic Highlands and Deal, is alive with Summer visitors and an extended season is promised.

The Home Economics Exposition attracted over 40,000 visitors this week, who came all the way from South Amboy to Toms River. The Exposition, which will be made an annual affair, closed Thursday night at the Ocean Park Casino with a contest between district crews for a cash prize offered by A. E. Fitkin of New York and Allenhurst. Mr. Fitkin, who was at the head of the exposition, gave a dinner at the Hollywood Hotel on Tuesday night to the executives of a dozen different municipalities.

Tennis was the big attraction at Seabright last week. The Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club vied with the Beach Club, where the visitors cooled off after their matches.

Although the Monmouth Horse Show is three weeks away, considerable interest is being shown in the first outdoor exhibition to be held at Rumson on Aug. 20-22. Entries are being received, and it is already predicted there will be one hundred exhibitors in the eighty classes. Prizes, too, are being contributed. Combining as it does the old Hunt and Colt Club shows increases the interest of both breeders and horse owners along the Jersey coast. While it would seem as though the "horseless" carriage had put the equine king out of business entirely, here and there are found stables of fine specimens of animals between Rumson and Spring Lake. The officers of the Monmouth Horse Show are figuring on entertaining twice the number of visitors that attended last year's exhibition at Hollywood.

THOUSAND ISLANDS GOLF MATCHES

Tournament at Country Club the Centre of Social Interest—Other Entertainments at the Northern Resort

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

SOCIAL interest at the Thousand Islands has centred during the past week around the Thousand Islands Country Club golf tournament. Michael Gallagher of the Augusta Country Club, who has been the professional here for the past two seasons, is in active charge of the tournament, under the management of the golf committee, which comprises Francis Bacon 3d, Edward J. Noble and Grant Peacock of New York, Andrew McNally of Chicago, John L. Johnston of St. Louis and Samuel Dalzell of Washington, Chairman.

The entries are: Mrs. J. Walter Wood of New York, Mrs. Samuel Dalzell of Washington, Miss Eleanor C. Gibbons of New York, Mrs. G. L. Wynegar, Mrs. T. T. Berdan of New York, Mrs. J. S. Hammond of Pittsburgh, Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, Mrs. F. L. Stevenson of South Bethlehem, Mrs. Mary Taylor Alderdice of Pittsburgh, Mrs. E. S. Hall, Miss Marie H. Ballin, Miss Elma Delevan, Miss Helen Rumsey of New York, Mrs. Mark Noble of Scarborough, Mrs. J. Park Gillespie of New York, Mrs. Arthur Brookie, Mrs. A. Felix du Pont, Mrs. Harry Haskell of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Martha Kinsey of Cincinnati, Mrs. W. S. Bird of New York, Miss Florence Lowden of Oregon, Ill., and Miss Frances Stebbins of Newton, Mass.

The men players in the qualifying round were: Harry Haskell, Arthur Brockie of Wilmington, Del.; A. Graham Miles, Lewis McClelland, Andrew Thompson of New York, H. L. Wynegar of Philadelphia, Mark Noble of Scarborough, Samuel Dalzell of Pittsburgh, John T. Berdan, E. B. Rubsamen Jr., J. Stewart Tuttle of New York, Robert Dawson of Syracuse, J. H. Freeman of Glens Falls, H. W. Conde, G. G. Inglehart of Watertown, John L. Johnston of St. Louis, Harlow S. Pearson of New Haven, W. A. Milander of New Haven, J. Walter Wood, Eric Wood, Frederic Pruyn Jr., T. G. Gregory, F. H. Taylor, J. B. Kerr, A. W. Ault, Robert R. Hammond, J. S. Hammond, Robert A. Lyne, A. G. Wells of Pittsburgh, George S. Hasbrouck, Chick Reeder, W. S. Bird and J. Park Gillespie of New York.

Former Governor and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden and Miss Harriet Lowden of Chicago arrived Friday morning. Miss Florence Lowden, who had been in Newton, Mass., joined her parents Sunday, bringing with her two guests, Miss Frances Stebbins of Newton, Mass., and Mrs. Edmund Rhodebeck of New York. George M. Pullman Lowden stopped off at Niagara Falls for a sojourn of ten days before coming to Castle Rest, the Lowden Summer villa at the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. A. Felix du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haskell of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brockie of Philadelphia and F. E. Stotts of Santa Barbara, Cal., are the guests of A. Graham Miles on the houseboat La Duchesa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bird of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Park Gilleeple of New York, who are passing the Summer at their cottage on Basswood Island, near Clayton.

Major and Mrs. William J. Conover are guests at Manhattan Island, the home of Mrs. Carrie S. Hasbrouck.

Commodore and Mrs. James H. Hammond returned Friday from a brief trip to Pittsburgh, bringing with them as guests over the golf tournament Miss Mary Taylor Allderdice, Robert A. Lyne, Albert G. Wells, R. R. Hammond and J. Sidney Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond left Saturday for a trip to the Pacific Coast.

The Saturday evening dinner dance at the Thousand Islands Yacht Club continues to be among the most popular events of each week.

Next Tuesday Commodore and Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler of New York will entertain at a large buffet supper and dance at their villa on Wau-Winnet Island. There will be about ninety guests present, including the younger set.

Mrs. Frederic Frazer was the hostess at a bridge luncheon given at her home on Wednesday, her guests comprising Mrs. E. H. Morris, Mrs. M. Keely, Mrs. H. Preston, Mrs. J. Leslie Kincaid, Miss Marie H. Ballin, Mrs. Jaques Ballin, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Miss M. C. Rogers, Miss Bettina Zahm and Mrs. John Dunnels.

The yacht Crusader, anchored at the Thousand Island House docks, arrived at this resort, via the Hudson River, Barge Canal and Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence and has on board its owner, Frederick W. Work and H. L. McCormick and M. B. Claflin of New York City.

The Knights of Pythias convention of New York State was in session at Alexandria Bay during the past week. There were 1,500 in attendance, delegates and their families. Seymour Lowman, Lieutenant Governor of New York; Hon. R. H. Buck of Fort Worth, Texas, and the Hon. Fox Sponable of New York were among the speakers.

DOG SHOW ENTRIES AT SOUTHAMPTON

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON.

THE dog show of the Southampton Kennel Club, which opens on the grounds of the Meadow Club next Saturday, will turn the attention of the Summer colony to an event which has long been a sporting tradition in the Hamptons. As in past years, entries have been received from many of the leading kennels of the East.

Southampton Summer residents will be especially interested this year in the two valuable Irish terriers, known as the Kerry Blues, which Esmond O'Brien brought from Europe a month ago. This breed of Irish terriers has won prizes in England and Ireland for the last 200 years. Dozens of other famous families of dogs will be entered.

Officers of the Southampton Kennel Club, which is conducting the dog show, are Harry Pelham Robbins, President; John Drew, Vice President; John E. Berwin, Second Vice President; Ancell H. Ball, Third Vice President; Henry D. Whitfield, Secretary; Frank Corwith, Treasurer, and Robert Appleton, Assistant Treasurer. Southampton's representatives on the Board of Governors include Esmond H. O'Brien, George Leary Jr., Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Theron B. Strong and Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine. Amagansett is represented on the board by Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Easthampton by Tyler Morse, John Drew and E. Clifford Potter, Sag Harbor by Harry Cook, Bridgehampton by John E. Berwind and William Crawford. Others on the board are Richard Newton of Hay Ground, Henry D. Whitfield of Long Springs, Ancell H. Ball of Water Mill, Miss Zella de Milhau of Shinnecock Hills, Mrs. Charles J. Hardy of Hampton Bays, Mrs. W. M. K. Olcott of Quogue and Eliot Cutter of West Hampton Beach.

The big show will hardly be over before tennis week begins, with many of the country's outstanding stars taking part in the Meadow Club's invitation tournament. With tennis week the Southampton social season usually reaches its climax, although this year the round of gayeties and entertainments will be prolonged because of the wedding of Miss Margaret Thaw, which will take place on Sept. 5.

Not only is this a gay season, but there is great variety in the events which occupy society's attention. The Summer colony is still talking of the concert given by Rafaelo Diaz at the Orchard, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, last Tuesday. It seemed that all Southampton was there to hear the Metropolitan Opera tenor and his accompanist, Stewart Wille, who also played piano solos. The beauty of the surroundings, in the music room designed by Stanford White, helped to make the concert one of the most brilliant social functions of the Southampton season.

Another recital will be given next Thursday, when Lady Odin-Pearse, violinist, and Edith Piper, soprano, appear at the home of Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin in the Shinnecock Hills. The recital is being sponsored by many women of the Summer colony, including Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Mrs. Robert S. Peabody, Mrs. Alvin W. Krech, Mrs. Duncan Ellsworth and Mrs. Charles E. Mitchell.

The flower show of the Southampton Horticultural Society, held last Thursday and Friday on the lawn at Agawam Park, was a brilliant spectacle, with displays of such gorgeousness that it was difficult to pick any one favorite. For weeks the gardeners on the large estates near Southampton have been preparing for the competition, and they sent their choicest specimens. Even the children took part, spurred on by the possibility of producing a prize-winning flower. As a result, there were dozens of entries for the prize offered by Mrs. Edward P. Mellon for the best entry by a child under 10 years of age. Women judges for the first day of the competition were Mrs. Samuel Seabury and Mrs. Claflin Breese; for the second day, Mrs. Robert C. Hill, Mrs. John H. Morice and Mrs. Louis de Milhau. The superintendents of Long Island estates were also present at the show to judge the entries. There was added interest in the exhibition because of the fact that proceeds were given to the Southampton Fresh Air Home for Crippled Children.

Chief among the dinners last week was that given by Mrs. George Leary on Sunday in honor of the Right Rev. Thomas E. Molloy, Bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn, who was in Southampton for the dedication of the new parochial school on Hill Street. Mrs. Edward P. Mellon gave a dinner at the Meadow Club on Monday, her guests including Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Fairfax S. Landstreet, Miss Candace C. Stimson, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. George G. De Witt, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Edward H. Van Ingen, Mrs. Robert Waller, Mrs. E. S. Twining, Mrs. Joseph S. Clark, Mrs. J. G. M. Woodbury, Mrs. E. Clifford Potter, Mrs. C. Wheaton Vaughan, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Horne, Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poel, Mrs. Finley Peter Dunne, Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Frederick L. Van Lennep, Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng, Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Mrs. James P. Lee, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. A. E. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Henry May and Mrs. William A. Putnam.

Former Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien will give a tea next Saturday afternoon in honor of their granddaughter Miss Genevieve Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, who will make her bow to society this Winter.

GOLF TROPHIES AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.

THE sports program for the midsummer season at the Greenbrier as issued this week will open today with a ringers' score tournament open to all golfers through August. It will be continued tomorrow with a driving contest for accuracy and length for which prizes will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith of Jersey City.

On Monday the qualifying round will be played in the Greenbrier Summer golf tournament, open to both men and women.

In a tombstone tournament Aug. 9 prizes will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crozer of New York. The Summer tennis tournament will begin Aug. 10, for which Mr. and Mrs. Elmore D. Hotchkiss Jr. of Richmond are giving the trophies.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft of New York will present the prizes in an 18-hole medal play handicap Aug. 13, and Dr. and Mrs. Burdette P. Craig of New York will give the trophies in a match play against par on Aug. 15. In a women's and men's putting contest on Aug. 16 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Donohue of New York will give prizes.

The Old White Summer golf championship will open Aug. 17. Following the Horse Show and Horse Show ball at the Greenbrier on Aug. 22 there will be a mixed putting contest on Aug. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett B. Wall of Richmond will give two pairs of prizes in a mixed tombstone tournament on Aug. 26. Two pairs of prizes will also be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Engel of New York to the winners in an approaching and putting contest on Aug. 30.

There will be a combination lottery and medal score tournament on Labor Day for which prizes will be given by the Sports Committee, which comprises Henry Waters Taft, Edward Crozer and Dr. Burdette P. Craig of New York, Elmore D. Hotchkiss Jr. of Richmond and Harry Tait.

A number of New Yorkers gave luncheons at the Casino this week, among those entertaining being Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, Mrs. J. Forrest and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kitchen, Mrs. Stewart Hanna and Walter F. Taylor.

WATER SPORTS IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Fishing Now Absorbs Upper Saranac Colony—Golf Match Attracts Crowd at Lake Placid—Some Midsummer Arrivals

Special to The New York Times.

UPPER SARANAC, N. Y.

THE innovation of "bubble-boating" has members of the Summer colony here and elsewhere on the Adirondack waterways bobbing about on the surface of the lakes in contrivances which resemble three great footballs fastened to a frame of fish poles and topped by a small sail.

The contraption is providing good sport. Races are organized and occasionally luncheons are eaten aboard the craft by the enthusiastic young people.

The program for the annual August water sports here will be worked out by a committee of members of the Upper Saranac Summer colony.

There is excellent fishing now, and John Stewart Pettit of Hempstead, who recently arrived with Mrs. Pettit to occupy the Taylor camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, a few days ago took a string of seven trout ranging in weight from one-half pound to two and one half pounds.

Samuel Brenner of Boston caught two great northern pike in one forenoon, one weighing 11½ pounds and the other 7½. Mrs. Brenner caught three having a total weight of 21 pounds.

George H. Earle Jr. of Philadelphia is now at his beautiful new Upper Saranac camp, which, when completed, will be one of the Adirondack show places.

Camp Wildair on Upper St. Regis Lake has been made ready for Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who is expected Saturday, and the McCormick camp on the Upper St. Regis has been prepared for the occupancy of Mrs. Eleanor Blaine of Chicago, who is coming on the same day.

Mrs. A. M. L. du Pont and her daughters, the Misses Anne, Carolyn and Patricia du Pont, with Mrs. A. D. Heisey of Mount Channin, Del., have arrived and occupy Cosmos cottage.

Senator J. Griswold Webb, Mrs. Webb, their son and daughter, J. G. Webb Jr. and Miss Leila Webb, of Hyde Park are here for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Ransom Spafard Hooker, who have closed their Spitfire Lake camp for a trip to Europe, intend to return for September.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gifford West Jr. of Westbury have arrived and opened the Huntington camp on Upper St. Regis Lake.

Adolph Lewisohn, who intends coming to the mountains with a party of friends in October, has made reservations at Elizabethtown.

Mrs. John Aspegren, who has been at Lake Placid with her son and daughter, John B. Aspegren and Miss Amy Aspegren, has returned to Newport.

Practically all the Lake Placid Summer colony was included in the gallery on Tuesday when Raymond F. Stevens, Adirondack amateur champion, paired with R. C. MacDonald, defeated Joe Kirkwood, international wizard of the links, paired with J. Hubert Stevens, 2 and 1, at Lake Placid.

Admiral F. F. Fletcher, retired, is among those returned to Lake Placid Club who take an active interest in golf.

SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN BERKSHIRE MOUNTAINS

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.

MR. AND MRS. E. PARMALEE PRENTICE have arrived in New York from a trip to Europe. They were accompanied by their daughter, Miss, Madeline, and son, Spellman. Before leaving for Williamstown, where Mr. Prentice has registered at the Institute of Politics, they are to spend a few days with Mrs. Prentice's father, John D. Rockefeller, at Pocantico Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Harold McL. Turner, to whom Mrs. Prentice gave the use of her cottage for a month, have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Prentice are building on one of the foothills of Greylock a 75-room villa, which, it is said, will cost more than $1,000,000. It is to be Georgian in design and James Gamble Rogers of New York, who designed the Harkness Quadrangle at Yale, is the architect. The mansion is of white Vermont marble and red brick, 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. A large swimming pool is in the basement. Sunken gardens are on the east end, and in front of the house, which faces the north, are acres of lawn and gardens. A magnificent view is obtained of Greylock's inner hopper and the surrounding mountains. The villa is now up to the second story and the roof will be on by cold weather.

Mrs. Norman H. Davis is to entertain the Lenox Garden Club tomorrow at Oronoque, her Stockbridge villa. The club issued this week a 54-page illustrated booklet called "Beautiful Berkshire," containing much information of interest to visitors. It is intended to be educational and to help lessen the billboard evil and preserve historic places.

Miss Heloise Meyer, Miss Gertrude Parsons and Mrs. Phillips Blagden are directing the arrangements for the annual Ascension Farm School Fair on the Stockbridge Town Hall lawn next Saturday. This school teaches Berkshire boys scientific hill farming.

The tea table will be in charge of Mrs. John Stewart McLennan, Mrs. Norman H. Davis, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and Miss Mary Weyman. Mrs. Edwards Spencer is to have a live stock tent, and Samuel E. M. Crocker will be assisted by Mrs. Henry McBurney in the farm produce department.

Other departments will be rummage, in charge of Mrs. Carl A. Degersdorf and Mrs. John Hutton; toys, Miss Mabel Choate and Mrs. Warfield T. Longscope; confectionery, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham and Mrs. Loyall Allan Osborne; millinery, Mrs. Ramsay C. Hoguet and Mrs. James Graham Parsons; old clothes, Mrs. John H. C. Church and Mrs. Carl Wurtzbach; cake, Mrs. Lemuel Bolton Bangs; flowers, Miss Marion Hague.

BAR HARBOR ENTERS UPON TENNIS WEEK

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me.

THE fourth annual international maritime tennis tournament opens on the Swimming Club courts at 9 o'clock Monday morning and play will be continued throughout the week, with the match between the British and United States naval officers' teams for the Mount Desert Trophy the feature of greatest interest.

Play in the mixed doubles and women's doubles will not begin until Aug. 10. The concluding feature of tennis week will be the navy ball at the Swimming Club on Saturday. The dance is to be preceded by many important dinners in honor of the visiting officers.

Mrs. Harry Hill Thorndike will be hostess at a large dinner Saturday night in honor of the Governor of Maine and Mrs. Brewster, who will be here as George B. Dorr's guests at Old Farm.

Six naval vessels are now in the harbor, having arrived Tuesday to remain until Aug. 10. They are H. M. S. Valerian, H. M. S. Wistaria, light cruisers of the North America-West Indies squadron, and the U. S. S. Detroit, Raleigh, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, comprising the light cruiser division of the scouting fleet, with Rear Admiral A. L. Willard in command.

Frederick C. Fearing, Chairman of the Tennis Week Committee, and Mrs. Fearing gave a dinner for thirty at the Pot and Kettle Club Friday evening. The guests of honor were the commanding officers of the ships, including Rear Admiral Willard, Captain A. Kautz of the Detroit, Captain W. C. Watts of the Raleigh, Captain F. L. Pinney of the Milwaukee, Commander Thomas Usher, R. C. N., of the Valerian, and Commander Philip W. King, R. N., of the Wistaria.

Among those who will give dinner parties in honor the visiting officers are Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. William Procter, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mrs. John H. Rogers, Mrs. George L. Stebbins and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury.

Second only in importance to the navy ball is the fancy dress ball at the Swimming Club Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital.

The hospital ball is under the management of a group of young women, including the Misses Imogene Reeve, Helen Train, Anne Petrasch, Elizabeth Ellison, Nancy Pearson, Nancy Trowbridge, Eunice Putnam, Isabel Thorndike, Ellen Thorndike, Lily Stewart, Anna Scott, Susie Scott, Ruth Baker and Angela Stevenson.

LIVELY SUMMER IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Special to The New York Times.

FABYANS, N. H.

SOCIETY is flocking from all points to the White Mountains, where, at the large hotels, a series of brilliant social and sports events will characterize the busiest season since the World War. Accommodations are at a premium, so many more reservations than usual have been made.

Saturday evening the annual Black and White ball was held at Jefferson, in which many New Yorkers participated, and the day's program at the hotels included many dinners and suppers at Bretton Woods, the usual Saturday golf tournament, putting matches and tea at Whitefield and a tea dance at Sugar Hill.

Both the Maplewood Club and the Bethlehem Golf and Tennis Club had special events on for the day and the new outdoor swimming pool at Maplewood is now in readiness for its formal opening.

Mrs. John B. Winterbotham of Chicago, who is of the Pioneer Cottage colonists at Sugar Hill, has a large playhouse on her estate, and here will be held the series of four supper dances on Friday evenings during August, subscription affairs, the proceeds of which will go to the Episcopal Church at Sugar Hill and Dow Academy at Franconia, N. H., near by.

Mrs. Ernest Poole, her daughter, is active in arranging this and other affairs and was a patroness at Thursday evening's performance at Sugar Hill of the Jitney Players.

Mrs. Frank C. Henderson of New York will celebrate her birthday on Tuesday by giving a picnic for several friends at Bretton Woods, where she is spending the Summer.

At Bethlehem it is expected that James M. Cox will come with Mrs. Cox from Miami, Fla., joining Judge and Mrs. Timothy Anisberry of Washington at their cottage there. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, will open his Summer home on the summit of Mount Prospect at Lancaster this week and will probably entertain as usual.

The Owen Masons, who spent ten days at Bretton Woods with their little son, have returned to New York, as Mr. Mason was recalled to Palm Beach, Fla., where so many society people have been during the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. T. Beekman of New York have arrived at the Mount Washington from Woodstock, Vt., and will spend some time here. L. P. Bristol and party arrived from Bluff Point, and Mrs. Paul Plunkett and her family have arrived from Port Chester to remain two weeks. James L. Luke of Tarrytown and Graham Johnston have arrived there, and Miss Marie L. Constable of New York is with Mrs. Frederick A. Constable.

AT COOPERSTOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

MRS. CHARLES P. FORSHE will entertain at bridge Thursday afternoon at Camp Natoma, on Otsego Lake. Miss Margaret Livingston of New York is spending the Summer at New Fenimore. J. Gordon Logan of New York has joined his family at their cottage on Lake Road.

Robert Beverly Morgan, who spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. William Festus Morgan, has returned to New York to resume his studies at the Columbia Summer School. Mrs. C. H. Low returned from New York Tuesday.

Miss Wood, who has been visiting Mrs. Frederick Savage, returned to her home in Baltimore on Wednesday. F. Ambrose Clark and friends are playing polo daily on his private polo field.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CAUTIONS CANCER VICTIMS

Toronto Authority Cites Exploded "Cures" in Urging Reserve Over London Discovery—Calls Prevention and Surgery Our Best Hopes at Present

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report comes from London that the cancer germ has again been discovered. We in Toronto are interested, because we discovered it about five years ago.

The parasite theory as to the cause of cancer has always interested the medical profession. According to it, malignant growths are caused by living micro-organisms. Many alleged cures are founded on such supposition and have been recommended by conscientious observers. Among these are two which have a rather striking similarity—designated the Doyen cure and the Glover cure.

Professor Doyen, one of France's most distinguished scientists, after laborious investigation, concluded that he had discovered the cause of cancer, a micro-organism which he had succeeded in isolating and to which he gave the name microscopus neoformans. It happened that this was at a time when the parasitic theory was causing intense interest and was accepted by a large proportion—probably the majority—of scientists in all regions.

He first presented a preliminary report to the Academy of Science, Paris, in 1886, and a second report to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, in 1901, in which he spoke more definitely regarding the organism which, when inoculated into animals, gave rise to new growths. He reported progress before the Surgical Congress of Berlin in 1903. His final report, giving results of treatments by his antitoxic serum, was presented to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, in 1904. He had twenty-one cures out of one series of 126 cases through the use of his vaccines and serums. In the following year he reported forty-two cures out of another series of 116 cases. Doyen was sincere and earnest, his ability and honesty undoubted. He proved his case after many years of patient and laborious work—so everybody thought.

No wonder the world was interested—and hopeful. England wanted this cure, the efficacy of which had been demonstrated. In compliance with almost if not quite innumerable requests, the remedy was thoroughly tested at the Brompton Cancer Hospital, London, with the active cooperation of Doyen, who endorsed the selection of patients, nine in number, and furnished the vaccines and serums used by deep injections. The result was total failure as announced before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in March, 1906. The serum alone was used "without surgical or other treatment in order that the effect of the agents might not be obscured." (Bainbridge, "The Cancer Problem.")

The difficulties of such tests are great and the dangers for the patients tremendous. They are well demonstrated by a test carried out in 1891, Bainbridge tells us about this in his textbook before referred to.

This was an instance of a "quack cure" of a type quite common in the last century but now unknown, and not likely to recur because of the increased knowledge in the public mind. It may be noted here that this satisfactory condition is largely due to modern efforts to educate the community by such medical societies as the American Society for the Control of Cancer and by strong lay press organs such as The Spectator, London Times, NEW YORK TIMES, &c.

This particular "cure" was known as the "Mattei Electro-Homeopathic Method," regarded as worse than useless by the regular profession, but strongly supported by a large proportion of the public in England, including high-minded intelligent people such as Lady Paget, Booth-Tucker (Salvation Army) and W. T. Stead (Review of Reviews), after a stormy controversy in which Lady Paget and Mr. Stead, a powerful pair socially, intellectually and morally, took a prominent part. Some years earlier Pope Pius IX, whose name carried great weight among all classes and creeds, was so impressed that he had placed at Mattei's disposal a part of the Hospital of St. Terese in Rome, where he "achieved marvellous cures of cancer."

The "Mattei" party in England, or rather the lay supporters who believed in Mattei's "five electricities," won the first round. They insisted on a test, thinking all who favored the new treatment wanted it, though it was the last thing in the world that the "curers" desired. As it was, they were doing fairly well in a financial way. The leaders in the profession acted in a dignified way, I think (though many did not concur at the time), and gave a reluctant assent, though fully recognizing the numerous difficulties, the dangers and the grotesque absurdity of the ghastly experiment.

The special hospital was obtained, five patients regarded as suitable by both parties selected, all arrangements for watching and treating the diseased women were completed. Surgeons of repute explained the situation to each of the women, all of whom had cancer of the breast, and begged them to accept regular hospital care with skilled surgical attention. All refused. Before the year, the time decided on, had expired, Mr. Stead and his friends were convinced the treatment had failed, and each woman had passed into a hopeless condition.

Let us hope now that the report from London is correct, but it is so singularly like announcements made in the past, such as those which have been referred to, that we are not justified in reaching definite conclusions of vast importance on the scraps of information now coming from overseas as to serums, vaccines, immunity and cancer cures. As to these things, the discovery of the germ may mean much, little or nothing.

In Toronto some years ago honest physicians and surgeons thought they had results similar to those reported by Doyen's disciples, from the use of the "Glover serum." Business men took a hand and the peril had become unexpectedly grave. It occurred to some that the public had not been sufficiently instructed. Many of our leaders in medicine have believed, as many do now, that such instruction causes cancerphobia, a dread of malignant disease, which does harm rather than good. The tendency is now, I think and hope, to take the public into our confidence, not to endeavor to keep them in ignorance.

The benefit of publicity appeared to me to be illustrated in the "Mattei test." The people wanted the test; they loudly demanded it as their right; they got it just as they wanted it. As they received their reports from month to month, they found that the five women steadily grew worse and in each case the growth had reached the inoperable stage and all hope of giving assistance by surgical procedure was gone.

We are all interested in cancer research work. We shall be glad when the single cause, if such there be, is found; but it is not likely that it will help us much. The fight against cancer is much like that against consumption; but the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis—the germ causing consumption—has not materially assisted us. The important consideration in each disease is prevention.

Believing as we do that cancer is essentially a disease of civilization, we are willing to accept the opinion of Dr. Hoffman, who recently told us, in Toronto, that the people who lived most simply were most likely to escape the disease.

I wish to state that I firmly believe that (1) we know to a large extent the causes of cancer, (2) cancer is a preventable disease.

ADAM H. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Chairman, Provincial Board of Health.
Toronto, Canada, July 22, 1925.

A FRIEND OF EVERYBODY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent death notice of Daniel Gano Chittenden, better known as "Uncle Dan," brings to mind the spirit of a rare soul of hospitality and lovable traits.

As a Philadelphian exclaimed: "Why, South Bristol won't seem the same without that genial spirit, so loved by the natives and guests who frequent the Maine coast town during the Summer. Dan's friends ranged from Maine to California."

As one of those friends, and a close friend, I can testify that "Uncle Dan" was one of God's noblemen—since the fruits of the spirit were so manifest in him, the only thing that counts, since spiritual development, not worldy gain, is the object of creation.

Another old-time friend, from Montclair, N. J., the town of his youth, writes:

"Dan was always so vitally interesting. He was a remarkable character as poet and philosopher, a strong personality. The twilight time of his life was full of kindly thought for every one, as was evidenced by the circle of little children, youth and adults he gathered about him."

"Uncle Dan" was an omnivorous reader, ready to discuss all vital subjects of the day, which, with his accumulated experience of life, gave him a broad sympathy and understanding, a vision which inspired him with the ever ready word of encouragement to the oppressed and downhearted.

In his earlier days young Chittenden was a reporter on The New York Herald, of which his brother, Henry A. Chittenden, was co-editor for many years. Later, with his brother Henry, he conducted a newspaper, The Milwaukee Commercial Times, which became noted for its daring exposés of corrupt politics. In later years Dan contributed independent articles to various papers and magazines.

Evidences of his popularity with the little children covered his library table, field nosegays which they brought to their friend "Uncle Dan" on their way to and from school.

"Uncle Dan's" maternal grandfather, Major Daniel Gano, always an advocate of freedom, liberated three families of slaves and was in the front rank of reformers, aiding progressive movements with a liberal hand, hailing the introduction of everything that tended to aid and comfort the race.

The records of Cincinnati state that "when the nation's guest, Lafayette, visited the city in 1824, Major Daniel Gano furnished an open phaeton, the only one in Cincinnati. * * * It was on this occasion that General Lafayette referred to incidents within his recollection of the Major's grandfather, the Rev. John Gano, 'Uncle Dan's' great-great-grandfather, who was brigade Chaplain under General Washington in the Revolution, serving under fire with the army, never willing to remain behind his regiment. He became known as the 'Fighting Parson.'"

General Washington was Chaplain Gano's warm friend and selected him to offer a prayer of thanksgiving at the army headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y., over the proclamation of peace on April 19, 1783. "Uncle Dan's" achievements were of the spirit. He was rich in the possession of beauty of character, which will linger long in the hearts of those who have known and loved him.

Almost his last words were:

"Good-bye all—give my love to everybody."

A. R. D.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 25, 1925.

REFURNISHING THE WHITE HOUSE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the discussion concerning refurnishing the White House, I suggest that very careful consideration should be given the subject before any step toward this end is taken.

How few people understand that the word "Colonial" is misleading in that it embraces essentially different types, both of houses and furniture. The first Colonial houses were built by modest and frugal Americans who had nice taste but little money. One often sees in the small wooden houses in New England evidence of this in well proportioned rooms, attractive fireplaces, correct chair-rails and baseboards.

Later, when these same people became prosperous, they visited France and England and brought back with them more pretentious ideas of architecture and furnishings. It was at this period the White House was built by James Hoban, between 1792 and 1799, in the pure style of the English Renaissance.

As we know, George Washington did not live to see it completed, but there is no doubt that he intended it to be Georgian, with furniture to correspond.

Thus, the correct refurnishing of the White House should be a simple matter, without perplexing problems. It is not work for a modern decorator, but calls for the assemblage and proper disposition of pieces to correspond with the architecture. I understand that all of these may be donated. In this way the Executive Mansion might be made a monument of beauty and charm.

If modern pictures or furniture are retained, they should be set apart from the earlier pieces, and there might be separate rooms for the earlier American pieces in order to avoid conflict with the English.

With due respect to those who have contributed to the furnishings of the White House in the past, we all progress in our ideas from year to year; and now the time would seem to be ripe for a definite scheme which, in its underlying features, should never thereafter be changed.

The mansion itself is beautiful in all its details. The setting is there, waiting only to receive the fine, inanimate examples of beauty and taste created by skilful artisans of former times. Such a scheme of permanent furnishings would solve the question which is causing so much discussion and would prevent mistakes in the future. All personal interest and ambition must be disregarded.

Certain rooms done in pure old French style would lend a tone of richness needed in a mansion of such importance.

There is no merit in the criticism that a Colonial treatment of the interior of the White House would make of it a museum. On the contrary, it would represent perfection of form and color and give to the home of the First Lady of the Land not only beautiful and artistic surroundings, but all the comforts which the people of the periods to be represented understood so well.

Mrs. R. A. JACKSON.

Ridgefield, Conn., July 28, 1925.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Coolidge's action in arranging for the immediate remission to China of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, as reported in your issue of July 21, recalls an important service rendered by an American woman.

About twenty years ago Miss Mary E. Wood, one of the missionaries of the Episcopal Church in the City of Wuchang, conceived the idea of establishing a public library, partly for the use of Boone College, with which she is connected, and partly for the use of the Wuchang citizens. She enlisted the interest of Dr. Seth Low, former Mayor of New York, and of the Misses Caroline and Olivia Phelps Stokes, besides many others. The result of her efforts was the establishment of the first public library in China.

Housed in a building known as Stokes' Hall, it contains not only the library reading room and stacks, but also a large lecture hall, where regularly during the Winter months lectures have been given for the benefit of the students of the numerous Government schools in Wuchang on international politics, science, literature, travel and discovery, and numerous other kindred topics.

It is surprising that a nation having such profound respect for literature as the Chinese should so long have been without the institution which the West knows as the Public Library. Collections of books there have been in China from time immemorial. The character in the Chinese language signifying library means "a place for the hiding of books." The Chinese lived up to that standard. Their collections of books were carefully safeguarded from the public. Miss Wood's plan reversed this process, and to the amazement of millions of Chinese brought the public into the most intimate contact with the books of Boone Library.

In order that the work of the library might be carried on under Chinese auspices Miss Wood next arranged for two of her Chinese assistants to come to this country to take courses in library administration at our New York Public Library. They made such admirable records that Dr. Anderson, the director of the library school, assured Miss Wood that any other students of similar calibre that she could send to the school would be heartily welcomed and their tuition provided.

When the proposal was made about three years ago that the balance of the Boxer Indemnity Fund should be remitted, it is not strange that some of the most thoughtful Chinese should have suggested that part of the money be used for the establishment and endowment of libraries. A carefully considered plan was prepared under the assistance of a group of Chinese public men and plans made for the establishment of five libraries in five of the most important centres.

Miss Wood was in the United States during the Winter of 1923-24 and was frequently consulted by Senators and members of the House of Representatives with regard to the details of the bill then pending providing for the remission of the indemnity and the use to be made of the money if the bill passed.

The work of this American woman for the intellectual enlightenment and welfare of the people of China is likely to have far-reaching consequences. It is most fortunate that President Coolidge should have chosen the present moment to take the final step, which makes this $6,000,000 available, among other things, for the "advancement of cultural enterprises of a permanent character, such as libraries."

JOHN W. WOOD,
Secretary Department of Missions
Episcopal Church.
New York, July 24, 1925.

THE CLASH OF EAST AND WEST

An Observer in China Finds Much Merit in Orientals' Claim That They Can Teach Us, Rather Than We Them, the Secrets of Right Living

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The enclosed letter from China throws an interesting light on the present troubles there. The writer, who is at the Rockefeller Foundation Compound to catalogue a collection of Chinese art, is in an exceptional position to observe the situation.

L. R. ARROTT.

Bayhead, N. J., July 23, 1925.

Possibly you have been a bit worried over us, due to this recent trouble here in China; I know that some of the news items in the New York papers, relayed back to the dailies here, have foreseen a second Boxer affair. Of course there is agitation and unrest the country over, taking the form of violence in Shanghai, Hanwok and Hongkong. But in Peking, while the atmosphere is not tranquil, the people are calm and the police and military have the city well under control. It has been tremendously interesting, and I think will become more so as the present complications are unraveled.

I see it all as but one more incident in the clash of Eastern and Western thought. Kipling's "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," comes back. But of course they are meeting, and must meet, for already commercially the two are inextricably interwoven, and as usual trade is demanding a common understanding.

The Chinese, to my mind, are a very fine people and really possess an extremely high civilization—higher to some minds than any other civilization except the Egyptian and Greek; but to gauge it correctly is so difficult to a Westerner that most, rather than study it, prefer to set it down as inferior, solely because of that difference. A Westerner nearly always gauges by signs of material prosperity; or as General Munthe said the other day:

"You Americans live on a higher plane materially than any other nation, as a nation, in the history of the world; and that has its influence upon your thinking in this way, that involuntarily you reckon the degree of civilization of a given country according to the number and quality of your bathrooms."

He was quite amused when I told him how close to home-ground he was striking; and he admitted eventually that after all a bathroom does augur civilization.

"But it is a material civilization," he went on, "and in America, of course, as I said, it is higher than the world has known heretofore. Yet, what is civilization? A difficult thing to define, of course, but the books of Confucius, Menchus and later scholars put it that civilization is to be measured by the degree of respect on the part of each individual in the conglomerate for another's person, goods and thought. Such is the Chinese definition, and it is a thing which is not written in books so much as known from the cradle to the grave."

In other words, courtesy is the keynote to Chinese life; and to commit a discourteous act is to bring upon one's self and one's family a burning disgrace. This is as true of the coolie class as of the mandarin or official.

Perhaps, then, you can see why up to the Boxer affair the Chinese invariably referred to foreigners as barbarians. It was then stipulated in the treaties made with China that the use of the word should be abandoned. Yet even today every Chinaman believes in his heart that the foreign devils indeed are barbarians. And there is much to be said for their viewpoint.

But more serious to the Chinese than the fact that the Westerner doesn't know how to behave himself are the convictions that Western institutions are not very desirable. They have no love for imperialism, and until the infiltration of Western culture a military man occupied a very low position in the social scale, so low in fact that for a son to become a soldier was to bring disgrace upon his family and all his relatives.

They have great sympathy with the ideals of Christianity, but they think it totally impractical for this life; and as for the Western code of ethics, derived from Christianity, they look upon it as quite a high code, but again useless for life, as no one who espouses it can really embrace it. They say, as well, that Confucius and Laotze have said the same things, that Buddhism teaches them, but that all fit their laws to actual life, that their laws can be lived up to and are lived up to very fully.

Further, they are willing to admire Western science, but they are fully aware that science constructively cannot effect a higher spiritual life, which their religion teaches them to prize highly, and they recognize that its absence can cause great unhappiness. In other words, they recognize the value of science, but cannot put a halo around its head.

The Chinese feel that they have to offer the world a great art and a great literature; that they can teach the world more than they can be taught in the matter of social intercourse; that their etiquette is high and more psychologically sound; that they are twenty centuries ahead of the Western world in the art of living. In short, that their civilization is better retained than exchanged for anything the Western world has to offer them by way of substitute.

Hence there is a profound and not illogical resentment on the part of the Chinese, who believe thus toward the foreigners who are pouring into China these last 100 years, trying to foist their foreign institutions upon them. Further, when by right of might the thing is done, they naturally feel that it is a most unfriendly act.

The Chinese are mild, for the most part—except for these young students in the present situation, many of whom are products of Western learning—and they lack organization, or even the sense of it. It is a nation of individuals. Hence they are easy prey to the aggressive whites, who, of course, look upon their mildness, their courtesy, their lack of organization, as weakness. The foreigners despise them for it, really, and take little pains to conceal the fact. At best they patronize, the mailed fist hidden behind the back.

I am in complete sympathy with the Chinese in their fight against imperialism. At the same time, however, to give the foreign viewpoint, China is not a nation but a vast country of 400,000,000 people; their Government is still feudal, despite the show of republican forms and institutions, a feudal system presided over by the various, perpetually warring war lords, who are quite unscrupulous and looking only for the advancement of their individual interests.

Their judiciary system is farcical, their laws and penalties so at variance with Western laws and penalties that no foreigner can safely enter a Chinese court; bribery is still the order of the day, and if it were not for the great powers here China would immediately be partitioned by Russia and Japan.

CHARLES ARROTT.

Peking, China.

UPHOLDS TENNESSEE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In almost all editorial and other lay discussion of the Scopes case, important and well-settled principles of constitutional law seem to be left out of consideration. These principles are:

(a) The unwisdom of a statute does not affect its constitutionality.

(b) If (as seems probable) the Tennessee Supreme Court shall decide that the statute is not repugnant to the Constitution of the State, the case is ended so far as any question of violation of the Tennessee Constitution is concerned.

(c) The First Amendment to the United States Constitution, that there shall not be any law "respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," is not binding on a State Legislature, but only on Congress.

(d) The only question in the case for determination by the United States Supreme Court is whether the statute is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which provides that "No State * * * shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The leading authorities in support of the foregoing principles are:

As to (a)—Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678, in which the United States Supreme Court stated:

> If all that can be said of this legislation is that it is unwise * * * their appeal must be to the Legislature or to the ballot box, not to the judiciary. The latter cannot interfere without usurping powers committed to another department of government.

As to (b)—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. Seegers, 207 U. S. 73, in which the United States Supreme Court stated:

> The Supreme Court of the State held the section constitutional—a decision conclusive so far as the State Constitution is concerned—and therefore we are limited to a consideration its alleged conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

As to (c)—the First Amendment of the United States Constitution is expressly limited in its application to Congress, the language being:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof

This constitutional inhibition on Congress cannot enter into the question of the power of a State Legislature.

As to (d)—the authorities upon this are too vast in number to cite. The recent cases affect State legislation in relation to schools, viz:

Meyer v. Nebraska, 262 U. S. 390, and Pierce v. Society of Sisters, &c (Advance opinions U. S. Supreme Court, July 1, 1925, page 688. The Oregon case.)

In the Nebraska case the State statute applied to all schools, public, private, parochial and denominational—and contained two provisions: first, that all instruction must be in the English language, and, secondly, that no language other than English shall be taught below the eighth grade. Both provisions were held constitutional by the State court.

The case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court as involving the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court held the first provision constitutional, but held that the second provision violated the Fourteenth Amendment on the ground that "no emergency has arisen which renders knowledge by a child of some language other than English so clearly harmful as to justify its inhibition with the consequent infringement of rights long freely enjoyed."

The Nebraska statute applied not merely to public schools but to every school in the State, and the United States Supreme Court was careful to point out that "no challenge has been made of the State's power to prescribe a curriculum for institutions which it supports. Those matters are not within the present controversy."

In the Oregon case the statute required all children between the ages of 8 and 16 to attend public schools. The court held that this violated the Fourteenth Amendment, inasmuch as "the fundamental theory of liberty, upon which all Governments in this Union repose, excludes any general power of the State to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public school teachers only."

The Tennessee statute forbids the teaching "of any theory that denies the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible and teaches instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals," and the statute is expressly limited to schools "supported in whole or in part by the public school funds." The statute, therefore, has no application to private, parochial or denominational schools.

There is nothing in the Nebraska case or in the Oregon case that leads one to suppose that the Tennessee statute will be held by the United States Supreme Court to be repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment.

CHARLES A. BRODEK.

New York, July 27, 1925.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

Shirking Moral Responsibility.

* * * I have discovered that the belief in agnosticism is lightly accepted as a means of escape from observing the Ten Commandments as one's rule of life, and in some cases the cult was adopted only after some one of the commandments had been notably broken. This I know to be true in a particular case. Is this not true with our young people who talk glibly about their advanced ideas, ideas that lead to the undermining of what is best in social life?

The life of a people depends upon its moral life and its moral life depends upon its spiritual life. The widespread growth of naterialism, due to the claptrap pretensions of psuedo-scientists, is undermining our concepts of morality, and the resulting excesses in social life have reached a dangerous stage.

Of course true religion has nothing to fear from the fullest discussion of all questions that might be raised. Only the man who has absolute faith in God can be an optimist. He knows that the truth will prevail, because the truth reposes in God.

Teachers in our public schools have been dismissed as teachers who have taught doctrines of disloyalty to the State. The curators of our natural history museums ought to be more exact than public school teachers. They are supposed to be scientists, and ought to be keen in proving the facts of evolution, and in exposing the 95 per cent. of humbug that masquerades as scientific speculation. And foremost in this exposition of truth should be the American Museum of Natural History

M. J. HARSON.

New York, July 26, 1925.

Highest Swiss Mountains.

In a recent issue you give an interesting cable despatch regarding the studies of a group of scientists from the Royal Academy of Amsterdam, who have chosen the Gorner Grat, near Zermatt, as the best adapted location in Switzerland for studying the solar rays.

Apart from the factors of easy accessibility and exceptional clearness of the atmosphere, you allude to the mountain as being "one of the highest peaks of the Swiss Alps." This is far from being the case. The Gorner Grat is 10,289 feet above sea level and 4,974 feet above the village of Zermatt, at its foot. The great attraction to the lover of Alpine scenery, who makes the climb of three hours, from Zermatt, is the marvelous panorama or rather cyclorama, of lofty peaks, encircling the Grat. There are at least a score of peaks much higher than the Gorner Grat, the dominating heights being the Matterhorn, 14,705 feet, and Monte Rosa, 15,217 feet. * * *

THOMAS H. HORTON.

New York, July 20, 1925.

History Repeats Itself.

Herodotus * * * relates that during his walks through Athens with Euphorion, his proxenus (something like a modern consul), he passed by a dicastry (court) that was in session, and Euphorion proposed to take Herodotus into the assembly to hear a trial.

"What is the nature of the charge?" inquired Herodotus.

"Oh, one of our unfortunate philosophers has come to grief. Men are not content with reading Ionian philosophy, but they must needs preach it. The people cannot understand it, and consequently denounce it as impiety toward the gods. Then there is a public outcry; and some luckless individual, who only sought to enlighten his fellow citizens, is brought to a public trial, whereas if he had contented himself with merely writing what he thought, none could have known his opinions excepting those capable of judging them."

And the defendant's plea in part was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the dicastry, I have been accused of saying that Helios, the sun god, is a mere mass of red hot iron, and that Selene, the moon goddess, is a mere stone. But, gentlemen, even my accuser dares not to say that I believed such things," &c.

A little later Euphorion, the proxenus, remarked:

"But from the looks of the dicastae, who are evidently weary of their morning's work, he will be let off with a fine." * * * SAMUEL SCHWIMMER.

Brooklyn, July 23, 1925.

Evolution and Vivisection.

* * * Anti-evolution laws manifest fear of the "theory" that man is, somehow, akin to the lower animals, and the thousands of physiological and pathological experiments upon lower animals do take that "theory" for granted. Laws to prohibit the use of vaccines, serums, insulin and other products of experimental research upon vital processes would be quite in line with the anti-evolution laws, both as to the attitude toward the function of legislation and as to the nature of postulates. Yet, within a very few years, legislation of the same type has been repeatedly initiated in several States that today laugh at Tennessee; and it is by no means certain that some of this will not "get by."

In 1922 the Legislature of Colorado and the electorate of California (for referendum) had bills to prohibit what its proponents call "vivisection"; the Legislatures of Minnesota and New York had similar bills last Spring. Such legislation would, in effect, make impossible the preparation, control and standardization of the biological products mentioned.

Like the anti-evolutionists, the anti-vivisectionists and anti-vaccinationists contend that the body of man differs so much from that of other species that results obtained from animal experimentation can in no way apply to man. Unlike the anti-evolutionists, however, they insist upon man's similarity, or kinship, to the lower animals as to the spirit!

The propaganda, however sincere, is obviously dependent upon deliberate disregard of well-established scientific facts and principles, and it appeals to people who are complacent in their ignorance; and that is where its danger lies. If our civilization is to profit from the genius and sacrifice of the scientist, the lay public must acquire an increasing understanding of what he is accomplishing.

BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG.

Boston, July 27, 1925.

Mexican War Veterans.

In your edition of July 20 there appeared an item headed "Oldest Veteran of Mexican War Dies."

The statement was an error. * * * O. J. Stough, San Diego, Cal., was born on April 18, 1818, and was 107 years old last April 18. He is a veteran of the Mexican War and draws a pension from the Government.

HENRY FISHER.

Vineland, N. J., July 21, 1925.

TO EDUCATE MOUNTAINEERS

An Appeal for the Sturdy White Stock of the Southern Border States, Whom the Writer Sees Too Long Neglected

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wisest thing an unknown citizen can do in discussing the subject treated by George Foster Peabody, education in the South, is to borrow his words, for he comes near to exemplifying the ideal citizen, both in his equipment and in his use of that equipment. But one feels like saying in this instance: "This ought ye to have done and not to have left the other undone."

It is never wise to try to arrest interest in one good work to substitute that in another. Any good work lets loose activity that spreads into other fields, quickening and strengthening the impulse to give. Therefore, I add my plea that as the South needs all the educational assistance she can get, if one agrees that additional contributions to negro education is the first in importance, he should give, not "until it hurts" but until it stops hurting.

If, however, it be true that ignorance is at the bottom of the trouble in the South, according to Frank Bohn; that there is an immediate way of helping the South prudently, wisely and effectively, and that it is a good investment for hundreds of millions of people to give added money for negro education—and undoubtedly it is—what must be the value of bringing the poverty-bound, ignorant and neglected poor white people of the South, especially in the Appalachian Mountains, up to something approaching their possibilities?

There are between two and three millions of Americans in these mountains, our own most vigorous native white stock, in the heart of our country, and the varying degrees of ignorance and depravity in which they have been left constitute the most amazing, most wasteful and one of the most discreditable of our national failures.

They are not "Southern people" in the usual understanding of that term. They are a people apart, having become by their isolation a totally different type, with no share in the social and economic life of the "South" as it is generally known. They are of a different political faith—Republican. They furnished troops for the Union. The area they cover is so vast (the entire length of the Appalachian range), and that, in turn, broken up into pockets, that only a great coordinated work, with imagination and determination and large wealth back of it, can adequately meet the situation.

Perhaps that is why it has not been sufficiently done, though much has been done by individuals and schools, as, for instance, the splendid work by Christ School, in Fletcher, N. C.; that at Banner's Elk, in the same State, in addition to the others more widely known.

The condition of these mountaineers is no fault of theirs. They are prisoners of their mountains, washed up and stranded there by the strong flow and ebb of human tides and situated in a section which is sparsely settled and financially unable to penetrate their isolation and salvage this splendid citizen material. Think what an asset this material would be to the nation, a nation trying to Americanize countless foreigners and letting such Americanism as this go to waste! Imagine another country, France, for instance, guilty of such folly, for this is not an inferior race.

Mrs. Gielow, in the Journal of American History, tells us that Fisk and other historians go into detail about the origin and valor of these heroic Scotch, Scotch-Irish, English and French Huguenot pioneers, their fight for liberty under Campbell and Shelby at Kings Mountain; with Morgan, Pickens and McCall at Cowpens, turning the tide of battle and winning the day, thereby making possible the surrender of Cornwallis; the part they played in the battle of New Orleans under their leader, Andrew Jackson. She reminds us also of their more recent splendid response and courage in the late war.

"Out of mountain cabins," she says, "came Farragut, Sevier, Lincoln, Jackson, Johnson and others. A humanity that has not succumbed to generations of darkness and neglect is deserving of profound consideration. Such a test speaks volumes for the value of heritage—the heritage which this nation so little regards."

I do not pretend to great technical knowledge or to years of study and work on this particular subject, but as a woman with a Southern mother and Northern father, who has lived about half of her life in each section—four consecutive years in the mountains—I suggest that one who has observed widely, even if incidentally, with deep sympathy and much thought, sometimes sees proportions more justly than a close technical student of one phase.

What is needed, as I see it, is an individual or a group with vision and power, who would establish in the mountains a highly endowed educational centre, industrial and agricultural, adapted to the type and conditions there, including perhaps a circulating rural library. There is no such institution as I have in mind in this region, no provision comparable with any one of many already given for the negro. That is probably why Mr. Duke's proportion for the negro was only 5 per cent. of his donation.

The outside efforts and money dedicated to the education of the white population of the Southern mountains, or indeed to the poor white people of "the South" proper, is just about the proportion of space and importance allotted it in Mr. Peabody's article, when, at the close of a long, earnest and eloquent appeal for the negro, he adds:

"I also know well the value of Miss Berry's school at Rome, Ga., and Ritchie's at Itabum, Ga., and also Berea and other colleges for white people worthy of most generous help."

If it be right and wise not to stop at the much already done for the negro, by the same token it is well not to stop at the much less already done for the white American. Mr. Duke's fine gift was, I believe, confined to two States.

Failing one large sufficient gift, cannot some one make this cause fashionable and start a drive for the American Highlander? Can't some one draw the curtain of mist from these dim blue hills and bring their men, women and little children into our national life?

As an Episcopalian I should be proud to see my Church lead in assisting the negro, but I should feel she was throwing the light upon more neglected and urgent facts if she aroused the nation to this duty and this opportunity.

MARY LOUISA ANDERSON.

New York, July 22, 1925.

WILL THE WASP WAIST RETURN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A woman writer quotes a designer of styles for film stars as predicting a return of the wasp waist with tight lacing.

Women for some years have been enjoying freedom from undue pressure at the waist, which has resulted in better health, happier dispositions, clearer thinking, more natural and wholesome living in many respects. Women have demanded and obtained positions of advantage for themselves in almost every field of human activity, and have demonstrated a power that it was not suspected they possessed in the old days of the wasp waist.

Having once known freedom, strength, self-confidence and self-determination, it is utterly irrational and incredible that women should be willing to allow selfish, conscienceless manufacturers, designers and dealers to dictate that they should return to the slavery of a style that cramps the body, depresses the mind, perverts the emotions and degrades the character, to say nothing of its effect on coming generations.

"Everything points to a return of the feminine figure," says the designer quoted, referring to the wasp waist.

There never was anything feminine about the wasp waist, which is a hideous caricature of the loveliest of forms.

"The wasp waist will return—style is purely a matter of evolution," says the designer.

Again wrong: he means degeneration, for evolution means development and progress, while the wasp waist is a deplorable retrogression to apism.

"Pretty soon we will be wondering what was so attractive about the unstayed figure; we will think it very ugly," says the designer.

The unstayed figure is what God designed—what nature formed. None but the undiscerning could ever think it ugly.

It is high time that woman should decide for herself what clothes she is to wear. It is her divine right to determine the styles. If she is true to herself and says, "I will not," she will be free. Let women unite and the manufacturers and dealers can only bow to their wishes.

The screen stars might take the initiative in this matter, since their costumes are so much in the public eye. They could easily enlist the artists of the spoken drama and would have no difficulty in getting the support of leading club women as well as female educators and leaders in art, literature and music.

The business woman should be one of the warmest antagonists to the wasp waist, for during and after a hot day's work she wants to be comfortable. She cannot enjoy the fruits of her work when tightly laced. And besides, the business, professional and political women are possessed of too much common sense to submit to such an idiotic fashion. But to avoid it they must act in unison and promptly or the designers and dealers will put it over on them.

If women continue to advance in the business world, the day may come when they will have financial control of the manufacture and sale of all they wear. But meanwhile, by united action, they can dictate the fashions.

EDGAR JEROME VESEY.

Waco, Texas, July 25, 1925.

THE COMPETENCY OF WOMEN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The findings of the Government investigators that women motorists are, on the average, as competent as men was challenged by the police of Atlantic City. In your Topics of the Times section you answered this challenge.

There is another, and perhaps more convincing, answer, which ought to be brought to the attention of that police force of "mere men." They draw their conclusion from that cross-section of women which floats gayly past them, driving their automobiles in one of the greatest pleasure centres of the world. It is not fair to judge the competency of women from a group not representative of the general run of women drivers. A large proportion of this group includes the idle, giddy, pleasure-mad, nerve-wrecked women who have not had a well ordered life of service and daily training in the realities of life until coordination of thought and action has become instinctive and instantaneous.

Those traffic police have also overlooked the increasing tendency of the girls of today, by the thousands, to appear in mass exhibitions of setting-up exercises which usually mark the completion of long courses of training in quickness of thought and movement and perfect muscular control. Such training was practically unknown a generation ago. It marks the entry of women into a new heritage of perfect health and bodily strength which is placing them on a parity with men where coordinated mental and physical activity is concerned.

It is a significant fact that this entry of women into a field of mental and physical power is being made more universally possible for them by an organized effort by women for women, headed by the Women's Foundation for Health, whose goal for each of the 35,000,000 women of America is that she may enjoy the maximum of her mental and physical ability.

From the response which has come to the foundation, it looks very much as if each of these 35,000,000 women desires to follow the rules of the road, whether in automobile or in life's traffic.

ANNA E. PIERCE,
Dean of Women, New York State College for Teachers.
New York, July 24, 1925.

BRITAIN TRIES STATE AID TO POPULATE DOMINIONS

Settlement Scheme Involving Free Passage and Loans Is Designed to Supply Colonial Farmers From Excess of City Dwellers in Homeland.

By FRANK BOHN.

BRITAIN is now undertaking the largest single constructive task in her history. At the heart of the Empire, that is, in Great Britain herself, there are 1,250,790 unemployed working people. Other millions are poor, underfed, and hence unhappy and disgruntled. Meanwhile, out on the vast circumference of the Empire, in Canada, Australia and South Africa, millions of square miles of fertile lands await the fructifying labor of the farmer or the pastoralist.

Britain is trying to give away some of her poor people. The young British nations, whose areas are so sparsely populated, are trying to give away their lands. One would think that the exchange would be an easy matter. Just the contrary is true. It is one of the most difficult tasks to which British imperial statesmanship has ever set its hand. All parties are now joined in the effort. Yet emigration has fallen, not risen.

The Imperial Government and the Australian Government recently made an agreement that contemplates the emigration from Great Britain to Australia of 450,000 persons in the next ten years, assisted by both Governments. Australia will appropriate £34,000,000 to be lent by the State Governments to British immigrants for the development of farms, while the British Government, besides paying the passage of settlers accepted by Australia, will contribute to the loan fund £130,000 for each £750,000 raised by Australia.

Future of Dominions at Stake.

The outcome of this effort will be well worth watching. If it succeeds, the policy will be undoubtedly continued and greatly developed. If it fails there will be not only pain and bitterness among the unemployed poor, but disillusionment among those who now visualize the rapid upbuilding of the British Empire. For if Canada and Australia discover that they cannot settle their great open areas with British immigrants, they will presently ask and receive larger and larger numbers from the European Continent. On the other hand, if Britain cannot dispose of her surplus population she will find it becoming an ever greater threat to political stability at home.

The more immigrants that Australia, Canada and South Africa receive, the more likely are they to remain strongly British and develop the imperial spirit. But if these new countries accept an ever-growing number of continental immigrants they will, in just that degree lose their British tradition and perhaps tend to drift away from their British connection.

Each British emigrant family that goes out to the new countries will have a much greater economic and political value at home than is implied by merely getting rid of a troublesome half dozen hungry mouths. Each family of British unemployed that is so settled will easily support two other British families, one in the new country and another in Britain. The United States, which is so nearly self-supporting, has at present two persons living in town for every one in the country. So we may safely say that, by settling 450,000 British emigrants in Australia, a total of at least 1,350,000 persons will be provided for. It is a beatific vision. Unfortunately, under the circumstances, the plan will be rather difficult of execution.

Overcrowded Britain.

By the census of 1921 the total population of Great Britain was 42,767,530, which is 483 per square mile. This density of population is exceeded in Europe only by Belgium, which has 658 per square mile. But the figures which feed the British prophet of gloom are found in the rate of increase. This was, during the decade, 1,936,134, or 4.7 per cent. Despite the fact that about 750,000 British soldiers died in Flanders and France, the number of males between the ages of 16 and 60 years in Great Britain and Ireland increased by the same number. So since the last census, 1921, the further increase must have been nearly as great. Britain can easily spare a quarter of a million emigrants annually.

The country has just passed through her fifth successive Winter of unemployment. For two years after the war there was a trade boom, during which all the workers were kept generally busy. There were strikes, of course; but strikes are usually a sign of working class prosperity. A large degree of unemployment prevents such efforts to better working class conditions.

Unemployment Chronic.

During these five years the number of the unemployed, who may claim unemployment doles, has varied from a million to nearly two millions. About twelve million British workers are covered by the unemployment insurance act. This number does not include agricultural workers, domestic employes, national or local Government employes or workers who regularly receive more than £250 annually. The period of nearly two years of prosperity which followed the armistice deceived some of the most careful students. It is again quite evident, as it was before the war, that unemployment is a chronic British social disease.

The crowded populations of the Western European nations—generally are destined to face ever sharper competition overseas. During the nineteenth century the whole European economic system was built upon a new basis. Food and raw materials were imported and the finished products of the factories were exported. So Western Europe manufactured for all the world. Now all that is changing. The Far East, Latin America and the young British nations are following the United States in the development of their own manufacturing systems. Less and less can Britain compete with India or China in their home markets.

Meanwhile the new British nations have erected tariff walls like that of the United States. The imperial trade preference scheme means a closer economic contact with the self-governing dominions. Many slight tariff concessions have been made to this end. Perhaps more will follow. The new countries generally would like to buy from Britain rather than from foreigners.

Britain's Trade Position.

Here is an economic impasse. In the field of large production Britain has fallen behind both Germany and the United States. Canada, for instance, in spite of imperial preference, continues to purchase more than three dollars' worth of goods from the United States to every dollar's worth purchased from Great Britain. In the manufacture of machinery and metal products generally Britain has lost her nineteenth century position of leadership. Now as Germany gets back into the running Britain will feel more than ever before the pressure of competition. Assisted emigration will help weld the empire anew; but it is far from being a sufficient answer to the question of British economic survival.

Britain faces the task of reorganizing her industries into larger economic units, of the greater use of applied science and of the regeneration of the mind of her working people to the point where they will gladly turn out more and more products.

As yet the public mind of the country, like that of America, is in no mood to examine into the possibilities of education in birth control. In Britain the stork is still a perfectly safe, if not always popular, bird. The British people will exhaust every possibility of systematic emigration before they will permit themselves to be driven into the attitude of mind with reference to these things which has been assumed by the French.

The difficulty is that the new countries want farmers only, and Britain has very few farmers to send. The Canadian practice at present is to accept only farmers or domestics. Australian cities are crowded with unskilled workers, many of whom are British. Queensland alone five years ago was paying unemployment doles to 60,000. Already two-thirds of the people of Australia live in the cities.

Meanwhile the folly still persists in the minds of many that almost anybody can succeed at farming. The tragedy is that the number of failures on the land is enormously increased by this notion. No two social classes are further apart than the unemployed, unskilled worker of the city slums and the independent farmers. The difference runs through the entire gamut of inherited and acquired traits.

Farming today is one of the most difficult of tasks. The technicalities to be mastered are many. Especially is this true of mixed farming, and mixed farming is coming to be the only sort which can stand the test of time. Nor is this all the story. Successful farming in a new country requires a resolute character. The patient industry of the European peasant is not enough. There must be courage and faith. Physical strength is nothing without moral strength and a high order of intelligence.

The average industrious city working man is seldom gifted with these qualities. A real farmer must be bred to the soil. British farm laborers are peasants. They resemble the Continental peasantry in quality of mind and methods of work. In Canada or Australia they tend to remain hired laborers. We have so many of the independent farmer class in this country and in Canada that we tend to ignore what are, to the European, his very peculiar qualities. Goldsmith's famous lines about

A bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied,

are more to the point in the case of this class.

SALVATION ARMY IN PARIS OPENS "PALACE OF THE POOR"

PARIS.

AFTER expending more than 1,000,000 francs in equipping the building, the Salvation Army recently opened its new Paris hostel in the presence of General Bramwell Booth, Sheldon Whitehouse, United States Chargé d'Affaires in Paris during the absence in America of Ambassador Myron T. Herrick; the Marquis of Crewe, British Ambassador to France, and Yvon Delbos, French Under Secretary of State for Education.

Albin Peyron, General Commissioner for France of the Salvation Army, explained in his speech the origin and future of the new building. The building, at 29 Rue des Cordelières, was formerly the Convent of the Cordelières, and has lately been used as a factory. It is the property of an insurance company, from which the Salvation Army has rented it, reserving an option of purchase.

There are, said M. Peyron, 5,000 persons in Paris who have no beds to sleep in and who form a class apart, even, from the 60,000 who are without flats. The new hostel is intended to alleviate some of this more or less permanent distress.

Appeal for Funds.

The appeal for funds in connection with the hotel had brought forth a number of generous contributions, ranging from 200,000 francs from a wealthy American to a remittance of 20 francs sent by a little stable boy who had painfully saved it out of his meagre wages to send to the great association which, so he wrote, had once provided him with a bed when he was homeless and penniless in Paris, and set him on the road to regular and honest employment in which he had every prospect of soon bettering himself.

The hostel provides beds for nearly 400 men in pleasant cubicles in a long, airy dormitory. There are a large dining room and bathing accommodations. In the phrase of Lieutenant Commissioner Peyron, "You are in the habit of inspecting palaces for the rich, like the Louvre and Versailles: here is also a palace we show you—the Palace of the Poor." And by the nickname of "the Palace of the Poor" the new hostel is already known.

General Booth, who had come to Paris for the occasion, said that the shelters which the Salvation Army offered to the homeless were but a makeshift, temporary home, yet they often saw the memory of a real home in the men whom they took under their roof.

Farm Colonies the Aim.

Touching on the criticism sometimes made of their housing work—that it encouraged men who ought to be in the fields and working on the land to stay in the cities, where there was neither work nor room for them—the General admitted that there might be a germ of truth in this. On the other hand, in England, America and Sweden the Salvation Army had made the experiment—and it was proving successful—of drawing men out to the country by founding colonies to work on the land. This experiment they hoped to introduce also in France. Experience showed that most of such colonists remained permanently in the country.

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TWELVE LEPERS RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL AS CURED

Medical Chief of Government Institution Says That Two Years of Isolation for All Affected Would Eliminate Leprosy in the United States

LEPROSY is being combated with some success among the 238 patients in the only leprosarium in the continental United States. It is known as United States Hospital No. 66 and is situated at Carville, La. Twelve patients have been paroled—and that implies cured—and more will be released from month to month, according to Dr. Oswald E. Denney, officer in charge.

Among the patients remaining, 105 are from Louisiana, 21 from New York, 19 from Massachusetts, the rest from various States. More than one New York patient is looking forward to an early release, but names are withheld. Visitors to the hospital find no worry and wailing—only happiness over the fact that the term "living dead" has been tossed into the discard, and that the hospital is steadily returning to their homes persons who have been freed of the disease.

Dr. Denney, physician in charge, had four years' experience as chief of the leper colony at Culion, in the Philippines. He is using the chaulmoogra oil treatment, with variations not known to the Chinese when they employed it 3,000 years ago. Dr. Denney does not say that the disease has been conquered. But the fact that twelve patients have been paroled and that others are in line for release, nevertheless indicates remarkable progress toward that end. New Orleans physicians who are familiar with leprosy, which has flourished there for years, and who are assisting Dr. Denney, are most optimistic over the triumphs now being achieved.

Revived Hope of Patients.

What strikes the visitor to the hospital more than anything else is the optimism, the general good humor of the patients. Yet some of them have been patients on the reservation since it was established by Louisiana a quarter of a century ago. Besides a revived hope, the patients now have everything they need for comfort. They are ministered to by the soft-voiced Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul; they are quartered in homes more comfortable by far than those of the average middle-class American family; they have their own churches—Catholic and Protestant—on the reservation. Those who desire may work for the Government at a substantial wage—and they are living in the garden spot of the Mississippi Valley.

Nor is the fact that they are being cured, cared for and properly fed all that makes life on the reservation attractive. There are amusements in abundance. Three nights weekly a seven-reel motion picture program is presented. The recreation hall reminds one of those in the larger of the "community centres" in training camps during the World War. The patients have their own orchestra, and a central "radio room" supplies programs from all over the United States to the recreation hall and to the cottages. The lawn under the famous "General Camp oaks" is equipped with croquet courts, swings and comfortable benches. From an elevated "pergola" patients can look across the Mississippi into some of the most beautiful country in Louisiana.

Dr. Denney Optimistic.

Approximately $2,000,000 has been spent on the hospital since the Government took it over from the State of Louisiana four years ago. The next session of Congress is to be asked to appropriate $700,000 additional to be used for expansion of plant and the installation of necessary equipment for even more effective treatments.

The cost of operating the institution runs about $4 per diem per patient. That is higher than the cost in many private and municipal hospitals for general diseases. But food plays a big part in the treatment of leprosy, and about 75 cents a day for each patient is expended on that item. When it is considered that all vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and fruit are raised on the reservation, it can be seen that the dietary expense is not stinted.

When patients line up for meals, there is little to indicate that the dining room is in a hospital. The patients are served in a huge cafeteria. The food is displayed on steam tables just as it is in a city restaurant. Several kinds of meat, different vegetables, fruits and desserts are available—and the patients eat at small tables with a radio loud speaker filling the dining room with music from distant broadcasting stations.

Not only are patients allowed to work when they so desire, but many of them have been and are being taught trades and professions from which they will obtain excellent compensation when they have been paroled and allowed to resume their life outside the reservation. For example, one patient has been trained as a dental laboratory expert, and in outside life will be able to command a salary of at least $1,800 a year. Few patients are without private income. There is a group of Spanish and World War veterans whose pension checks range from $55 to $166.50 monthly. Some of his money is spent at the canteen, but most of it is being saved against the day when the doctors will mark "paroled" across the personal card and the patient will take up his life where he left off a year or so or maybe twenty years ago.

Dr. Denney is enthusiastic over the achievements of the hospital here and is optimistic over the outlook. He declares two years of complete isolation for all patients in the United States—it is estimated that they number 900—would completely eliminate the disease in this country. By this, Dr. Denney explains, he does not mean that those infected are likely to communicate the disease to others, but that isolation means proper treatment, and proper treatment means the arresting of progress and ultimate conquest in each case.

The Patients.

John R. Early, whose case is one of the best known, is a patient at Carville and hopes for parole. Early, who is supposed to have caught the disease when a soldier in the Philippines, is the man who for many months was isolated by the Government in a hut on the outskirts of Washington. Later he became one of the first patients to be given the chaulmoogra oil treatment.

Another interesting patient is George Beaurepaire, a New Orleans negro. He escaped from the institution and traveled to New Orleans. There he fatally wounded his wife, was arrested and kept in prison at New Orleans for a time, but was returned to the reservation when it was found impossible to arrange for his trial. Many suggestions for trying Beaurepaire were made, including one that he be carried into the court room in a glass case. But there was a fear that an impartial jury could not be obtained.

Beaurepaire is in the peculiar position of being a slayer who was never tried and who is in small danger of being tried in the future. Should he be paroled from hospital he would, of course, be amenable to the courts of the State.

Names, except in cases more or less public, such as those of Beaurepaire and Early, are kept secret from correspondents visiting the reservation. But they are given descriptions of anonymous patients. One is a school teacher who came to the reservation as a patient several years ago and who has established classes attended by scores of fellow-patients. A 5-year-old girl came to the hospital three years ago and has lived her childhood only among older persons and those with comparatively little knowledge of the world. One man is spending his enforced isolation in studying radio engineering with a view to perfecting the "world's greatest set" upon gaining his parole. Another patient is a Chinese of high caste, who speaks in the flowery phrases of the mandarin. There is one woman who spends hours at a piano, playing with the touch of a virtuoso, and there is another young woman who plans to become a missionary when she is released.

The 5-year-old girl is the idol of the reservation. Her way is strewn with favors by the older patients. She has been showered with presents, her clothing is of a daintiness seen only rarely in the would outside—gossamer fabrics embroidered in delicate design by fingers guided by devotion.

TAXI DRIVER AND TAILOR ARE DEPUTIES IN FRANCE

M. Adam, Communist, Plies for Fares When Not Engaged in the Nation's Business, While Albert-Paulin, Socialist, Cuts Clothes

PARIS.

TWO interesting personalities in the French Chamber of Deputies are M. Adam, Communist Deputy from one of the Seine divisions of Paris, and M. Albert-Paulin, Socialist, of the Puy-de-Dôme division. The former is a taxi driver in Paris and the latter a tailor's cutter. Both are actively engaged in business.

The English House of Commons boasts its policeman member, its miner members, its boilermakers and what-not; but these interesting figures are all respectably retired and live in relative style on their £400 a year as M. P.'s. It is believed that the French Chamber uniquely possesses a practicing taxi driver and a practicing tailor's cutter.

M. Albert-Paulin is, of course, higher up in the social scale than is M. Adam, since his is highly skilled labor, while M. Adam's is not. On the other hand, M. Adam owns his own cab, in spite of his communistic sympathies.

Any afternoon, if one happen to be at the right spot at the right time, one may see an unostentatious taxi roll up to the Chamber, with the little black leather cover over its "To hire" flag—signifying that the driver will not heed any one's "Taxi" appeals, as he is bound on private business and not plying for hire. This taxi will pull up in its accustomed parking place; the driver will descend and hurry into the building on the Quai d'Orsay, where, for some hours, he will help transact the nation's business with vivacity and volubility.

Back to the Cab.

The session over, or its interest exhausted, so far as M. Adam is concerned, out comes the Deputy, on go the cap and overcoat, the "To hire" flag becomes visible again, and the representative of the nation has resumed his trade. Any one may drive behind him without realizing the distinction along the Grands Boulevards, or to and from those night resorts for which Paris is famous.

M. Albert-Paulin, on the other hand, does not so casually come in contact with the general public. One Bouilloux-Lafont—for whom, officially, he works during those hours when he is not keeping an eye on the destiny of the nation—sees to that. Albert-Pauin is one of his "star" trouser hands. He cuts for only the most favored customers, and must himself be indulged—to a point. So far, at any rate, as letting him play at his Deputy business is concerned.

He cuts also for leading members of the Socialist Party, including M. Leon Blum, and it is said that he frequently arrives at the Chamber with his tailoring outfit under his arm. On days when sessions are dull, or adjournments many, Albert-Paulin may be found (so again the report runs) fitting one of his colleague-customers in the cloakroom or in some odd corner of the building. Not that the Socialists enjoy a monopoly of such professional services. Political convictions must not be allowed to interfere with business, and one can perfectly well howl a man down—may even denounce him as various kinds of a traitor in the Chamber—and yet be able to fit him, out of the arena, with a pair of trousers that will prove sartorially all that could be desired.

Albert-Paulin is popular in the Chamber, and M. Missoffe (a Deputy of opposite convictions), once found himself ill-regarded when, in the course of a heated discussion with the tailor-Deputy, he attempted to silence him with the witticism: "Hold your tongue, you sansculotte!" This expression — literally "without a jacket"—was originally used to describe the ragged army of revolutionaries, of the lowest and most violent type, and is sometimes still used as a term of abuse. "You bum!" is perhaps as near as one could come to a colloquial equivalent.

But the Chamber did not applaud this attack upon its shears-and-thread Deputy, for Albert-Paulin has strongly entrenched himself.

THE ARCOMETER.

A RETIRED Italian shipmaster, Signor Nuschak, has invented a new apparatus for determining the position of a ship at sea. The arcometer, as it is called, is a mechanical representation of the firmament. It consists of two circles, each 300 millimeters in diameter, and so mounted as to move about on axes at right angles to each other (meridian-equator). The meridian circle is furnished with a semicircle representing the horizon. At angles of 90 degrees to the horizon are two semicircles (hour circles). All of these arcs and circles are graduated. Two micrometrical screws, slow-motion tangent screws, and the verniers are fixed at the base of the instrument. The verniers are equipped with enlarging prisms to enable the navigator to make his reading in dim light if necessary.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CREST IN OLD ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL

WHILE St. Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Vesey Street, is being restored to its eighteenth century condition, proper care is taken not to disturb the three plumes, crest of the Prince of Wales, over the old pulpit.

These plumes are the only remaining relics of royalty in New York City. Boston has its gilded lion and unicorn, atop the old State House, to remind it of the days of English rule; but New York has only the Prince of Wales's feathers.

Just how or why they escaped destruction when everything else that was royal disappeared into limbo along with the leaden statue of King George in Bowling Green nobody seems to know. Fervid patriots following the Revolution even changed the names of the streets. Liberty Street, not far from St. Paul's Chapel, used to be called Crown Street. But mellowing age has bestowed upon the chapel crest an interest merely of long association with the church.

St. Paul's was built in 1766, as a chapel of Trinity Parish has remained such ever since, and is New York's oldest house of worship. When it was built, the view toward the Hudson, down a gentle slope, was considered especially fine. British soldiers occupied the city during most of the Revolutionary War. The time of the chapel's greatest glory came when George Washington knelt there in a service of thanksgiving immediately after his inauguration, in 1789, as first President of the United States. He was inaugurated in front of Federal Hall, at Wall and Broad Streets.

Washington's pew in St. Paul's is still preserved, and looks today as it did when New York was the capital of the nation and home of the President. It is marked off by a velvet rope; embellished with a bronze tablet and flags. The chapel has also two other bronze tablets commemorating Washington, one in memory of the centennial of his inauguration and the other to recall the centennial anniversary services held there on Dec. 14, 1899, 100 years after his death.

On the Broadway front of St. Paul's is an interesting monument to Major Gen. Richard Montgomery, the brilliant young Irish-American soldier, who helped capture Quebec, under Wolfe, in 1759, and who died in the attempt to take the same city for the Americans in 1775. High honor was bestowed upon Montgomery's remains by the British in Canada, and in 1818 they were transferred to St. Paul's.

Two other famous Irishmen rest in St. Paul's churchyard; their monuments overshadow the tombs and seats on which girl workers of the neighborhood sit in fine weather while eating their luncheons. These are Thomas Addis Emmet, the famous lawyer, and Dr. William James MacNeven, who was equally eminent as a physician. The inscription on MacNeven's monument reads: "In the cause of his native land he sacrificed the bright prospects of his youth, till in America he found a country which he loved as truly as he did the land of his birth."

St. Paul's Chapel stands on the very edge of land that was known, in early days of the city, successively as the Duke's Farm (named for James, Duke of York, afterward James II), as the King's Farm, the Queen's Farm—and finally (by the grant of Queen Anne to Trinity Church) as the Church Farm. It has sometimes been said that the building lies on part of the famous "Annetje Jan's Farm," which has been the cause of so much litigation. This, however, is not so, for that disputed parcel of land lay to the north and west of St. Paul's.

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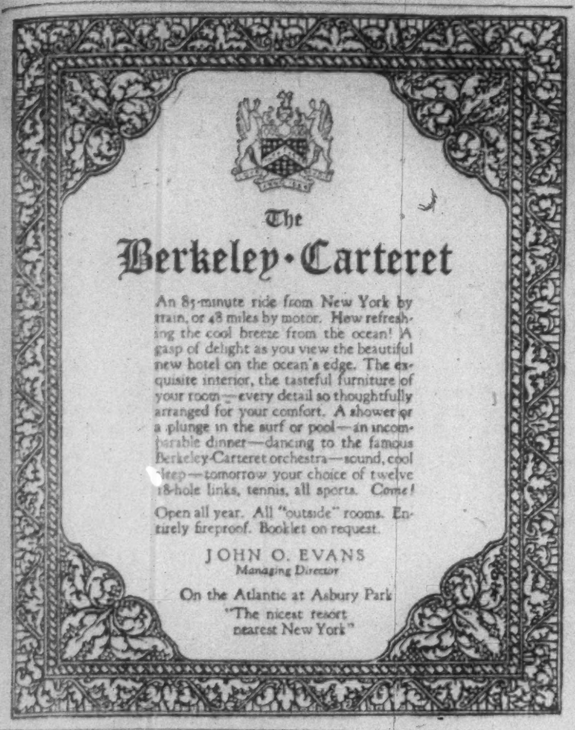

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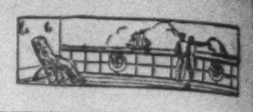

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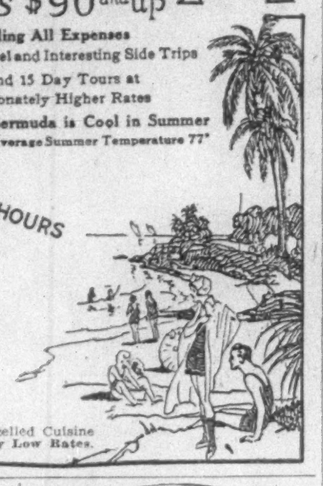

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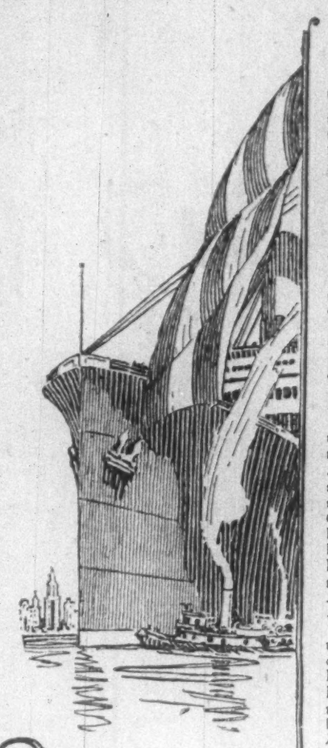

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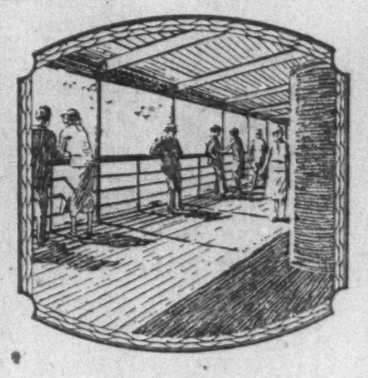

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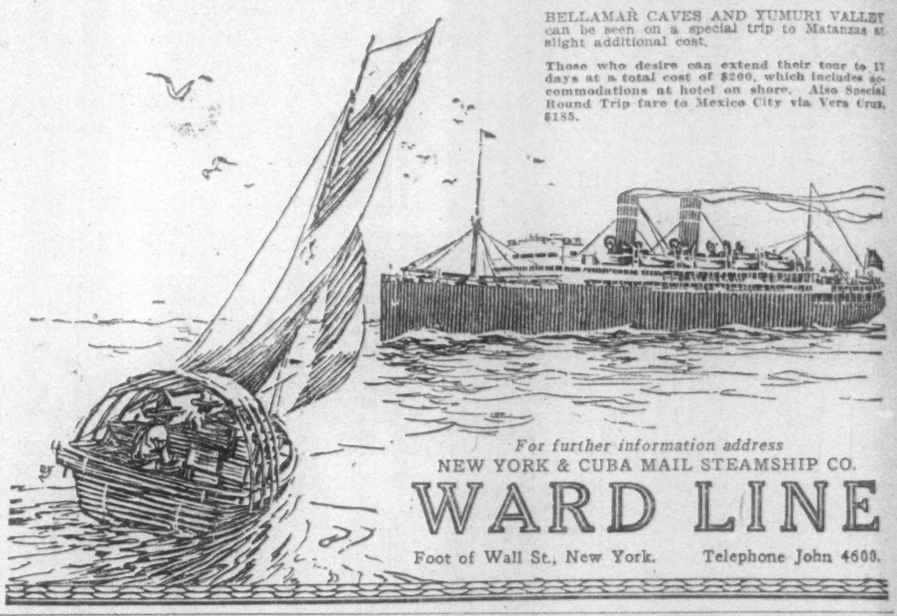

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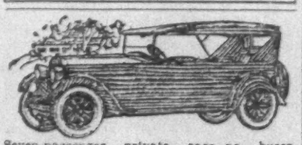

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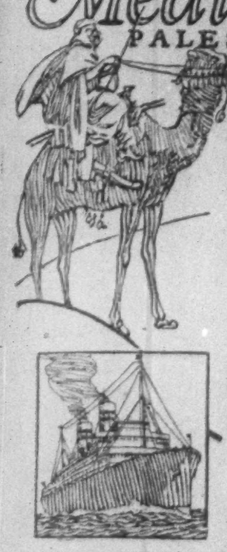

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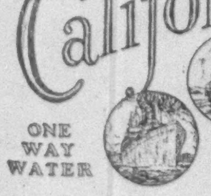

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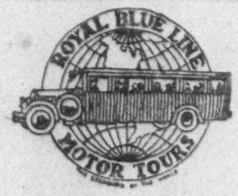

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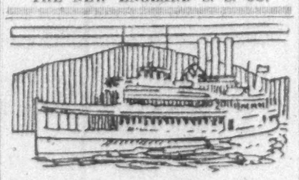
MIDNIGHT TRIPS

Str. "New Hampshire" Lv. Pier 40, N. R., New York, 10:15 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R. (Ft. East 22nd St.) 11:00 P. M. daily except Sunday. Due New London 6:00 A. M. next morning.

Connections for Worcester, Providence, Boston, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Fisher's Island and Block Island.

Tickets at Pier 40, N. R., or Consolidated Ticket Offices. Excursion tickets good for 24 hours only. Saturday tickets good only on that day. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

New London Line
THE NEW ENGLAND S. S. CO.



Saturday and Sunday AFTERNOON

On Saturdays

For †Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Catskill. Str. Robert Fulton leaves Desbrosses St., 1:25 P. M., W. 42nd St., 1:45 P. M., W. 129th St., 2:05 P. M., Yonkers, 2:40 P. M.

For †Indian Point, †Bear Mountain, †West Point and †Newburgh. Str. Albany leaves Desbrosses St., 1:30 P. M., W. 42nd St., 1:50 P. M., W. 129th St., 2:10 P. M., Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.

On Sundays

For †Indian Point, †Bear Mountain and †Newburgh. Str. Robert Fulton leaves Desbrosses St., 1:30 P. M., W. 42nd St., 1:50 P. M., W. 129th St., 2:10 P. M. Daylight Saving Time.

†Return steamer to New York same day from points marked †.

Music. Restaurant. Lunchroom. Further information at Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. Walker 7600.

Hudson River Day Line

SUNDAY TRIPS ON THE HUDSON

Str. Benj. B. Odell leaves Franklin St. at 9:10 A. M., W. 129th St. at 9:45 A. M., Dyckman St., 10:10 A. M., for Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.

Str. Newburgh for Newburgh leaves Battery at 12:15 P. M., Franklin St. at 12:45 P. M., W. 129th St. at 1:30 P. M., Dyckman St. 1:50 P. M.; returning from Newburgh on Str. Benj. B. Odell at 6:00 P. M., or Str. Newburgh at 8:00 P. M.

Str. Homer Ramsdell leaves Franklin St. at 4:30 P. M., W. 129th St. at 5:45 P. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, returning from Newburgh at 9:00 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

BEAR MOUNTAIN

The Public's Mammoth Playground

TODAY best Strs. Lv. Battery 9 A. M. W. 132d St. 9:45 A. M. AFTERNOON SAIL Str. Lvs. Pier A, N. R. (Adj. Battery), 1:30; W. 132d St., 2:15 P.M.

REGULAR DAILY TRIPS
Str. Lvs. Battery, 9; W. 132 St., 9:45 A.M.

EXTRA BOAT: Tues., Weds. & Thurs. New Steel Str. "BEAR MOUNTAIN" Lvs. Pier A, North River (adjoining Battery), 10 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.

Round Trip Weekdays, 75c; Children, 40c Sundays, $1; Children, 50c

Refreshments. Music. Dancing. Palisades Interstate Park Commission

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE SAFE ALL-WATER ROUTES

Operating ONLY Steamers "CETUS," "CEPHEUS," "CYGNUS," "PEGASUS," "PERSEUS," "SIRIUS" and "TAURUS"

To Boardwalk, CONEY ISLAND

Special Schedule for SUNDAYS.
From W. 129th St., 9:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
From Pier 1 N. R., 10:15 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

To ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. W. 129 St. 9:30 A.M. | Pier 1, N. R. 10:15 A.M. | Beach 98th St. 2:30 P.M. | Rockaway 12:15,5:40 P.M.

TELEPHONE WHITEHALL 1279.

Congress Building, Buenos Aires —from a traveler's sketch book

A SWIFT, delightful voyage on a luxurious Government ship—then Springtime midst the wonders of South America! Rio de Janeiro and her magnificent harbor, bustling Santos, lovely Montevideo, gay Buenos Aires—the Paris of the West, with her brilliant social life, opera, and sports.

Here's a glorious holiday off the beaten track—voyaging in fast, luxurious Government ships providing every home comfort—outside rooms, real beds, excellent cuisine, all amusements.

S. S. American Legion
S. S. Pan America
S. S. Southern Cross
S. S. Western World

Sailings alternate Saturdays from New York. For full details, see your local agent or write

PAN AMERICA LINE
Managing Operators
Munson Steamship Line
67 Wall Street, New York

See the Far East

JAPAN awaits—temples and palaces, flowers, and music-haunted gardens—a wonderland of endless allurement for travelers.

Journey to the Sunrise Kingdom on a modern Government vessel of the American Oriental Mail Line (sailings every twelve days from Seattle via Victoria, B. C.), over the Short Route to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila.

S. S. President Jefferson
S. S. President Grant
S. S. President Madison
S. S. President Jackson
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These great Government ships make the fastest time between the United States and the Orient, offering exceptional service—all outside rooms, most rooms with private bath, real beds instead of berths, excellent cuisine, every convenience. For full information, see your local ticket agent or write

American Oriental Mail Line
32 Broadway New York City
Admiral Oriental Line
Managing Operators for
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

SOUTH AMERICA *by the Famous* V-FLEET

—Vessels of 21,000 tons displacement built to give you every comfort and luxury known to ocean travel—and to make your voyage to South America a pleasant and enjoyable experience. That is the aim of the Lamport & Holt Line in providing "the Better Way" to South America.

RIO DE JANEIRO
MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES
With stopovers northbound at Santos, Trinidad and Barbados.

Vandyck Aug. 5 Voltaire Sept. 5
Vestris Aug. 22 Vauban Oct. 3

Special Cruise Tour of 58 days $850, all expenses included. S.S. Voltaire Sept. 5.

Apply Sanderson & Son, Inc., 26 Broadway, N. Y., or your local agent

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
"The Better Way"

Str. Richard Peck

To New Haven—Sundays

Delightful 150 mile trip on L. I. Sound. Music. Dining Room.

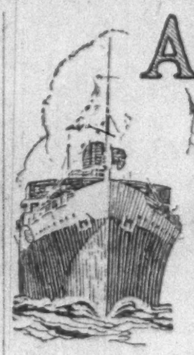
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 9:30 A. M. Return, due New York Pier 40, 9:00 P. M. Daylight Saving Time

Ample time for sightseeing in New Haven.

Round Trip Tickets $1.50

On Sale SUNDAYS only at the Pier.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY
Daily and Sunday Sailings. Tickets and baggage to points beyond.
Tel. Walker 3200 Middleton S. Borland, Receiver



A COOL SHORT SEA TRIP

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND NORFOLK

IDEAL vacation or business trips by luxurious Old Dominion Line Steamers any week day early afternoon, arriving Norfolk next morning.

SUPERB NEW STEAMERS
"GEORGE WASHINGTON" "ROBERT E. LEE"

Six fine golf courses are near Norfolk. Deep-sea fishing. Wonderful surf bathing and shore dinners at Virginia Beach and excursions to seashore of Virginia. Numerous fine hotels.

Sightseeing trip by automobile from Norfolk to the most historic points of interest in the United States, including Yorktown, Williamsburgh and Jamestown, leaving Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., returning 6:30 P. M. same evening. Fare for the round trip $5.00. Special parties for a minimum of 6 arranged.

NEW YORK and NORFOLK $12 AND UP Including Meals and Stateroom Berth. Preferred locations at an additional charge

Steamers leave Pier 25, North River, New York, daily, except Sundays, at 1 P. M. (Daylight Saving Time), arriving Norfolk, Va., 7 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) the following morning. Phone Walker 2800.

Through rates and direct rail connections at Norfolk to all points in the Virginias, Carolinas, Florida and all points South and West.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDLING AUTOMOBILES. *Write for Illustrated Folder.*

OLD DOMINION LINE

GENERAL OFFICES: Pier 25, North River, NEW YORK

NO PASSPORTS, NO VISAS REQUIRED

WEEK-END ON THE OCEAN

TO HALIFAX, N. S., AND BACK

SAILING FROM NEW YORK THURSDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 6 P. M. ARRIVING IN HALIFAX SATURDAY MORNING, LEAVING HALIFAX SATURDAY EVENING AND ARRIVING IN NEW YORK MONDAY ABOUT 7 A. M.

FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP $45 AND UP

ON THE PALATIAL TWIN SCREW TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER "PRESIDENT WILSON" (12,578 Tons) OF THE COSULICH LINE

EXCELLENT MEALS AND ACCOMMODATIONS—DANCING—LATEST MOVING PICTURES—PERFORMANCES DAILY BY FAMOUS ARTISTS—JAZZ AND GIPSY BANDS.

ONLY FEW CABINS LEFT. MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS WITHOUT DELAY AT THE OFFICES OF THE

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
316 FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK PHONE: ASHLAND 1450

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"THE BEST ROUTE"

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE. ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE VIA CAPE COD CANAL

The new fast, luxurious steamers "Boston" and "New York" represent the latest thought in marine architecture and combine every convenience or comfort and safety.

MUSIC AND DANCING

Leave Pier 19, N. R., (ft. of Warren St.), New York, and India Wharf, Boston, daily, at 5 P. M., Daylight Saving Time.
Connections at Boston for all points in Maine and Maritime Provinces.

To PORTLAND, ME.

Via beautiful Long Island Sound

Direct Service leaving Pier 18, North River, foot Murray St., every Sunday and Wednesday at 10 A. M. (Daylight Saving Time), due in Portland the following morning at 7 o'clock (Standard Time).
Connecting with Str. for Boothbay Harbor, Friendship, Rockland, Lubec, Eastport.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR AUTOMOBILES TEL. BARCLAY 5000

Your trip to

EUROPE

OCEAN travel suited to the most exacting is brought within reach of those of moderate means by famous Royal Mail cabin liners.

To Cherbourg and Southampton
ORBITA.....Aug. 8
ORCA.....Aug. 15
ORDUNA.....Aug. 22

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ROYAL MAIL
The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
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$85 & UP

By luxuriously appointed

S. S. ESSEQUIBO

Sailing from New York Aug. 13th.

Excellent accommodations—Superbly equipped public rooms—every comfort and convenience.

HAVANA — PANAMA CANAL
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Independent Tours
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PACIFIC LINE
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
SANDERSON & SON, INC.
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EGYPT-INDIA

AMERICAN & INDIAN LINE

To PORT SAID (FOR EGYPT & PALESTINE)—KARACHI—BOMBAY—COLOMBO—MADRAS—RANGOON—CALCUTTA

S. S. CITY OF SPARTA AUG. 10
S. S. CITY OF HARVARD SEPT. 6
S. S. CITY OF BENARES OCT. 25
S. S. CITY OF LAHORE NOV. 21

All Outside Rooms 1st and 2nd Class
Special Missionary Reductions

For rates of passage, etc., apply to

NORTON LILLY & Co.
Or Cosmos St., New York City
GEN. AGTS.—FOR ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

NEW ZEALAND AUSTRALIA

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line
VIA HONOLULU AND SUVA
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.

"NIAGARA" (29,000 tons)..Aug. 26 Oct. 21
"AORANGI" (22,000 tons)..Sept. 23 Nov. 18

For Fares, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Railway, Can. Pacific Bldg., Madison Ave., 44th St., N. Y., or to Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line, 241 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

Union Royal Mail Line
VIA TAHITI AND RAROTONGA

"MAKURA" (14,000 tons).....Sept. 9 Nov. 4
"TAHITI" (12,500 tons).....Oct. 7 Dec. 2

Pacific Tour South Seas, New Zealand, Australia—$365. First Class.

For Fares, etc., apply Norton Lilly Co., 26 Beaver St., N. Y., or to Hind Rolph Co., 230 California St., San Francisco, or Local Agents.

MEDITERRANEAN

CRUISE VOYAGES
S. S. MARTHA WASHINGTON
S. S. PRESIDENTE WILSON

Italy—Spain—Greece—Adriatic
Superb Steamers and Cuisine
Aug. 18—Sept. 8—Oct. 6—Oct. 24

ITALIAN LINE
COSULICH (S.T.N.)
PHELPS BROS. & CO., 15 BATTERY PL., N.Y.

Fiji Islands

Now—A Direct AMERICAN SERVICE

Leaving San Francisco every 21 days via Honolulu and Samoa to Suva, Fiji Is., thence Sydney, Australia, direct. U. S. Mail liners SONOMA, SIERRA, VENTURA—10,000 tons disp. Rated Lloyds, 100A1. Write for picture folder and schedule of fares.

Next Sailings Aug. 18, Sept. 8.

H. G. BURNETT, Agt., Oceanic S. S. Co., 50 E. 42nd St., New York (Sprockels Line).

to ITALY via GIULIO—GIULIO CESARE—COLOMBO
The direct route that spells
LUXURY—SPEED—SERVICE
Aug. 8 Aug. 29 Sept. 16

Italian Line
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
1 State St., New York or Local Agents

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE

SHORT ROUTE TO
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany
MODERN TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS
BERGENSFJORD.....Aug. 4, Sept. 12
STAVANGERFJORD.....Aug. 29
Excellent Passenger Accommodations.
For Illustrated Literature apply to Passenger Office, 22 Whitehall St., N. Y.

The Public Be Pleased

BOSTON $5.39
PROVIDENCE $3.80

Steamer leaves Pier 44, N. R. (foot of Christopher St.), weekdays and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. (Daylight Time)

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS With Running Water

COLONIAL LINE
Phone Canal 1600

New ITALIAN LINERS
CONTE BIANCAMANO (*White Count*)
CONTE ROSSO (*Red Count*) CONTE VERDE (*Green Count*)
Every Trip "COUNTS"
To Naples & Genoa Aug. 22, Sept. 5, Sept. 26. Inaugural sailing of the Conte Biancamano Dec. 9, calling also at Gibraltar.
Lloyd Sabaudo Line, 3 State St., N. Y.

STEAMSHIPS.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

American Line, Cunard Line, White Star Line — Joint Service — 1 Broadway, 25 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Plymouth-Cherbourg-Hamburg.
*ARABIC.....Aug. 19 Sept. 23 Oct. 28
*ANDANIA.....Sept. 5 Oct. 10 Nov. 14

Anchor Line 25 Broadway, N. Y.
New York to Londonderry and Glasgow.
*COLUMBIA.....Aug. 8 †Sept. 5
CAMERONIA.....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
CALIFORNIA.....Aug. 22 Sept. 19
*ASSYRIA.....Aug. 29
TUSCANIA.....Sept. 5 Oct. 3
†From Boston Only.

Atlantic Transport 1 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg and London.
MINNEWASKA.....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
MINNEKAHDA.....†Aug. 22 †Sept. 19 †Oct. 17
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 29 Sept. 26 Oct. 24
†Omits Cherbourg. Calls at Boulogne.

Baltic American Line, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
New York-Copenhagen-Danzig-Libau.
ESTONIA.....Aug. 11 Sept. 22 Nov. 3
LITUANIA.....Sept. 1 Oct. 13 Nov. 24

Canadian Pacific, Cor. Mad. Av. & 44 St., N.Y.
Montreal to Liverpool.
*MONTROSE.....Aug. 7 Sept. 4 Oct. 2
*MONTCALM.....Aug. 21 Sept. 18 Oct. 16
*MONTCLARE.....Aug. 28 Sept. 25 Oct. 23
Quebec to Liverpool.
*MONTROYAL.....Aug. 14 Sept. 11 Oct. 9
Quebec-Cherbourg-Southampton-Hamburg.
EMPRESS SCOTLND Aug. 5 Sept. 2 †Sept. 30
EMPRESS FRANCE..Aug. 19 Sept. 16 Oct. 14
†Omits Hamburg.
Montreal-Cherbourg-Southampton-Antwerp.
*MELITA.....Aug. 12 Sept. 9 Oct. 7
*MINNEDOSA.....Aug. 26 Sept. 23 Oct. 21
Montreal-Belfast-Glasgow.
*METAGAMA.....Aug. 13 Sept. 10 Oct. 8
*MONTREAL.....Sept. 3 Nov. 12
Quebec to Belfast-Glasgow.
*MONTNAIRN.....Aug. 27 Sept. 24 Oct. 22

Cunard Line 25 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg and Southampton.
BERENGARIA.....Aug. 5 Aug. 26 Sept. 16
MAURETANIA.....†Aug. 12 †Sept. 2 †Sept. 23
AQUITANIA.....Aug. 18 Sept. 9 Sept. 30
†Also calls at Plymouth.
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown), Liverpool.
LACONIA.....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Nov. 7
*CARMANIA.....Aug. 22 Sept. 19 †Oct. 17
FRANCONIA.....Aug. 29 Sept. 26 Oct. 24
CARINTHIA.....Sept. 5 SCYTHIA.....Oct. 3
†From Boston Oct. 18.
Boston to Cobh (Queenstown), Liverpool.
SAMARIA.....Aug. 2 Aug. 27 Sept. 19
SCYTHIA.....Aug. 13 Sept. 8 Oct. 4
N. Y. to Plymouth-Cherbourg-London.
*CARONIA.....Aug. 8 Sept. 5 Oct. 3
*LANCASTRIA.....Aug. 29 Sept. 26 Oct. 31
*ALBANIA.....Sept. 12 Oct. 17

Fabre Line 17 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Palermo-Naples-Marseilles.
PROVIDENCE.....Aug. 14 Oct. 13 Dec. 8
PATRIA.....Sept. 11 Nov. 28
N. Y. to Azores-Lisbon.
CANADA.....Aug. 28
ROMA.....Sept. 22
SINAIA.....Oct. 8
N. Y. to Algiers-Alexandria-Jaffa-Beirut.
BRITANNIA...Aug. 3 ASIA.....Sept. 9
BRAGA.....Aug. 13 CANADA.....Aug. 29
N. Y. to Algiers-Piraeus-Salonica-Constantinople.
BRAGA.....Aug. 13 SINAIA.....Oct. 8
ASIA.....Sept. 9

French Line 19 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Plymouth-Havre-Paris.
PARIS.....Aug. 15 Sept. 5 Sept. 26
FRANCE.....Sept. 12 Oct. 3 Oct. 24
N. Y. Havre-Paris.
*DE GRASSE.....Aug. 5 *Sept. 2 Oct. 1
*SUFFREN.....Aug. 15 Sept. 19 Oct. 21
*ROCHAMBEAU.....Aug. 26 Sept. 23 Oct. 28
*LA SAVOIE.....Sept. 5 Oct. 14 Nov. 14
N. Y.-Vigo (Spain)-Bordeaux.
*ROUSSILON.....Aug. 20 Oct. 1 Nov. 12
*CHICAGO.....Sept. 3 Oct. 15 Nov. 26
*LA BOURDANNAIS..Sept. 17 Oct. 29 Dec. 10

Hamburg-American Line (See United American Lines.)

Holland-America Line 24 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Plymouth-Boulogne-sur-Mer, Rotterdam.
ROTTERDAM.....Aug. 15 Sept. 19 Oct. 24
VEENDAM.....Aug. 22 Sept. 26 Oct. 31
VOLENDAM.....Aug. 29 Oct. 3 Nov. 7
NEW AMSTERDAM...Sept. 5 Oct. 10 Nov. 14
*RYNDAM.....Sept. 12 Oct. 17

Italian Lloyd (Sabaudo) 3 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Naples and Genoa.
CONTE ROSSO.....Aug. 22 Sept. 26 Oct. 31
CONTE VERDE.....Sept. 5 Oct. 10 Dec. 3

Italian Line (N. G. I.) 1 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Naples and Genoa.
*COLOMBO.....Aug. 8 Sept. 14 Oct. 24
DUILIO.....Aug. 29 Oct. 5 Nov. 7
GIULIO CESARE.....Sept. 22

North German Lloyd 32 B'way, N. Y.
N. Y.-Plymouth-Cherbourg-Bremen.
COLUMBUS...Aug. 11 COLUMBUS...Sept. 2
STUTTGART..Aug. 22 MUENCHEN...Sept. 16
N. Y. to Bremen (Direct).
*S. VENTANA.Aug. 25 *S. VENTANA...Sept. 29
*LEUTZOW.....Sept. 22
N. Y. to (Cobh) Queenstown-Bremen.
*BREMEN.....Sept. 1 Oct. 6 Nov. 17

Norwegian-America Line, 22 W'hall St., N. Y.
N. Y.-Norway-Sweden-Denmark-Finland.
*BERGENSFJORD...Aug. 4 Sept. 12 Oct. 24
*STAVANGERFJORD..Aug. 29 Oct. 6 Nov. 14

Red Star Line 1 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y.-Plymouth-Cherbourg-Antwerp.
*PITTSBURG.....Aug. 15 Sept. 19 Oct. 8
BELGENLAND.....Aug. 20 Sept. 17 Oct. 14
*ZEELAND.....Aug. 27 Sept. 24 Oct. 22
LAPLAND.....Sept. 3 Oct. 1 Oct. 29

Royal Mail 26 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg-Southampton.
*ORBITA.....Aug. 8 Sept. 5 Oct. 3
*ORCA.....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
*ORDUNA.....Aug. 22 Sept. 19 Oct. 17
*OHIO.....†Aug. 27 †Sept. 24 †Oct. 22
†Calls Hamburg.

Scandinavian-Amer. Line, 27 W'hall St., N.Y.
N. Y. to Norway-Sweden-Denmark-Finland.
FREDERIK VIII....Aug. 8 Sept. 15 Oct. 27
*UNITED STATES....Aug. 20 Oct. 1 Nov. 11
*OSCAR II.....Sept. 3 Oct. 15 Nov. 27

Swedish-American Line 21 State St., N. Y.
N. Y. to Sweden-Norway-Denmark, Finland and Baltic States.
*DROTTNINGHOLM...Aug. 26 Sept. 19 Oct. 24
*STOCKHOLM.....Sept. 12 Oct. 3 Dec. 1

Transatlantica Italiana, 3 State St., N. Y.
New York-Palermo-Genoa-Naples.
DANTE ALIGHIERI...Aug. 14 Sept. 30 Nov. 17
GIUSEPPE VERDI...Sept. 1 Oct. 21 Dec. 8
LEONARDO DA VINCI.Sept. 15 Nov. 4 Dec. 29

United American Lines 35-39 B'way
Joint Service with Hamburg-American Line N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg-Southampton-Hamburg.
DEUTSCHLAND.....Aug. 6 Sept. 17 Oct. 29
BELGENLAND.....Aug. 11 Sept. 8 Oct. 6
*CLEVELAND.....Aug. 21 Oct. 1 Nov. 13
RESOLUTE.....Aug. 25 Sept. 23 Oct. 24
ALBERT BALLIN....Sept. 4 Oct. 15 Nov. 28
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown), Hamburg.
*MOUNT CLAY.....Aug. 13 Sept. 24 Nov. 3
*WESTPHALIA.....Aug. 27 Oct. 8 Nov. 19
*THURINGIA.....Sept. 10 Oct. 22 Dec. 3

United States Lines 45 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg and Southampton.
LEVIATHAN.....Aug. 15 Sept. 5 Oct. 3
N. Y. to Plymouth-Cherbourg-Bremen
PRES. HARDING....Aug. 4 Sept. 2 Sept. 30
GEO. WASHINGTON...Aug. 8 Sept. 9 Oct. 10
*REPUBLIC.....Aug. 13 †Sept. 15 Oct. 16
*AMERICA.....†Aug. 19 Sept. 19 †Oct. 21
PRES. ROOSEVELT...Aug. 26 Sept. 26 Oct. 28
†Calls at Cobh (Queenstown).

White Star Line 1 Broadway, N. Y.
N. Y. to Cherbourg-Southampton.
OLYMPIC.....Aug. 8 Aug. 29 Sept. 19
HOMERIC.....Aug. 15 Sept. 5 Sept. 26
MAJESTIC.....Aug. 22 Sept. 12 Oct. 3
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown) and Liverpool.
CELTIC.....†Aug. 8 †Sept. 5 †Oct. 3
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 15 Sept. 12 Oct. 10
CEDRIC.....†Aug. 22 †Sept. 19 †Oct. 17
BALTIC.....Aug. 29 Sept. 26 Oct. 24
†Via Boston.

*ONE CLASS CABIN STEAMERS.

Further information from Companies' Offices or Local Steamship Agents

The De Luxe Steamship

RELIANCE

To FRANCE, ENGLAND and GERMANY

Sails August 11th—1:00 A. M.

Low winter season rates now in effect.

Choice accommodations available in each class

This triple screw 20,000 ton Steamer is splendidly equipped and world renowned for service, cuisine and comfort.

UNITED AMERICAN LINES
(HARRIMAN LINE) *Joint Service with*
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
35-39 Broadway, New York, or Local Agents

England - France - Germany

Next sailing of Germany's Largest and Fastest Ship

Excellent Accommodations Still Available

32,500 TONS **S. S. COLUMBUS** 20 KNOTS SPEED

From New York, August 11

S. S. STUTTGART August 22 — one Class Cabin—to Bremen Direct.

OTHER NEARBY SAILINGS

S. S. S. VANTANA August 25 — For 68 years the Standard of ocean travel—none higher.

Apply to your local Tourist or S. S. Agent, or Company's office, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

South America

Fascinating Lands and Peoples

Balch, Price & Co.

The Climax of Our August Fur Sales

An established institution with a century's reputation to maintain does not deal lightly in superlatives. Yet we feel that nothing else will do justice to what our August Sale offers the public of Greater New York. The efforts we have made can only be described by superlatives. We believe the results attained merit the same term. We confidently announce this sale as the superlative accomplishment of almost a century's merchandising of fine furs.

Every Variety of Fur
Every Variety of Style
All of Typical Balch-Price Quality
All of Characteristic Balch-Price Workmanship

At August Prices

Epoch-Making Prices on Hudson Seal Coats
(Seal-dyed Muskrat)

During this sale—irrespective of cost or value—none of our Hudson Seal Coats are priced over $375

Hudson Seal	Hudson Seal	Hudson Seal
Model Coats Trimmed Coats Extra Sizes	Full Length Coats Extra Quality Straight, Flare and Semi-flare	Sport Coats Misses' Coats Walking Lengths from
$375	$275	$175

Comparison-Inviting Prices on Mink

Mink Garments	Mink Garments	Mink Garments
Full Lengths, Special Group	*Full Lengths, Special Group*	*Model Coats from*
$775	$975	$1175

Pre-War Prices on Alaska Seal

Alaska Seal	Alaska Seal	Alaska Seal
Walking Lengths	*Full Lengths*	*Model Garments*
$375	$475	$575

Special Prices on Natural Black Muskrat

Natural Black Muskrat	Natural Black Muskrat	Natural Black Muskrat
Walking Lengths	*Full Lengths*	*Model Coats*
$275	$295	$325

Competitive Prices on Natural Muskrat

Silver Muskrat	Dark Muskrat Backs	Dark Muskrat Backs
from	*Fox Trimmed*	*from*
$135	$175	$145

Attention Compelling Prices on Miscellaneous Furs

Mole	American Broadtail	Japanese Mink
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THESE pages from our August Fur Sale Booklet, which we will gladly send to you, illustrate the newness and the charming individuality of the coats of the coming season. But they cannot show the silky texture of the pelts, the softness of their colorings nor the beauty of the furriers' workmanship. These can best be seen by a visit to the Fur Department where the models will be shown on living mannequins.

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Moleskin coat with deep cuffs, collar and flare border of sitka fox $495

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Conservative coat of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) trimmed with beige or kolinsky squirrel, blended kolinsky or mink. $395

Muskrat Jacquette, 32 inches long, trimmed with squirrel. $135

Jacquette of American broadtail (processed lamb) with kolinsky squirrel $165

A distinguished coat of Jap weasel trimmed with collar and cuffs of brown fox . . $395

Section 8 | SPECIAL FEATURES AUTOMOBILES

The New York Times.

SPECIAL FEATURES RADIO | Section 8

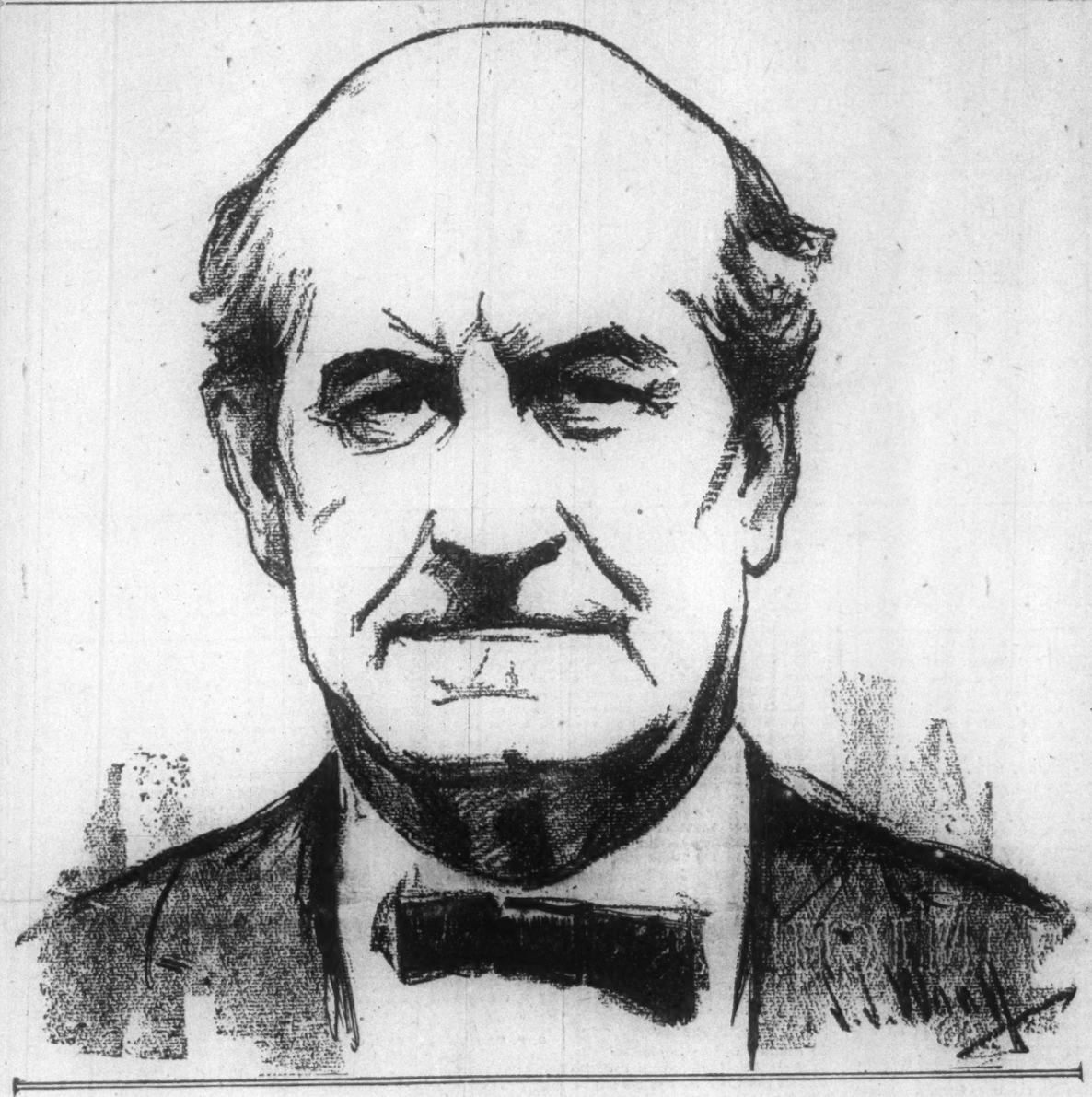
XX SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925.

THE FIVE VIVID CHAPTERS IN BRYAN'S LIFE

In the Varied Career of the Commoner These Episodes Stand Out: I.—His Nomination in 1896; II.—His Battle For Wilson; III.—His Break With Wilson; IV.—His Fight Against the Klan Plank; V.—The Dayton Trial

IN the career of William Jennings Bryan five episodes stand forth in high relief: His dramatic overturn of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, which made him a national figure; his swinging of the Baltimore convention from Champ Clark to Woodrow Wilson; his break as Secretary of State with President Wilson; his last political fight at Madison Square Garden, and his appearance at Dayton, Tenn., just preceding his death there last Sunday, in behalf of "revealed religion."

These five crises in the life of the Commoner are described in the article that follows. Each of the five chapters is based upon the observation of eyewitnesses. Always picturesque—perhaps the most picturesque figure in American life—always a joyous fighter and a magnificent orator, Bryan revealed on these occasions the qualities which for a generation kept him in the forefront of the thought and life of his country.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
A Sketch Made From One of His Last Pictures.

I—CHICAGO, 1896.

The Cross-of-Gold Speech.

ON a sweltering July afternoon in 1896 a young man ran two steps at a time up the stairway to a platform in the barnlike Coliseum at Chicago, turned and with blazing eyes confronted the Democratic National Convention. He wore a black alpaca coat, baggy trousers, a white lawn tie and a black stud in the broad expanse of his white shirt. It was William Jennings Bryan.

What happened within the next twenty-four hours is without a parallel in American political history. Twenty minutes of oratory and fifteen minutes of hysteria made Bryan the next day the youngest Presidential nominee of a major party. Until then almost an unknown, he became, like Lord Byron, famous overnight; and the campaign which followed, although it marked his defeat and split his party, left his leadership unshaken.

Bryan was not a regular delegate to the convention. He was there as the correspondent of The Omaha World-Herald and as a member of the free-silver contestants from Nebraska, in whose favor the gold delegates were unseated. He was not, however, totally obscure. Twice he had been elected to Congress from a Republican stronghold, running far ahead of his ticket, and he had made a speech on the tariff, back in 1892, which had attracted wide attention. But he had retired from Washington to the practice of law in Lincoln, and if the nation had noticed him once it seemed to have forgotten him. He did not even serve on a minor committee in the convention.

Knew He Would Be Nominated.

Urey Woodson of Owensboro, Ky., who was a member of the Democratic National Committee in that day and for twenty years thereafter, has always said that Bryan knew he was going to be nominated; he knew it with an inner certitude when he went to Chicago, and so did Mrs. Bryan. But no one else knew it. This was the "Silver Dick" Bland's convention. He was the standard-bearer of hard-pressed mid-Western farmers, who wanted "cheap" money wherewith to pay their debts. For years he had been leading the fight for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. His followers did not even regard Bryan as an outsider.

Until Wednesday, July 8, two days before the balloting on the ticket, nothing was heard of Bryan at the convention. The happenings of that day brought his name into the newspapers. The mention was inconspicuous, but it was there. A pudgy, smooth-shaved young man, wearing a bicycle cap, marched around the gallery at the head of a group from Lincoln, Neb., and aloft he held a blue silk banner inscribed, "W. J. Bryan Club, 16 to 1." A band struck up and a wave of applause swept through the perspiring delegations downstairs. There were yells, "Bryan! Speech! Speech! Bryan!"

But the Nebraskan kept himself hidden. The time was not ripe.

On the next day H. T. Lewis, a tall Georgian, put Bryan's name before the convention, comparing him to "Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulder above all the rest"; and the orator who seconded the nomination said the Nebraskan was needed "to wield the sword of an indignant people." There was mild applause. The convention was hot and tired, and even the favorite sons got only mild applause.

Bryan Stirs the Delegates.

It was on this day that the free-silver platform was adopted, and Bryan's speech in favor of the platform was the cross-of-gold speech. He was handsome, he was 36 years old and he had the finest speaking voice of his generation. "The belief in the honor of a righteous cause," he began, "is stronger than the predictions of disaster."

It is unnecessary to repeat the text of this memorable oration. Bryan said the people were weary of oppression. "We beg no longer," he cried; "we petition no more; we defy them." By this time the weary delegates had been galvanized into enthusiasm. Bryan told them they needed an Andrew Jackson to stand, as Jackson had stood, against the national banks.

The Temporary Chairman had difficulty maintaining order for Bryan to proceed. The orator took a fling at McKinley, already chosen at St. Louis as the Republican nominee. "That man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon," he cried in derision, "shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo; he can fancy that he hears in the distance the sound of the waves as they beat on the lonely shores of St. Helena." And at this the delegates went wild.

There remained another chord to sound before the peroration.

"You tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and the cities will grow up again. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in every city of the Union."

And then, after a reference to 1776, to the 3,000,000 who were not afraid to be independent then—should 70,000,000 be less courageous?—Bryan delivered the high note of his long career, his oratorical solar plexus:

"We shall answer their demand for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.'"

It made no difference at that moment that Bryan's authorship of this allusion to Golgotha was to be disputed; it made no difference that 300 delegates were said to be pledged to Bland and nearly 100 each to Pattison and Blackburn; it made no difference that the delegates had been listening all day to speeches, that they were hot and tired, that this young man was known to only a few of them. Nothing made any difference save the spell of his voice and the stir of his flashing phrases. Bedlam reigned.

As Bryan left the platform he was lifted on the shoulders of frantic delegates and carried down the aisle. After a time he got loose and stood on a chair, surrounded by an acre of wild faces, in an atmosphere full of flags, hats, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, anything which could be waved or thrown, in an atmosphere resonant with hoarse shouts and cheers.

Some of the correspondents said the outburst lasted fifteen minutes, some said twenty. They didn't hold stopwatches on the demonstrations of the '90s. That evening the Bland followers got an adjournment. They hoped that after sleeping over it the convention would come to its senses; that was their view of it. But the next day Bryan was nominated on the fifth ballot, when Governor Bill Stone of Missouri, "Silver Dick's" State, lifted the delegation standard to the Bryan band-wagon. He was nominated amid a tumult and an emotional uproar such as is seldom witnessed.

Nothing like it had been seen in this country since Garfield, in 1880, nominated John Sherman so adroitly that he got the nomination himself. But the political correspondents who remembered that scene vowed that it paled beside the ovation to Bryan. "Garfield never was so superficial, so dramatic, so sophistical as Bryan," one of them wrote.

Bryan was not in the convention when he was nominated. He was at the Clifton Hotel in Chicago with Mrs. Bryan, and got bulletins there of the voting. Neither he nor Mrs. Bryan, so those around them said, had any doubt as to the outcome; and when a group of newspaper men went in to offer their congratulations Bryan wrote out a statement for them. The burden of it was that if elected he would not be a candidate for re-election; he had given the subject much thought, and he would not accept in any circumstances a second term as President.

But the strongest newspapers and many of the strongest men of the Democratic faith would not follow the new leader. Never since has there been a campaign of such unaffected ferocity. McKinley's backers and sponsors, men like Hanna, Platt, Quay, Lodge and Frye, offered good ammunition for Bryan's Big Bertha. He called New York "the enemy country." Almost without exception the New York newspapers were as vehement in opposition to him.

Republican newspapers were no more violent in their terms than many papers which had been Democratic until then; and campaign orators on both sides were as venomous. The country was flooded with pamphlets. To the free silver "Coin's Financial School" the answer was a booklet by the dignified Horace White: "Coin's Financial Fool."

It was amid such bitterness, such rancor and such jeers that Bryan entered the national arena. In nearly thirty years, during which he left the limelight only at intervals, there was seldom a time when he was not subjected to some similar attack. His cross-of-gold speech at Chicago was a fighting speech. It marked the road he was to follow. It was the sunrise of his career.

II—BALTIMORE, 1912.

The Fight for Woodrow Wilson.

IT is a July night; the scene is the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore. This was Champ Clark's convention, even as that other sixteen years before was Richard P. Bland's; and Clark has gone down in defeat after forty-six tumultuous ballots, even as Bland went down. The victor, as before, is William Jennings Bryan, already thrice defeated as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency; but the nominee this time is Woodrow Wilson.

The exhausted delegates are balloting now, in the early morning of July 3, for a running mate. A delegate from the District of Columbia suddenly and unexpectedly puts before the convention the name of the Commoner.

It is an occasion. It is an opportunity for a gesture. Bryan takes the platform; and his mere presence there in his prime is enough to electrify the weary delegates into attention. What will he say? He has come to the convention from Nebraska, pledged to the fortunes of Clark, and he has brought about Clark's downfall in favor of another; his name has been presented for the vacuum of the Vice Presidency. Perhaps the delegate who offered his name meant it as a bitter jest.

"For sixteen years," said Mr. Bryan, "I have been a fighting man." A hoarse cry went up from the gallery. "Performing what I regard as a public duty," the Commoner continued, lifting a hand to still the interruption, "I have not hesitated to speak out on any public question that was before the people for settlement, and I have not hesitated to raise the hostility and enmity of individuals when I felt it my duty to do so on behalf of my country."

An intense hush, more eloquent than cheers, had fallen over the convention. Was he about to accept the nomination for Vice President? No, the Commoner meant only to heal some of the wounds he had inflicted in this bitter fight. He had never opposed a man except in sadness, he said. He had risen now in renunciation; he had risen to sound his valedictory.

"And tonight," he said, "I come with joy to surrender into the hands of Woodrow Wilson, the one chosen by this convention, a standard which I have carried in three campaigns; and I challenge my enemies to declare that it has ever been lowered in the face of the enemy * * * I feel a relief now that the burden is transferred to other shoulders."

It was but a gesture, an eloquent gesture; but it did much to pour balm on the smarting injuries the Commoner's enemies suffered in that prolonged fight. It assuaged the bitterness of Clark's followers, but not of the Missourian, whose only chance to lead his party had been blasted here forever.

"He lied me out of the Presidency," Clark said again and again.

On nine ballots Clark had the support of a majority of the delegates. His choice seemed assured, for Democratic conventions had clung consistently to the tradition that any candidate who received a majority vote was entitled by right to the necessary two-thirds.

With the Republican Party split open that year through the defection of Theodore Roosevelt, Democratic success at the polls appeared to be brighter than at any time since Bryan's nomination back in 1896.

But the Baltimore convention threw tradition to the winds. There was no rush to Clark when his tally passed the majority mark. More than the one-third of delegate personnel which had the power to prevent any aspirant from receiving the number of votes necessary to a choice was held in check by Bryan and the Wilson workers. In the face of his instructions Bryan bolted Clark for Wilson.

At Baltimore Bryan was 52, full of physical vigor, his mental powers at their best. He had gone there from Chicago where, as a writer of news dispatches for a syndicate of newspapers, he had witnessed the renomination of William H. Taft for President by the Republican National Convention. That he feared a candidate might be nominated at Baltimore unsatisfactory to the Bryan wing of Democracy and possibly so unsatisfactory as to produce a Democratic bolt in Roosevelt's interest was the construction placed in one of his news dispatches from Chicago. Writing of Roosevelt, he said:

"He has yet the possibility of leadership in a new party if the Democratic Party should disappoint the hopes of the progressives of the country and surrender itself to the service of Wall Street."

That sentence gave cause for worry to Democratic leaders. Bryan had come to Baltimore to fight. He did fight. He was full of it. He denounced men high in the councils of the Democratic Party. In a sensational speech to the convention he attacked such prominent Democrats as Thomas Fortune Ryan and August Belmont as reactionaries. There was turmoil every time he rose to speak. Bryan was the storm centre of that momentous gathering. He was the busiest man in Baltimore. His energy was dynamic when he was in action. The strain told on him at times. He showed signs of an irritability foreign to him in periods that were not of stress.

How He Forced the Issue.

The great intraparty struggle waged at Baltimore in June and July, 1912, had its acute beginnings in the course of Mr. Bryan shortly before the convention assembled. He sent telegrams to all those declared as potential candidates for the Presidential nomination, condemning a movement to make Alton B. Parker of New York, Democratic candidate for President in 1904, the convention's Temporary Chairman. He contended in these messages that Parker was backed by reactionary interests and asked the candidate to stand out against choosing him and to keep the convention from reactionary control.

"You are quite right," said Woodrow Wilson in a response endorsing Bryan's views. The answers of Clark and other aspirants were not satisfactory to the Commoner. Some of them ignored his questions.

The first move of the Bryanites was to offer Senator Kern of Indiana as an opponent of Parker. The plan was to have Kern withdrawn on the floor and request Parker to do likewise. Parker refused and then Kern withdrew in Bryan's favor. Bryan took the platform and sought to rush the convention off its feet. He spoke in his own behalf. It was an attempted repetition of the "cross-of-gold" speech at Chicago which brought Bryan the Presidential nomination.

The fire and eloquence of the Bryan of 36 appeared to be possessed by the Bryan of 52. Turmoil prevailed. Bryan's friends on the floor and in the gallery cheered him. Those who loved him not made counter-demonstrations. One comment was that if it was not Bryan's supreme effort of oratory, it was the most sensational speech of his career. To the spectators the Baltimore convention became the greatest show on earth.

There was no stampede. Parker was chosen Temporary Chairman. He got 579 votes to Bryan's 510. Those who went to see Bryan at his hotel after this episode expected to find him stung and soured by defeat. Instead they saw a smiling man, apparently happy and complacent, not at all cast down. And in the end he won.

His Defiance of Murphy.

The main thing Bryan stressed, however, was that the New York delegation under Charles F. Murphy's leadership should not be permitted to dictate the nomination. He called on those he termed progressives to refuse to support any candidate whose nomination was dependent upon New York's ninety delegates. "If either Mr. Clark or Mr. Wilson will announce his willingness to rely entirely upon the progressive vote, and his determination not to accept the nomination if given under conditions which would obligate him to Mr. Murphy," said Mr. Bryan, "there is no reason why the convention should not agree on one of them."

This seemed chimerical and visionary to many. It revived suspicion that Mr. Bryan was seeking to bring complications that might throw the nomination to himself. Nor did he object when the New York delegation voted for Wilson.

Out of that exciting episode of American political history William Jennings Bryan became Secretary of State. On Wilson's inauguration day he seemed the happiest person on the inaugural platform.

III—WASHINGTON, 1915.

The Break With Woodrow Wilson.

IT is 11 o'clock on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, and President Wilson's Cabinet is assembled for its first regular meeting since the Lusitania tragedy.

None of those men who sat around the table has yet told the intimate story of what took place. President Wilson never disclosed it, except perhaps to intimates, who have kept sealed lips. What little is known pictures a contest marked by suppressed passions, with the President playing the part more of listener than of performer, while Mr. Bryan, as Secretary of State, stood the brunt of the cross-fire of argument from several of his Cabinet associates.

From the Friday afternoon when official Washington was fairly stunned by the sensational news that the Lusitania had been sunk by a German submarine and many American lives lost, until this Tuesday morning, Secretary Bryan has not seen President Wilson. Although the greatest crisis in our international relations confronted the Government, the President did not send for the man entrusted with the conduct of foreign affairs.

At this Cabinet meeting he lays before Secretary Bryan and his other counselors the draft of a diplomatic note intended for transmission to the German Government dealing with the Lusitania affair. The President has written it himself, without consultation.

Feared It Would Mean War.

Secretary Bryan does not like the tenor of the note. To his way of thinking, it may produce war with Germany. He pleads for modification. Garrison, Secretary of War; Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, combat him. Ultimately Bryan gives way and the note is transmitted to the German Government over his signature as Secretary of State.

Germany's response was evasive and unsatisfactory. President Wilson prepared a rejoinder, firmer in the demand for redress than had been his first Lusitania note.

Another intense period of Cabinet discussion followed, with Secretary Bryan again pleading that the communication be modified so as to leave a better chance for adjustment by peaceable means.

In the end Mr. Bryan declined to sign this new note the President had drafted, and on June 8 he tendered his resignation from office, which was accepted on the following day.

Relations Apparently Cordial.

Nothing developed at that time to indicate that Mr. Wilson and Bryan parted on other than the friendliest personal terms. Mr. Bryan's affectionate devotion to the President had been manifest throughout their relationship in Washington.

That Mr. Bryan should ever quarrel with Woodrow Wilson must have appeared unbelievable to many of those who were close observers of his attitude toward his chief during the greater part of Mr. Bryan's service as Secretary of State. His regard for Mr. Wilson took on the color of a deep affection. In considerable measure he manifested a devotion for the President that was touching.

If Mr. Wilson had once wished, as he had said, to see Mr. Bryan "knocked into a cocked hat," he had every reason to believe that whatever rancor may once have found lodgment in Mr. Bryan's breast over that remark had since given way to the kindliest and most loyal feeling for the man who occupied the big white mansion toward which, as a place of residence, Bryan's eyes had been turned hopefully on three different occasions.

During the time he held the Secretary of State portfolio, it is true, there had been occasional incidents affecting Mr. Bryan, such as his Chatauqua activities and his reported assurance to Ambassador Dumba of Austria-Hungary that sharp notes sent to Germany were not to be construed as threateningly as they appeared; but while these may have caused President Wilson annoyance, they were not made the occasion for serious differences.

But, however, little Mr. Bryan's high regard and liking for Mr. Wilson may have been affected when the former retired from the Cabinet, it was not long before evidence began to appear that the conduct of governmental affairs by the President was not to Mr. Bryan's liking. In speeches Mr. Bryan praised the President's character, but criticized preparedness for national defense, which the President was advocating. He even hurried to Washington to urge his friends in Congress to combat a tendency he saw in Administration policy that might involve the nation in war with Germany.

Spoke in Wilson's Behalf.

Mr. Bryan was attacked as an out-and-out pacifist. In April, 1916, his apparent opposition to Mr. Wilson's course with reference to the World War bore fruit in the Lincolnite's defeat in the Nebraska primaries for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of that year; so that he attended the convention as a writer for a newspaper syndicate, not as an active participant.

In the campaign he made speeches in advocacy of Mr. Wilson's re-election, criticized the President's Republican opponent, Charles E. Hughes, and conducted himself in a way to indicate that he still held the President in friendly esteem. But the suspicion persisted that Mr. Bryan's love for the President had waned.

President Wilson was re-elected and inaugurated. Then came America's entrance into the World War. Determined opposition to the President on Mr. Bryan's part did not appear until the contest in the Senate over the Treaty of Versailles and its inclusive Covenant of the League of Nations. At a Jackson Day dinner in Washington in January, 1920, Mr. Bryan, the chief speaker, came out openly against President Wilson's demand for ratification of the League Covenant without reservations other than of an interpretative character. Mr. Bryan advocated ratification with the League reservations.

Emphasis was given to Mr. Bryan's opposition to President Wilson's policy by the fact that at the dinner at which Mr. Bryan spoke a letter from Mr. Wilson had been read—written from the sick room of the stricken man in the White House—in which the President opposed reservations to the covenant

Continued on Page 12.

BRYAN AS McADOO KNEW HIM

He Tells of His Association With the Commoner in the Wilson Cabinet

By WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Former Secretary of the Treasury.

LOS ANGELES.

THE outstanding characteristic that marked the life and career of William Jennings Bryan was his unselfish dedication of himself to what he conceived to be the welfare of mankind. No man could long be associated with him as I was in the Wilson Cabinet without realizing that all-absorbing motif in his public and private acts. Compared with such a high purpose, the criticisms and calumnies of his detractors, most if not all of them with selfish purposes to serve, will soon sink into oblivion, while his record and character will prove a shining beacon for generations of Americans.

There was nothing cynical or blasé about Mr. Bryan. For thirty years he went back and forth across our continent and about the world, meeting all sorts and conditions of men and women, fighting the most evil forces in modern life, and yet retaining in full measure his freshness of outlook, his unshaken belief in the innate honesty of mankind, his shining hope for progress toward better things in the world. Exposed to the ridicule of the cheap, the insidious attacks of the vicious, he set his eye high on the Star of Bethlehem, and there he kept it until the end.

With the exception of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson, the monuments of achievement Mr. Bryan leaves behind him bulk larger than the accomplishments of most of our Presidents thrown together—and all these monuments are inscribed with righteousness. He was a pioneer, he blazed trails which others followed. He paved the way for the adoption of the prohibition amendment. He played a commanding part in securing the Woman Suffrage Amendment. He was most helpful in his support of the legislation which created our great Federal Reserve System. His work for peace will be remembered generations hence. But above all these tangible achievements the essential morality of the man and his adherence to principle distinguished his career.

Crises in His Career.

It so happens that I was in the most intimate touch with him personally at three of the great turning points in his career—the Baltimore convention, where he threw his enormous moral and political strength to Woodrow Wilson; his service in the Cabinet and the termination of that service just before war came with Germany; and the National Democratic Convention in New York where all the lowest elements insulted and heaped abuse on this grand old soldier of the Democratic Party. Seldom, if ever, was he greater than on that occasion—this fine Christian gentleman and intrepid leader in many political battles, face to face with the hoodlums in the gallery. As a result of constant misrepresentations Mr. Bryan was portrayed as impractical and self-seeking. He was not always practical; he was frequently idealistic only, but he was not self-seeking. During our service in the Cabinet together I learned to appreciate the true worth of the man. Quick to grasp a point, equipped with a fine and wholesome sense of humor, patient in argument, always ready to listen to the other side of a question, he was an excellent counselor and loyal friend. From time to time he came to my office in the Treasury to discuss matters pertaining to the public welfare, and I do not remember his ever taking a position for any mean or selfish purpose.

His motives for resigning from the Cabinet could not have been more correct, although generally misunderstood; and I know that Mr. Wilson admired the loftiness of his purposes and regretted Mr. Bryan's departure. Mr. Bryan and I were very intimate while we were at Washington, and it was doubtless for this reason that he confided to me his troubles about the German crisis. It so happens that I, too, am the only one now surviving who knew President Wilson's attitude as well as Mr. Bryan's about this matter, because I acted at Mr. Bryan's request as the intermediary on that historic occasion.

Federal Reserve Act.

Your request for an immediate statement affords me insufficient time to relate the circumstances of that resignation or to tell the interesting story of my discussions with him of certain essential features of the Federal Reserve act, where it was desirable to have his full cooperation in order to secure united action on the part of the Democrats in the Congress, and thereby assure the prompt enactment of that important measure. At some appropriate time I hope to write something on this subject, as well as to recount some of the interesting and historical events associated with President Wilson and his Administration.

Suffice to repeat at the moment what I said a few days ago about Mr. Bryan's attitude when he resigned as Secretary of State. I had pointed out to him that it was a grave mistake to take the course that he had determined upon; that I thought his position untenable; that the country would not accept his view; that I believed it would destroy him politically.

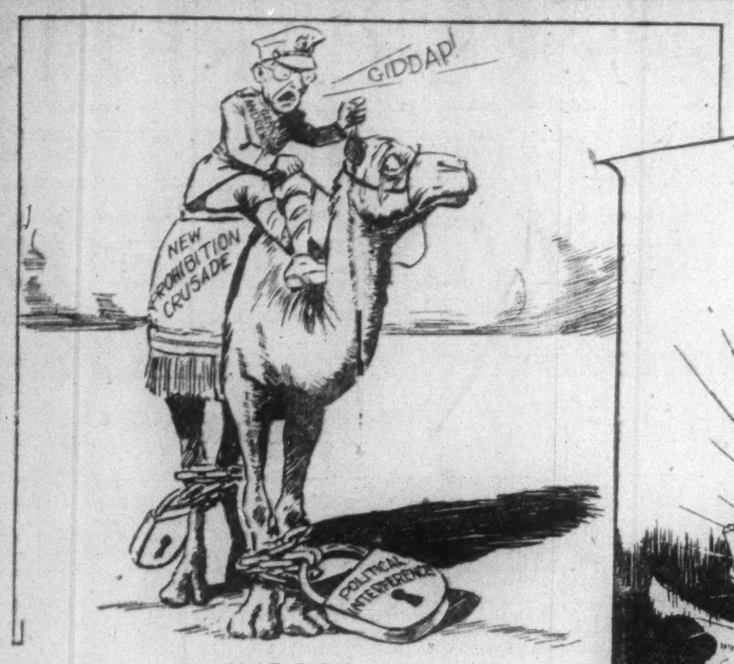
He replied: "You are right. I think it may destroy me politically, but my conscience tells me that I am right, and I would prefer to be destroyed than to violate my conscience."

Calls Him a Great Leader.

At the time Mr. Bryan resigned he was not a "peace at any price" advocate—witness his personal service as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War and his vigorous action at the time of the Vera Cruz incident. The cause of peace he loved and advocated with religious fervor.

Aside from Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Bryan was the greatest Democratic leader of the present age. I do not attempt to appraise or to discuss Mr. Bryan's economic views, concerning which there was wide difference of opinion. I speak only of him as a leader—a great and vital champion of democracy, a genuine friend of the common people, a lover of our institutions. When he was the leader, or when the leader measured up to his standards, the Democratic Party either won or nearly won victories. He knew the heart of America and what the people were thinking about and hoping for at the humble firesides throughout this great land, just as Woodrow Wilson did, and as it has been given to few men to understand. It is for this reason that Mr. Bryan is deeply mourned now and will continue to be so long as democratic institutions last on this continent.

THE NEWS REEL



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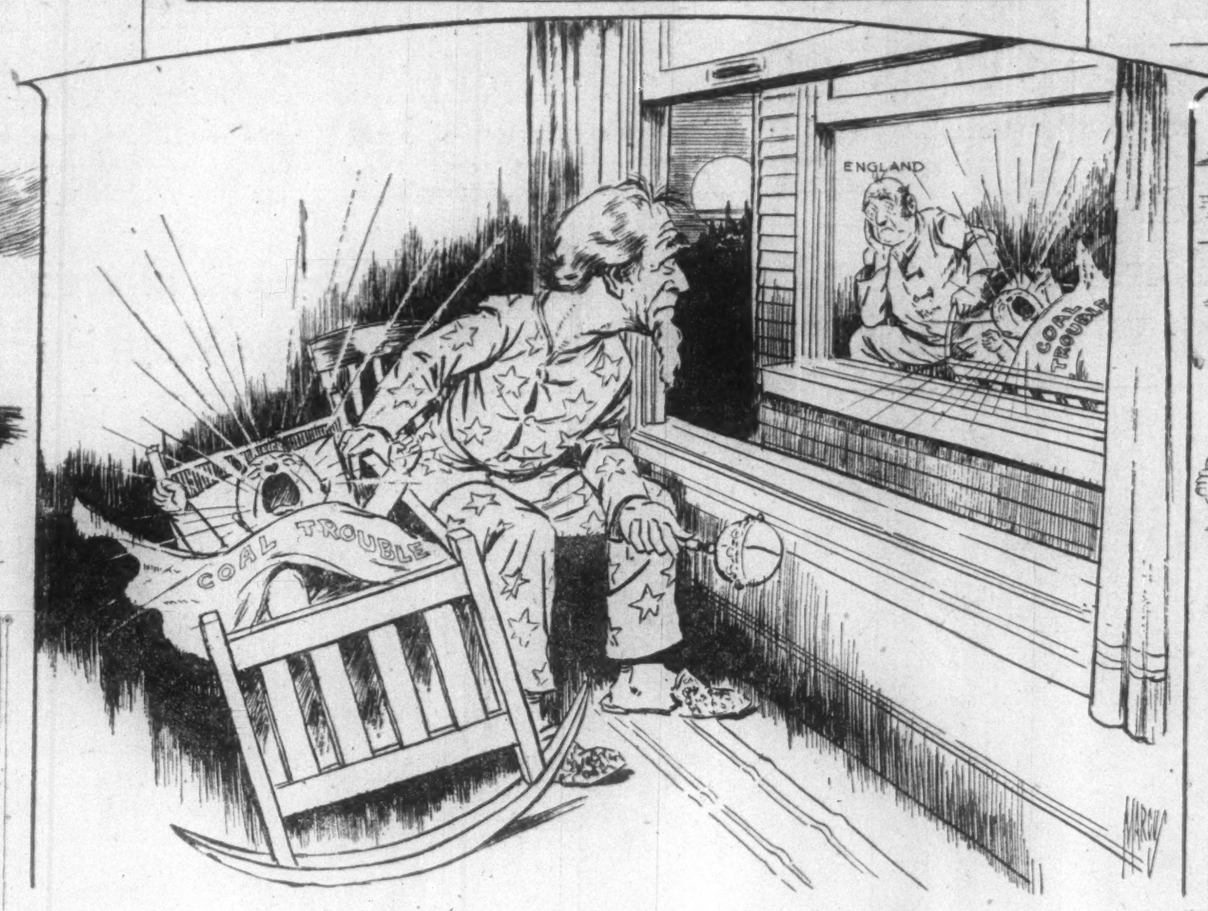

Mutual Sympathy.

The "Life Saver."

OUR TOWN AND ITS FOLK

Diamonds and Dimes

By BERTRAM REINITZ.

AMONG the more speculative callings open to the venturesome young man in Mayor Hylan's favorite metropolis, are playing the market on the margin, making book on equine celerity and waiting on tables at banquets. Serving formal fare is as much a gambling game as is betting on stocks or steeds, according to Louis Miller, who had been hopefully hovering over festive boards for eighteen years.

He says that despite his exhaustive experience, he cannot tell on Monday morning whether he'll be in clover or in debt by Saturday night. He avers that he doesn't want to argue with an ancient adage, but he seriously doubts whether everything comes to him who waits. Very, very little comes at times, he reports—as little as a dollar's worth of concrete appreciation from a table of ten, four of whom requested and received a second fancy form of ice cream.

The banquet waiter's base pay of $2.50 an evening fails signally to feed, clothe and lodge a family of four and makes no provision whatever for violin lessons for a talented boy of 12, Mr. Miller declares. It's the after-coffee collection that enables him to keep caste in the community and to send his second son to the Boy Scout camp at Bear Mountain for three weeks.

He says that each time he starts to circulate the plate containing the decoy dollar, he feels like a school pupil on promotion day, when the teacher begins reading the roster of successful students. He admits that as he politely looks away, he can tell by ear whether or not the true worth of his ministrations is being recognized and rewarded. The clink of silver is sad music to him. Silence is golden, because bills cannot be heard settling on the plate.

He believes that the books on etiquette ought to say something in their first or second chapters about the art of tipping a solicitous waiter at a banquet, and asserts that this would end the suspense under which members of the carrying craft now labor. Soup spilling on chiffon and georgette evening gowns would cease at once, he promises, because waiters would concentrate upon their waiting and wouldn't be worrying about their compensation.

Mr. Miller points out, in effect, that all sound economic laws are flouted by a system under which a man receives as low as $1 and as high as $12 for the identical service.

"I never have the faintest idea," he observes in discussing the instability of his income, "whether I'm going to get a dollar a head or a dollar a table. There are usually ten or twelve persons to each waiter at formal dinners.

"In the big ballrooms we cover a couple of miles in the course of an evening, and shouldn't be blamed for thinking seriously about murder when a man who looks like a millionaire drops 10 cents in the plate and acts as though he were endowing an orphan asylum. A quarter tip is popular with some diners, but I can't say that we are wild about it. We'd like to fix our fee at $1.

"We get it now, in many instances, but only when there are no women in the party. Men seldom give an extra dollar for the lady, and a mixed table of twelve hardly ever nets us more than six hard-earned dollars.

"I've worked at some banquets attended only by women. They may have equal rights, but they don't give equal tips. At a dinner winding up a big convention of women recently, I tried every trick I knew to make it plain that I was giving rare and costly attention. I put an extra plate of petits fours in front of one woman, and made believe I didn't see her stuff them in her purse—probably for her children. I poured out eighteen glasses of ice water by actual count.

"I figured that here was one time that I would make waiting on women a paying proposition; but I reckoned without my guests. They took their cue from the first contributor, and all she gave was a thin, hard dime that was covered over with rice powder. The woman who worked me for the extra plate of cakes fished around in her pocketbook for five minutes and finally landed a nickel and three pennies.

"If I didn't have to pay the doctor for curing the measles my baby had last January I would have returned her gift and given her an additional 10 or 15 cents to show her that I wasn't as stingy as she. I wouldn't have felt so badly if she hadn't worn a diamond ring that was big enough to put my boy through the Conservatory of Music in Vienna."

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Borrowed Flames.

THE last industrial census went into considerable detail about the half billion dollars' worth of men's clothing manufactured annually in New York City, but it said nothing about the fiscal extent of the male attire that is hired here.

Lending formal finery has become a consequential pursuit, despite its utter lack of governmental recognition as an important industry. Scores of swagger soirées, and some not so swank, are graced by garments that are loaned and not owned. Many a glowing groom has gasped his "I do's" in an open-faced suit that had to be returned before he left on his honeymoon if he didn't want to forfeit his deposit. And not infrequently have a silk hat, a pleated shirt and a pair of patent leather pumps been sent back with the suit.

But wedding principals have no corner on his clothing, declares the proprietor of a raiment-renting depot on West 116th Street. He reports that the men of Harlem are acquiring the haughty habit of attending their social seances in orthodox outfits, and says that he'd like to limit the public appearances of his suits to more pacific parties than many to which they are subjected at present, because depreciation is eating deeply into his profits.

He confides that there's no money in leasing a tuxedo for $10 for an evening and receiving it back in the morning with the left trouser leg missing below the knee. He says that such losses often occur when a lessee, as a wedding guest, kisses the bride as though he had done it previously under less formal auspices. The bridegroom frequently splits a few seams in showing his resentment, involving additional losses for the suit supplier to write off.

He declares that, tradition to the contrary, it is not a practice in his trade to require customers who soil suits to purchase them. He'd have no stock at all if that were the case, he points out, and has been contemplating giving napkins with his apparel. He asserts that he has always thought highly of tucking napkins under the chin, because it keeps down his repair bills. Sometimes he meets his own suits at affairs which he attends in purely a social capacity.

"I was at an engagement party recently," he said, "and one of my customers sat opposite me at the supper table. I don't think I even glanced at him more than once or twice, but after we had eaten he drew me aside and said that if he had known that I went along to watch my suits he would never have hired one from me."

***

Ticker Tape Baseball.

THERE'S a legion of stenographers in Manhattan's big business bailiwick who are intensely interested in baseball, notwithstanding their inability to differentiate between a two-bagger and a balk. They have no concern about details, but concentrate their curiosity upon results.

They want to know each evening how many runs were scored, and by whom. They may not recall the part played by John J. McGraw in the national pastime, but they are able to recite from memory the run totals of Washington and Pittsburgh for the first two weeks in July.

These young women have gracefully plunged into the ever-widening baseball pool. They are learning about the game from the ticker tape. They have come to regard the weekly wager on the big league teams as an integral part of their regular routine. They reach into the bookkeeper's straw hat each Monday morning for the name of the team on which they will base their hopes of easy earnings, and bet against the office boy and the office manager with equal enthusiasm.

No modern business organization appears to be complete without its season-long baseball pool. It is not unlikely, when the telephone operator out front is slower than usual in answering, that she's adding up her runs for the current period. There are some pools in the offices of large corporations that are more like seas in size, and one or two of the important minor leagues have to be included to accommodate all who want to wager.

Professional poolists appropriate the pooling privilege in some of the big buildings in the downtown and midtown sections, and a few of the more ambitious mix bootlegging with baseball.

A NEW "MILKY WAY."

MYTHICAL accounts of milk transportation through the air by the cow that "jumped over the moon" have been approached in reality, says the United States Department of Agriculture. During the national certified-milk scoring contest held recently in Atlantic City, N. J., milk was received by air mail from a dairy near San Francisco, Cal. The milk was drawn from a cow in California on a Friday evening and received in Atlantic City on the following Sunday morning. The container was insulated and no material change in temperature or quality was noted. This new "milky way" was carried out as a demonstration of expeditious service for an essential food product.

FOOTNOTES ON HEADLINERS

Mr. Coolidge's Outing and Less Serious Things

By L. H. R.

THE PRESIDENT has a fine seaside mansion and 300 people to help him enjoy the Summer; yet it is doubtful if he is to be envied in his vacation. Hints to that effect seep into the news from Swampscott.

For instance, he must give a sitting every morning to an artist. The portrait growing on the artist's easel will hang eventually in the State House at Boston; it will be forever treasured by the State of Massachusetts, and all that. But a man on a New England vacation should not be bothered thus.

If such a man goes out on the dock at breakfast time and sees a cloudy sky and evidences of an east wind, he doesn't want to waste an hour of that precious morning posing for his likeness in oil, nay, though that likeness be designed to ornament the gold-domedest State House in the land. What that vacationist wants is to get into his old gray boat with a dozen fat hellgrammites and go out to the rocks after a five-pound black bass. And if the sky is too sunny for bass fishing, he wants to take the family to climb a mountain or to pluck a festive blueberry. Or maybe he has a date with a college professor, a doctor and a rich banker at the golf club. Artists are all right in their way, but one of them hanging professionally around the premises in vacation time would be a bit of a nuisance.

***

Again, the President is constantly on call to attend conventions of druggists. Now, druggists, too, are pleasant fellows in their place, but your lay citizen can meet plenty of them at the lunch hour any day in the toilsome city without going to their conclaves and hearing about the scarcity of ipecac in his vacation season. The younger members of his family maintain unbroken communication with all the drug stores for ten miles around, anyway.

We read, moreover, that the President on all public occasions wears gray gloves. Fancy a man on vacation having any sort of good time in gray gloves. He wants his hands naked to the four winds of heaven. He is so perverse in his antipathy to the glove idea that he rolls his sleeves to his shoulders, if he wears sleeves at all.

The Preident is just as human as anybody, despite malicious partisan rumors to the contrary. You can picture him paying a visit to the modest Summer cottage at Hull that he occupied years ago and yawping politely behind his gray-gloved hand as he compares his present unfortunate situation with the good old vacation times of yore.

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CAILLAUX AGAIN

The eminent statesman, J. Caillaux,
Was lately discarded by Claillaux,
But now he is back
In the history pack
And trumping from Dan to Ohaillaux.

***

DR. FREUD is said to be willing to accept the Presidency of the International Psychological Foundation, which his disciples are organizing here. Great tasks can be suggested for him. One is to expose the quacks who get up classes among us and charge $25 a throw to help us fool ourselves for a couple of weeks into believing that we are not so inferior as we feel. Another task is to familiarize laymen with the word psychoanalyst so that they can spell it without running to the dictionary. A third is to discover what is wrong with the sex novelists, so that they can be treated for it.

***

MRS. SUSAN LIFE of Owego was John D. Rockefeller's teacher when she was 15 and he 10. Today she is his oldest friend. Once a year his car stops at her door and he calls to pay his respects. Perhaps something she taught him made him one of the richest men in the world. Perhaps something in her instruction kept him from becoming even richer than he is. He is grateful to her, whichever way it is, and he lets no year pass without a visit.

***

QUEER MAN

The heathen Chinee is peculiar
It frets him that foreign dictation
Should run the affairs of his nation.
It makes him unruler and unruler.

***

PAUL A. CHASE of Brattleboro has resigned as State Tax Commissioner to become an assistant to Attorney General Sargent. He is believed to be the one last remaining Amherst graduate mentioned in these footnotes the other day as still outside the Federal Government.

***

GENERAL ANDREWS won't undertake to enforce prohibition with "an outfit composed of one part fanatics and one part politicians." He goes on looking for an organization of fair and honest helpers, men preferred whose means lift them above temptation. Meanwhile Dr. Butler tells London interviewers that the effort to stamp out the liquor evil in America has only spread it, and that prohibition is "a colossal failure." A cheerful subject. Let's drop it.

***

PRESIDENT GARFIELD of Williams College, who has much to be proud of in his career, is fondest of his Institute of Politics, the fifth annual session of which is now talking things over at Williamstown—things like Europe's economic convalescence, the use of the brickbat in Italian statecraft, and so on. The many brilliant minds that gather at the international discussion table under the shadow of old Greylock do not drift thither by chance. They are assembled by Dr. Garfield himself; he spends weeks in Europe every year rounding them up. In the institute he has made a fact of H. G. Wells's dream in "The World Set Free."

***

LIEUTENANT WADE slept eighteen hours in his seven-day non-stop drive across the Continent, but it is nothing to complain of. It is more sleep than some Pullman passengers get in covering the same distance, if you can believe them.

***

SECRETARY HOOVER'S department discovers that the consumption of gasoline in the United States has reached the appalling total of 69.8 gallons per capita. But what can anybody do about it? A thirsty land has to drink something.

***

O. P. VAN SWERINGEN, on the witness stand, wasn't certain how much salary he receives from his various railroad enterprises. He thought off-hand it was $45,000. President Bernet of the Nickel Plate corrected him. It is $25,000. That is just the trouble with being a railroad king. You labor and plan and combine and reorganize and all, and what do you get out of it? You're never sure. You have a notion it may be close to $50,000, and it may not be half that. A newspaper job is much better.

***

THE SPOKESMAN SAYS:

No politics this Summer, if you please,
No talk of laws and nominees.
Let us have civic ease.
No need to worry, now that Cal is in.
He calls a truce to party din,
Let confidence begin.
Too much the people dwell on State affairs.
Let them attend the humbler cares
That frequently are theirs.
Let the so patriotic rank and file
Think just of business for a while,
And everybody smile.

***

FORMER GOVERNOR LOWDEN of Illinois might be Vice President of the United States if he had wished. But he lets Mr. Dawes have the honor while he gives his time to a task that he regards as important. He conceives that more good can be accomplished in organizing the American farmer than in reorganizing the American Senate. Agriculture, he says, is behind the times; it must adopt the practices of other great industries. He foresees the day when farm products will be marketed by a vast selling organization created by the farmers themselves. He told the Institute of Cooperation the other day that only in this way can the producing of food regain its rightful place in such a world as this one has grown to be.

***

THE LONGWORTHS are said to have bought a house of their own in Washington. Whether because Nicholas is a Speaker now or because Paulina is becoming one, the dispatch does not state. The "T" is long in Paulina, by the way. This provides the poets with a new rhyme for China, which is now looming up so boisterously in the headlines.

***

MR. BORAH'S SIDESHOW

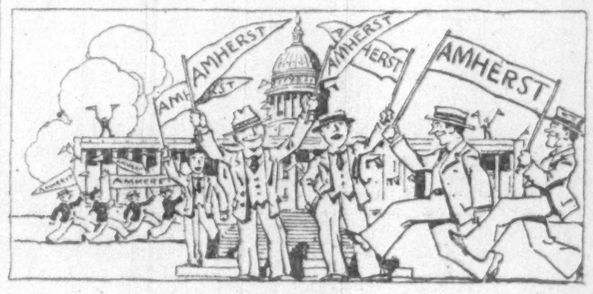
"The nations of America should quaff
the loving-cup
And all agree they'll never more shoot
one another up.
I'm sure," says Mr. Borah, "things
will be extremely nice
When one and all have pledged themselves to listen to advice.
So let us join in harmony and form a friendly band,
And thus be rid of war and force in every Western land."
"But there's the League of Nations," a ribald killjoy cries
In accents that the Senator must thoroughly despise.

***

PROFESSOR PREWINS, Secretary of the Gramercy Park Civic Research Foundation, has an idea that he thinks will reduce the number of automobile accidents by at least 90 per cent. the very first year it is tried. "Auto license plates in most States," he says, "are now made by prison labor. Think what a wholesome restraining influence those plates might exert upon the reckless motorist if they were so placed on his car that he could see them and thus be reminded constantly of the penitentiary. But he carries them out of sight and out of mind, and their potential psychological value to the community is utterly wasted." Dr. Prewins is writing about it to the National Safety Council.

***

DR. CLARENCE C. LITTLE, President of the University of Maine, becomes head of the University of Michigan next month. His farewell address to his Summer students at Orono contained a hint that he feels more than a little discouraged over popular higher education in New England. He spoke pointedly of the dinosaur that perished from the earth because it could not adapt itself to new conditions. His hearers inferred that he meant that New England, when it comes to State universities, is in the same boat with that late lamented varmint of paleontology. Dr. Little's work in Maine suffered from the exceeding thriftiness of the Pine Tree legislators. At Ann Arbor he will have a few millions to spend from time to time.



Rah! Rah! Rah! Amherst!

The Artist Disturbs the Vacationist's Peace.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

A Salt Who Returned

By M. B. LEVICK.

THE grizzled man of the sea listened carefully when he chanced to stop where men were talking. There was something he could not quite make out. Like something forgotten. If he happened to take a hand in the talk himself men looked at him. Of course you could fight a man who looks at you the way you don't like, but you can't fight them all. Besides, there is no use being brash when you're but lately out of the hospital. And to talk seemed sometimes to clear up that queer doubt.

They may not look at him because of the news he had. Maybe they'd heard it already. Maybe they didn't care anyhow. It would be just something to talk about. The most important thing he knew was about himself—his being sick and getting back from half around the world, even if he found himself on the beach now that he was home.

Picture, for example, a casual group. Some one happens to mention the Indian Ocean. If that starts a man on his own experiences you'd think at any rate he'd be entitled to a decent hearing for half a moment.

Suppose a man said to them: "Well, for all of me you can have the whole blooming East to yourself. I'm just back. Was laid up in a red hot hospital. India. Touch of fever, they said it was. Weeks and weeks flat in a bunk and the punkah enough to drive you nutty, with the coolie pulling a string and making it wave around in the air like a big black bird and not giving enough breeze to cool your big toes. I'll never forget that hospital. And the fellow in the next bunk in the ward—he was getting well, and Lord, how he'd gabble—talking and talking about nothing at all except Weihaiwei. You'd think China was home to him. He was stuck on a girl there or something, and talked about how he was going to set up in business and get rich. Was all excited because of the British lease. The English have just leased Weihaiwei, you know. Took over the bay and all the islands and the whole thing from truck to keel."

***

A MAN might expect a proper interest in a bit of news from the other side of the world. But if he said something like that the others would just look that queer way. Some youngster who had been out there on a voyage or two might say: "Weihaiwei was British ever since I can remember."

The grizzled man knew that, youngster or no youngster, the British got the lease in the present year.

Handbooks will tell you that the lease was obtained in 1898. But he had no handbook.

Naturally a man who has been laid up in a hospital has lost his color a bit. That gives no right for some fellows you never saw before to act as if he thought you had unshipped your rudder when you answer a civil question.

"What ship?" some one asks. You name the one that took you out to where the fever is. Some one says there was a ship of that name lost in Bass Strait years and years ago.

"The Spidireen, then," you say.

The Spidireen is the mythical ship whose crew is composed of men who prefer not to be too open with chance comers.

"Never heard of her," some youngster would throw in. Likely he hadn't, from the looks of him.

But there was something wrong. It had nothing to do with such distant things as Acheh Head and the Southwest Monsoon. It was here in port. How the port had changed in just a few months. A lot of young lubbers who looked as if they didn't know enough to shake hands with the mate at the end of a voyage. The mission looked just the same. He'd been there so often—always when in port—that he could find his way around as easy as a man aloft on a dark night. He'd slept in that same bed before. But was it just the same? Was there anything different besides the new bulletin board they'd put up while he was away?

***

THERE was this cloudiness and doubt in his mind. He just wasn't certain and he didn't seem able to make himself fast long enough to decide. The accordion in the room where they stored men's things—that was right enough. But that steamer trunk over there in the corner! Who ever heard of a sailor carrying a steamer trunk for a sea-bag? And where had all the spars gone so suddenly? The land is always changing; the eating houses and the theatres shift around so a man is never certain of finding the same ones between two voyages; but ships don't change that way. Why, look up and down the wharves and you couldn't make out a single square-rigger any more than a bos'n bird.

Thus the grizzled man fretted, perhaps afraid that they would send him back to a red-hot hospital, and too uncertain to take issue when men scoffed at the news of 1898.

He trudged back to his quarters in the annex of the Seamen's Christian Association. Suddenly a doubt seized him like sickness. This was what he had forgotten. He stopped. "Who am I?" he asked the desk man.

The man at the counter had heard many men ask such questions. "Run along to bed now," he said. The sailor was abashed. What kind of man was he not to know who he himself was? He would ask no one that question again. They might send him to a hospital, and he had had enough of hospitals. . . .

A grizzled business man in a sack suit sat in a hospital, worrying a little as to whether or not a certain lease had been closed. He pictured the land involved, and it was land a thousand miles from salt water. He thought of the date as it would be written on the lease and the year appeared to him in a line of typewriting: 1925.

"And then," said the man beside him, "you said to the fellow at the desk, 'Who am I?'"

Slowly the business man traveled again through the years that had dropped out of his mind.

This is the story of John N. Neubert, real estate dealer, of Flint, Mich. He left a hospital at Ann Arbor on July 4. Five days later John Neubert, a seafaring man, registered at a New York sailors' institution. Amnesia had cut the Michigan man's life in half, throwing him back to the days when he followed the sea twenty-seven years before. His loss of memory is attributed to the results of fever suffered in India. He was found wandering on the Brooklyn waterfront.

Dogs Rival Babies in the Talk of Mothers on the Park Benches

A VISITOR from North Carolina remarked the other day that, as far as he could make out, dogs were coming to be regarded as folks in New York. "Now, down home," he explained, "a dog's a dog, even the best kind. You give him what's left from breakfast and dinner, turn him loose, and let him raise himself. Keeping a dog in New York appears to me to be about the same as keeping a baby."

An hour's sojourn on one of the benches of Central Park—or almost anywhere else in the city, for that matter—is apt to substantiate the North Carolinian's observation. Were park benches but able to speak, what a lot they could tell about babies! But today they could tell just as much about dogs.

Fond mothers, of course, still congregate and park their baby carriages and converse. But a rival camp has arisen; it is the camp of the dog fanciers—or rather of dog mistresses, for it isn't so necessary for a dog to have a long pedigree as it is for him to be unutterably cute and sweet.

Listening without looking, one can scarcely tell nowadays which is speaking: a mother of the owner of a dog. Dog diet and dog weight and dog manners are matters of great importance. There are even dog authorities whom one may quote.

Overhearing, "Connie is getting cereal now and beef juice," could an interloper honestly be sure whether Connie is a baby or a dog? If mother is still busy in the kitchen making up baby's formula, the woman who has a dog is equally busy in her own kitchen cooking the puppy's mash. Crumbs that fall from the master's table used to suffice, but not any more.

Dog-owners will regretfully decline a week-end invitation because they can't turn Paddy or Raggesy or Bozo over to a neighbor; though as a matter of fact most invitations today tacitly include whatever canines are attached.

In one apartment house community you may vainly try to get the superintendent to do some little job. Whatever be the hour of your request, he is likely to reply: "At that hour I take out Mrs. So-and-so's dog." He plays dog-nurse on a regular schedule.

One of the newest refinements distinguishing New York dogdom is the canine beauty shop. A placard recently marked such an establishment on Fifth Avenue. There the mistress may leave her pet while she visits her own beauty shop, and afterward they both go home in the pink of condition. At such shops dogs are shampooed, combed, brushed, clipped and plucked. Their nails are trimmed and their ribbons pressed. Dog-owners declare it is a godsend to find such a place. Washing a dog in an apartment is inclined to be messy. And, besides, one really needs an expert.

MANY ANECDOTES REVEAL COMMONER'S CAREER

His Failure to Grasp His Greatest Political Opportunity—Why Croker Stood by Him—Blessed With a Remarkable Appetite and Physical Stamina—When Pickpocket Army Campaigned With Him

International Newsreel Photo.

AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS CAREER
Wilson and Bryan on Their Way to a Cabinet Meeting.

THE COMMONER.
A Silhouette Made in 1915 From Life by Beatrix Sherman.

Times Wide World Photo.

TOWARD THE END OF HIS DAYS
Darrow and Bryan as They Appeared at the Close of the Dayton Trial.

THE past two years have been marked by an unusual number of deaths of men in the forefront of American public life. In this period have died two who were Presidents of the United States, one who had been Vice President and two of the most important members of the Senate. Their passing recalled at the time a wealth of reminiscence and picturesque incident, but the death of none—of President Harding, of Woodrow Wilson, of Henry Cabot Lodge, of former Vice President Marshall or of Robert Marion La Follette—occasioned such a flood of anecdote as has been inspired by the dramatic ending of Mr. Bryan's earthly career.

The explanation is simple but overlooked. Bryan was on the stage longer. He was a leading national figure for a generation. From 1896 on his name has been essential in the telling of the history of this country.

As the day of his funeral approached and friends gathered to pay their tribute, Washington became the centre of anecdote, some familiar, some apocryphal and a little bit of unwritten history.

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His "Greatest Failure."

In the latter classification is the account of how Mr. Bryan failed to seize his one real chance of becoming President. Had he taken it the map of the world would not be what it is today, and probably Woodrow Wilson would not be buried in Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral. This story was told last week by Harry Wilson Walker, a veteran newspaper man and long-time friend and confidant of Mr. Bryan, who left St. Luke's Hospital, New York, where he was recuperating from a severe illness, to attend the Bryan funeral.

Long before preliminary plans for the 1912 Presidential campaign were made, the chief concern of leaders of the Democratic Party, as well as of Republicans, was what would be the attitude of Theodore Roosevelt toward the renomination of President Taft.

"Early in 1911," said Mr. Walker, "Judge Van Wyck of New York, an old friend of the Roosevelt family, told me that he had positive and direct knowledge that Roosevelt would oppose Taft's nomination. A few weeks later I attended a birthday dinner given in Lincoln, Neb., to Mr. Bryan at which were a number of his followers as well as backers of Speaker Champ Clark. I gave Mr. Bryan Judge Van Wyck's message, and with other friends importuned him to enter the race again in view of this certain tip that the Republicans would have a fight on hand among their own ranks.

"'No,' said Mr. Bryan, 'Roosevelt may think now that he will try to stop Taft, but what will he think two months from now?'

"And so, Mr. Bryan did nothing to advance his own chances of nomination at the Baltimore convention. I was with him on every one of his three Presidential campaigns, but this one opportunity that he failed to take was the only one with any possibility of success. You might call this his greatest political failure.

"Some time later I told this story to Colonel Roosevelt. 'Hph,' he said, 'I didn't know Bryan was that soft.'"

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Story that Amused Roosevelt.

One of Mr. Bryan's favorite stories and one that vastly amused Colonel Roosevelt when Bryan told it at a dinner both attended in Washington had to do with his three great political disappointments. This was a story of a Texan who had drunk too much to make him a desirable guest at a neighborhood dance. He stumbled through the door and rough hands forced him into the air and out into the street. Again he sought to enter and met with the same reception. A third time he approached the door and found himself again in the street.

"There must be some folks there," he said as he brushed off the dust, "who don't want me in."

***

His Humor Won Croker.

"That story," said Mr. Walker, "illustrates one of Bryan's characteristics: he could appreciate and tell a good story on himself. It was this quality that won him the support of Tammany and Richard Croker in his 1896 and 1900 campaigns. Croker was first attracted to Mr. Bryan by a story he told on himself about a dinner in Nebraska at which he was scheduled to speak just after his election to Congress.

"Bryan had just come through a whirlwind campaign in which he was elected in a nominally Republican district. The title 'the Boy Orator of the Platte' had been hung on him. As young as he was then, he liked the limelight, and he was greatly crestfallen when Governor Boyd, the master of ceremonies at the dinner, approached him and asked: 'Young man, what are you down for this evening—a song or a dance?'

"The little incident of Bryan's telling that story instantly brought him Croker's liking, and he remarked: 'Tammany's going to back that man, or else he's going to run off with Tammany.'

"It wasn't until Croker relinquished his hold over Tammany that the Wigwam deserted Bryan. There is no question that Tammany knifed him in the 1908 campaign, an act that may be said to have been the inspiration for Bryan's bitter attack four years later at the Baltimore convention.

"The fact that Mr. Bryan could get on well with a man like Richard Croker was another one of his characteristics. He could remain friendly with men of different ideals and political faiths. He held no personal enmity against those he fought politically. There were, for instance, his relations with George Harvey. I remember that one time before the Baltimore 1912 convention I received a message from Mr. Bryan to the effect that he could not support Mr. Wilson so long as he played with George Harvey. Yet this message came to me from Deal, N. J., when Mr. Bryan was Colonel Harvey's guest. I have already given out letters showing that Colonel Harvey thought that Mr. Bryan's foreign policies had been unjustly attacked and that he offered to publish an article defending them. Bryan and Harvey had their differences, but they were not personal."

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A Valiant Trencherman.

In connection with Mr. Walker's description of the Bryan-Harvey friendship, it may be recalled that when President Harding was consulting the "best minds" in Marion just after his election in 1920, Colonel Harvey was his guest for several days while he conferred with, among others, Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Herbert Hoover and Mr. Bryan. While Colonel Harvey was at Marion a statement was authorized that Mr. Harding had been conferring upon a proposal that no nation should attack another without taking a referendum of its people—a proposal that long had been advocated by Mr. Bryan.

"I haven't a doubt," said Mr. Walker, "that Mr. Bryan urged Colonel Harvey's diplomatic appointment upon President Harding. I directly taxed him with it one day, and Mr. Bryan did not deny it."

Between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Harding, too, there was a personal liking. One of the late President's earliest recollections of Mr. Bryan dated back twenty years, when Mr. Harding, then Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, was Chairman of the Marion Chautauqua course and Mr. Bryan, one of the speakers, was a guest at his home. On the dinner table were several dozen ears of green corn of which Mr. Bryan ate a staggering quantity. Returning to the Harding home after his address, Mr. Bryan was still hungry. Eight or nine ears of corn were discovered in the icebox and, cold as they were, they were victims to the Bryan appetite. Such "valiancy at the trencher" so impressed Mr. Harding that he always reminded Mr. Bryan of it when the two met.

Many of Mr. Bryan's exploits as a trencherman are recalled in Washington. "He had the most formidable appetite of any man I ever heard of," said Ben G. Davis, a life-long friend, during the Bryan Secretaryship, as chief clerk at the State Department.

"I have seen waiters almost paralyzed with astonishment when he ordered three plates of soup. Green corn was one of his favorite vegetables, but his greatest fondness was for white radishes. I have seen him eat literally platefuls of them. People who knew of his liking for white radishes used to send them to him at the State Department from all over the country.

"Show the Plutocrats In."

"But I think his appetite was fuel to his enormous energy. In Congress he was still going strong while his associates were exhausted. Often he would snatch five or ten minutes' sleep and wake up apparently completely rested. He had the faculty of being able to drop instantly off to sleep, no matter where he was or at what hour of the day.

"He could relax with people as easily. Shortly after he became Secretary of State I entered Mr. Bryan's office to notify him of the arrival of a delegation of New York bankers to discuss with him a loan to China. This was less than a year after the Baltimore convention and Mr. Bryan's assaults upon Wall Street, and I was curious how the delegation would get on with the Secretary of State.

"'The representatives of Wall Street are here?' Mr Bryan exclaimed with a quizzical smile. 'Tell me, did you ever think the time would come when men of Wall Street would wait in an outer office to see me? Show the plutocrats in.'

"The attitude of the bankers was distinctly formal, but inside of five minutes Mr. Bryan had his visitors seated and engaged in friendly talk.

"About the same time Mr. Bryan presented his first foreign diplomat to the President. Generally it is a severely formal occasion when the Secretary of State conducts the new Ambassador or Minister to the White House. The occasion is governed by a set of rules compiled by the ceremonial bureau of the State Department. Mr. Bryan picked up the ten-page document of etiquette, read half of it, then sighed, 'How can I remember all this?'

His Mind and His Heart.

"When he returned to the White House I asked Mr. Bryan how he made out. 'Fine,' he replied. 'I forgot everything and instead of a formal meeting with the President we had a jolly chat. And when we left the White House the diplomat told me that this was the first presentation to a national ruler that he had really every enjoyed.'

"The art of diplomacy Mr. Bryan defined as the art of keeping cool. He had a conference with one official of the State Department upon some matter over which his subordinate appeared to be greatly wrought up. 'Now, now,' broke in Mr. Bryan, 'be a good diplomat; keep cool.'

"In all his dealings at the State Department Mr. Bryan showed his great heart. One of the younger diplomats was brought up before him on charges. 'My mind tells me you are guilty,' Mr. Bryan said, 'but my heart tells me to give you another chance.' That young man is still in the diplomatic service, and, thanks to Mr. Bryan's gospel of another chance, he has redeemed himself with an enviable record."

This differentiation between the messages from one's mind and from one's heart will be recalled as one of the points he pressed upon the attention of the Court at the recent evolution trial.

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Soothing the Japanese.

Always active in promoting international peace, Mr. Bryan at one time through the magnetism of his personality gracefully warded off misunderstanding with Japan. Official Washington in 1913 was aware that complications were looming as the result of anti-Japanese bills about to be introduced into the California Legislature. In Tokio and Yokohama popular excitement was at fever heat.

In the interests of caution the Joint Army and Navy Board met in conference and decided that the Pacific Fleet, then stationed in Chinese rivers, should be ordered to report at the Philippine Islands, where its fighting units would be under the protection of the guns of the forts. The diplomatic situation in Washington had become somewhat tense. At this juncture the Japanese Ambassador presented himself at the office of the Secretary of State.

He laid before Mr. Bryan, as spokesman for his nation, an earnest message regarding the California legislation. The answer which Mr. Bryan returned as that of the Government of the United States was unsatisfactory to the Japanese Ambassador, who coldly picked up his hat and gloves and turned to go.

"Is that answer final, Mr. Secretary of State?" inquired the Ambassador.

Mr. Bryan looked up, smiling his engaging smile.

"Nothing is final between friends," he said. The visitor paused for a moment, then put his hat and gloves back on the table and sat down again. The simplicity and sincerity of Bryan had won. The fleet, as it happened, was never withdrawn to the shelter of the Philippine forts, President Wilson insisting that the act might needlessly excite Japan. Bryan went to California, where he counseled moderation of manner in the proposed legislation.

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Felt the Chatauqua Criticisms.

When, in the course of his term as Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, Mr. Bryan appeared on the public lecture platform, criticism was provoked. The opposition press devoted censorious columns to the impropriety of a Secretary of State making speeches under the brown tent of the Chautauqua circuit, where he had been previously a frequent lecturer. While publicly paying no heed to the criticism, Mr. Bryan, according to intimates, none the less took it much to heart and at one time offered his own explanation.

"I am accounted a wealthy man," he explained, "with the result that I am taken to task for delivering Chautauqua lectures for a fee. As a matter of fact, I do own a good deal of property, some of which is productive and some of which is distinctly non-productive. The revenue that I receive from my productive property has to go toward the upkeep of my losing investments, leaving me only my official salary for living expenses. You know how much entertaining is required of a Secretary of State and how much he has left from his salary for himself.

"I have the choice of borrowing money to support myself and family or of earning the extra funds that are needed in the only way I know—on the lecture platform. Therefore I accepted the offer to deliver addresses on the Chautauqua circuit. I am doing it on my own vacation time and not on that of the Government and I consider that my judgment is both sound and honorable. Is the situation my fault or that of the Congress which has failed to provide the Secretary of State with enough funds for his support?"

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Pickpockets on Silver Tour.

On Bryan's first campaign for the Presidency in 1896, the young presidential candidate's entourage was followed by gangs of pickpockets. These followed him for most of the 18,000 miles he traveled and reaped a harvest. As befitted one who associated himself with those he called "the plain people," Mr. Bryan journeyed from point to point in his speechmaking itinerary on slow-moving "accommodation" trains made up usually of day coaches. The chief advantage of this means of travel to a candidate for political office was that such trains stopped frequently, thus permitting opportunity for a greater number of speeches than express trains would have afforded.

Mr. Bryan would start out usually at about six o'clock in the morning or what the newspaper men termed a "milk train," and would end his journey in the early evening at the milk train's destination, a couple of hundred miles distant from the starting point. He had almost no privacy; his opportunities for rest between stations were few. Occasionally he would engage a drawing room on a Pullman car and would thus be enabled to catch a bit of sleep or have private conferences with one or another of his advisers. Every train on which the young candidate traveled was crowded, his presence being the attraction.

It so happened that circuses and race track associations were at the time making a drive against pickpockets. The pocket-pickers found themselves depressed, then this depression was suddenly lifted by information that Mr. Bryan was attracting great crowds and that anybody who had the price could take passage on the trains which carried him.

Velvet for the Pickpockets.

At once the pickpockets flocked to the Bryan trains and crowds. They never had had such an easy field to exploit. The close-packed wayside audiences who gathered to hear the boy orator, listening intently to his every word, were "easy picking" for the light-fingered adventurers, numbering as many as fifty on some of the Bryan campaign dashes. They bought tickets, sat in the smoking car and were out in the crowds in a jiffy whenever the train stopped. Each gang had women "fences" to whom the spoil was passed. As Mr. Bryan's train moved away from a stopping place the ground would be strewn with pocketbooks—experience had taught the "dips" that money was hard to identify but pocketbooks were incriminating.

One story of the campaign tour had to do with Mr. Bryan's practice, when preaching his doctrine of the free coinage of silver, of asking all those in the crowd who had silver in their pockets to raise their hands. Many hands would go up. Then he would ask those who had gold in their pockets to do likewise. The responses were few. The story was that when the silver-possessed auditors of the candidate put up their hands the pickpockets found the chance to rob them.

Their activity became a scandal and worried Mr. Bryan considerably. He was told that the usual device of the thieves was to push people here and there so as to set the packed mass of people swaying and then take advantage of the confusion to rob the unsuspecting. Mr. Bryan thereafter kept an eye open for pocket-picking operations among his rear-platform audiences. Sometimes he would pause in the midst of explaining 16 to 1 and call out to a swaying gathering:

"Pickpockets are working among you." But the alarm he raised seldom resulted in any capture. Passing eastward through Missouri, Mr. Bryan paused in the course of a rear-platform speech at a small town and, pointing, shouted: "There are two pickpockets robbing a man over there." This time the thieves were caught, and as the train moved away members of the candidate's party saw two men being borne away by indignant citizens.

John I. Martin, for many years Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic National Committee, who accompanied Mr. Bryan on some of his campaign journeys in 1896, became the nemesis of the pickpockets. He made it his business to stand as look-out beside Mr. Bryan on the rear platform of an accommodation train. Sometimes his voice would ring out, interrupting the flow of Bryan's eloquence, with "Farmers, seize those pickpockets."

Local Democratic leaders who would join Mr. Bryan for portions of his journeys were robbed by the pickpockets, and finally the nuisance became so flagrant that Mr. Bryan appealed to the Democratic National Committee for some sort of protection. As a result the Bryan party was joined by a young Chicago Pinkerton operative named Murphy. He had specialized in running down racetrack pickpockets. In the first week he captured more than two dozen professional thieves and frightened the gangs off the trains.

Murphy's life was in danger at times, but he took chances and always came off first best. After his advent most of his work consisted in hunting down pickpockets who operated among welcoming crowds in railroad stations.

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"Andrew Jackson Voters."

Among the humors of the 1896 campaign was the inevitable appearance of an "Andrew Jackson voter" at Bryan meetings. The "Andrew Jackson voter" was most in evidence in Western States. Some times there were as many as three of him at one meeting, each explaining in the high treble of age that he had cast his first vote for Old Hickory, had always voted the straight Democratic ticket, and intended to vote for Bryan in November.

At Milwaukee late in October that year Mr. Bryan spoke at a racetrack where several thousand people had gathered in a chilling rain to hear him. An "Andrew Jackson voter" was on the platform. When Bryan arrived he was lifted up on his feeble legs while a local Democrat made the introduction in this wise:

"Mr. Bryan, I desire to introduce Mr. Amos Jones, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, who, as a young man, in another State, cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, has voted the straight Democratic ticket ever since and intends to vote for you, sir, in November next."

"Glad to meet such a patriotic citizen; glad to meet you, Mr. Jones," said Mr. Bryan, warmly shaking the old man's hand.

"Glad to meet you, sir," responded the "Andrew Jackson voter." And lifting his hand to his ear to catch the response, he asked:

"What name, please?"

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Cut Out "Hell" and "Drink."

To crowds that pressed around him as he sought the privacy of his hotel room after a hard day's journey, Mr. Bryan would say: "Give me five minutes to catch a wink of sleep." And he would doze off in the brief period he had allotted, to reappear amazingly refreshed.

After Mr. Bryan reached the conclusion that he was likely to have a breakdown from fatigue if he continued to travel in railway public coaches the Democratic National Committee provided a special car for him. This gave him the comfort of privacy. Sometimes he would sit with the correspondents in the combination dining and sitting room and chat.

He was much amused over one of their songs, now stale, the "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" of political conventions and campaigns. But one word in that portion which went "What the hell do we care," grated on his ear.

"Don't you think," he suggested, "that it would sound better if you sang, 'What the bang do we care?'"

Six miles from Salem, Ill., where Mr. Bryan had been born and where he went for a rest after the strenuosities of the national convention, was Oden Junction. There he made his first speech as candidate. The train that was to carry his party back to Salem was late, so some of the newspaper men hired an omnibus drawn by two horses and started Salemward. The horses had just begun to move when through the darkness a man came running rapidly. He swung himself aboard the omnibus and sat down breathless. It was the Democratic candidate for President. The newspaper men had taken advantage of the privileges of those pre-Volstead days to purchase a case of bottled beer. When the first bottle was opened it was handed to Mr. Bryan.

"Oh, thank you," he said, "but I never drink it."

It was the first intimation most of his companions in the coach had had that he was a teetotaler. His refusal was given amiably.

HOW BRYAN PICKED HIS ISSUES

His Search for "Paramounters" Led Him to Make Many Choices

THE author of the article that follows, a former Washington correspondent, had a long acquaintance with Mr. Bryan, covering a period of twenty-five years. He accompanied the Commoner on several of his campaign tours.

By CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON.

ALTHOUGH discussions of William Jennings Bryan's character in the past week have often contained the phrase, "a simple man," that character cannot be summed up so abruptly. It had more complexities than is usually admitted; or perhaps it would be better to say that there were more sides to it. He is spoken of so often as a crusader that there is some danger of forgetting that he was also a practical politician—of the old-fashioned nineteenth-century Middle-Western sort.

Here again there is a qualification to be made if his career, with its usually unexplained ill success at the polls, is to be understood. A politician to his fingertips, he was yet, for the most part, a very poor one. Contradictory as such a phrase may sound, Mr. Bryan was an opportunist crusader. He prided himself on his skill in picking issues, but invariably he either picked the wrong one or picked the right one at the wrong time.

Mr. Bryan's tremendous hold on his following is usually contrasted with his failure to carry elections, as if a mystery were therein involved. The mystery disappears if we remember that, however great his influence, it was always over a minority. It is a bold thing to say that he never had the people with him; but if "the people" means the people who vote, then election figures prove it. He was constantly spoken of as the champion of "the masses"; but the masses always voted against him—which cannot mean anything except that they declined his championship.

It seems to be thought a truism that Mr. Bryan represented the Middle West. But he did not, for he could not carry a majority of the Middle West. The Middle West, like Bryan himself, cannot be summed up in a phrase; it comprises all kinds of people. His own town of Lincoln contains as large a proportion of cultured people who know Europe as well as they know their own State as does the City of New York. Perhaps the proportion there is even larger.

Mr. Bryan, though popular in Lincoln, was not a typical Lincolnite. He was a product of a different Middle Western environment—that of Salem, Ill., a town which somehow reminds the visitor of Tom Sawyer. Salem looks as if it had always been what it is today. It did not offer much promise to a young man who intended entering on a political career by way of admission to the bar—which was the prescribed route in the Middle West and South throughout the nineteenth century.

Nowadays a Middle Western lawyer is expected to understand the law and work hard at it, just as is an Easterner, whether he goes into politics or not. It was Abraham Lincoln's discovery that he could make a good speech which led him, after various tryouts at other occupations, to choose the bar as a career. Mr. Bryan, too, knew that he could make a good speech. He chose to try his fortunes further west, in a more wide-awake community.

Practices Speechmaking.

The tremendous landslides of 1890 and 1892, which almost wiped out the Republican Party in the House of Representatives, sent him to Congress from a district not over-partial to Democrats—as happened to so many others. In Congress he made a good impression, but did not become nationally known—though one speech on the tariff question went all over the country. He was practicing as a speechmaker, noting the effect of his phrases, discarding those that failed to make a hit and saving up those that did, until he combined the latter into a sort of anthology which became famous as the "cross of gold" speech, and is still popularly believed to have won him his first nomination for the Presidency. As a matter of fact, his nomination had been prepared secretly before he delivered the speech.

No man was the boss of that convention of 1896, but the man who came nearest being a boss was its most powerful and most outstanding figure, Governor Altgeld of Illinois. Before the convention met, James A. Campbell of The Philadelphia Times was taking a drink with Altgeld's chief lieutenant, and as they parted after a short chat Campbell said: "Can't you give me some kind of tip on what's going to happen?"

"Only this, and don't ask me any more," replied the other after a moment's hesitation. "Keep your eye on William J. Bryan of Nebraska."

Bryan Photographs Then Rare.

Campbell pondered, and finally concluded that Bryan was to be the Chairman of some important committee or was to deliver an unexpected nominating speech. The idea of so obscure a man's being nominated for President never entered his head.

So he telegraphed his paper to hunt up a photograph of ex-Congressman Bryan and have it in readiness for something, he did not know what. It was hard for his paper to find a picture of Bryan. But it did. And when Bryan suddenly blazed forth, that paper was the only one in Philadelphia which was ready with a photograph of the new leader of the Democratic Party.

As every one now knows, the men who were pulling the strings had been at work manoeuvering Bryan into the position from which he could attract national notice by his already prepared "cross of gold" speech. Few political secrets have been so well kept.

The Democratic Party in the North and East was practically wiped out—not by Bryan's defeat in November, but by the bitter civil war which had raged within the party from the day of Cleveland's second inauguration, and there was no question of Bryan's permanent leadership. It is too much the Eastern fashion to conclude that the Western and Southern Democrats were a pack of simpletons, believing fanatically in the free coinage of silver. Bryan's following included great numbers who had keen intelligence and who took no stock in that economic heresy.

But the West and South were in bitter revolt against conditions which gave the farmer and workingman the worst of it. That revolt continued for years, until it culminated in the apparent destruction of the Republican Party in 1912. Only Roosevelt's perception of the danger and his assumption of the Progressive leadership during his Presidency had saved the party even that long.

Believed Politicians Made Issues.

Now came Bryan's opportunity to show his quality as a political leader, and he at once demonstrated that, politician to the core though he was, he was a poor one. He had a superstitious belief (which never left him), in the power of politicians to make "issues"—though all experience teaches that the people themselves do that. Free silver having failed, he thought to make imperialism what he called "the paramount issue." The Spanish treaty, annexing the Philippines, was about to fail because of the opposition of most Democratic and many Republican Senators. Bryan left his post in Florida, where he was Colonel of the Third Nebraska Regiment, hurried to Washington and lobbied with the Democratic opponents of annexation until he had persuaded enough of them to ratify the treaty.

His idea was that the Republicans would get the blame and that the people would rise in horror against imperialism at the next election, in which he was certain to be the Democratic candidate. The people, however, did no such thing. At that time, in the first flush of glorification over the defeat of Spain, they rather liked the idea. And Bryan again was defeated.

But he was determined again to force the old issues, free silver and imperialism, on the party in 1904. The intervening four years were spent in constant consultaiton with party leaders, throughout which time he showed that quality of invincible firmness or obstinacy, whichever you prefer, that later came to be so well known. The leaders balked. They were willing to reaffirm their opposition to imperialism, the more so as even after the capture of Aguinaldo we still dragged out a profitless and weary guerrilla warfare in the Philippines. But they would not reaffirm free silver.

Spirit of the Crusader.

One of Bryan's true friends, a veteran in politics, Colonel O. O. Stealey, Washington correspondent for The Louisville Courier-Journal, urgently advised him to drop his insistence on this issue. Bryan replied that it was a question of principle.

"That may be decisive with you, Mr. Bryan," said Stealey, "but how are you

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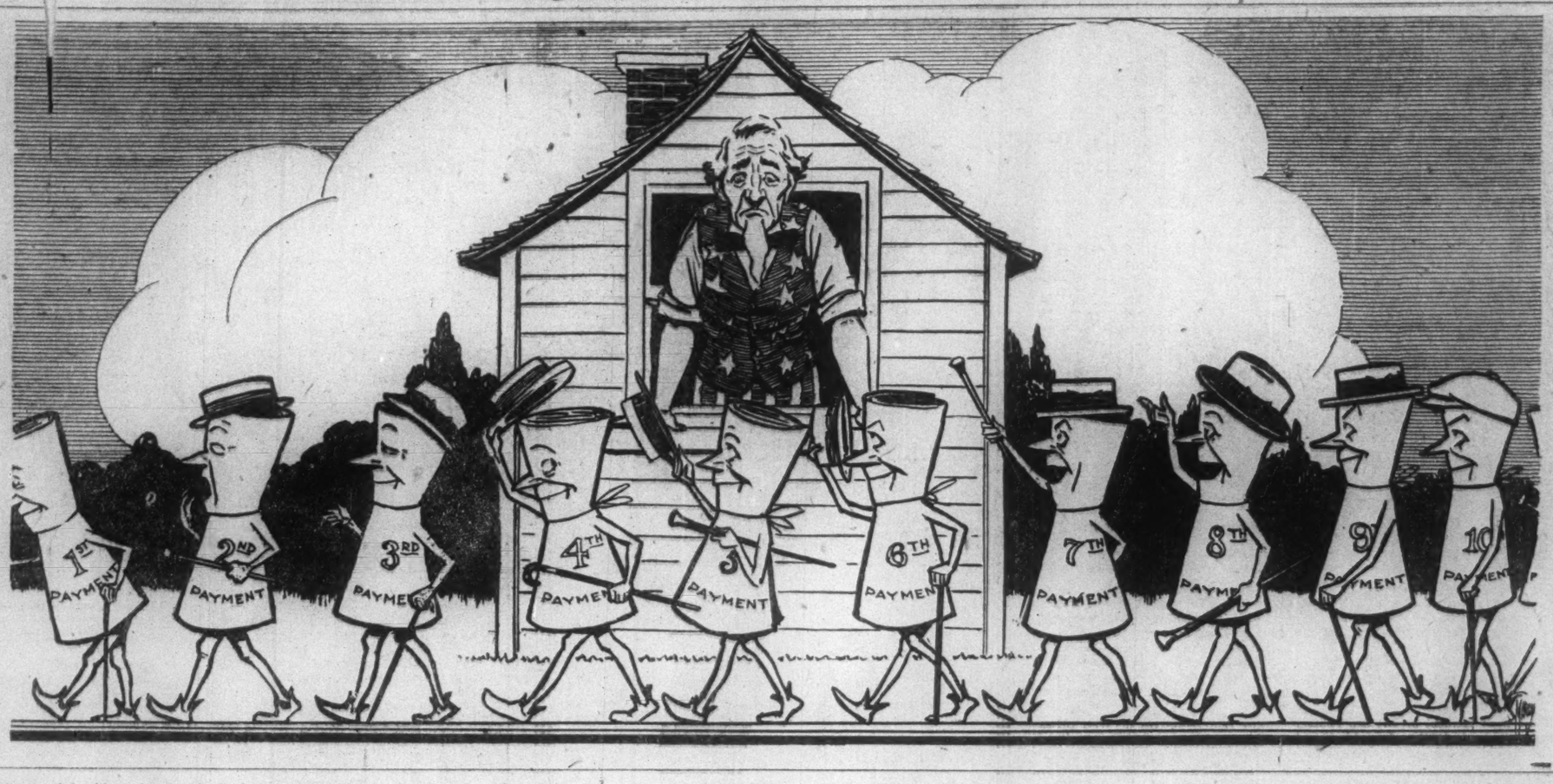
INSTALMENT BUYING NOW INVOLVES BILLIONS

Sales Method Starting With Furniture Now Extends to Virtually All Commodities—Consumers' Outstanding Debts Estimated at $3,000,000,000



By EVANS CLARK.

CREDIT used to be hard for the average man to obtain; now it is difficult for him to resist. Fifteen or twenty years ago a respectable bank balance and charge accounts at stores were necessary if one wanted immediate possession without immediate payment. Today a few dollars down and a few more a month will not only buy a house, but equip it from cellar to roof and meet most of the owners' personal needs and desires as well. The furniture, the piano, the stove, the rugs, the kitchenware and china, the vacuum cleaner, the lamps, the radio, the books, the automobile, the clothing for man and wife and even the wedding ring—all can be, and often are, bought on the instalment plan. And now even house painting and repairs can sometimes be paid for in driblets.

A decade ago the pressure to buy came mainly from the individual's wants; now it comes also from without, through the insistent appeals of aggressive super-salesmen from advertisements in the morning newspaper and mail, merely from watching the neighbors—buy today and pay tomorrow, or a year from tomorrow.

Authorities estimate that $3,000,000,000 of debt has been added to burdens of the American people by the growth of the instalment plan; this is the total estimated bill for goods bought, and in some cases already used up, but not yet fully paid for.

Automobile executives say that 90 per cent. of the low-priced cars are now bought on the instalment plan and as much as 50 per cent. of the more expensive cars. Out of 556 furniture dealers investigated by the Federal Trade Commission recently, only 13 did business strictly for cash.

1,400 Instalment Companies.

A few years ago companies were first organized to finance these instalment sales for manufacturers and dealers. Latest estimates indicate that their number has now reached 1,400. In the automobile field alone 125 of them handle an aggregate yearly business of about a billion dollars. The General Motors Acceptance Corporation did $20,000,000 worth of business the first year it was organized. That was only five years ago. Now it does more than five times as much.

This mushroom credit growth is causing bankers, business men and public officials deep concern. As spirited a controversy is now going on about the instalment system in general among those concerned with its public effect as there is in the average family all over the country about whether to buy the new radio by the monthly payment route or to save and wait instead. Some say the entire method is a dangerous fungus which saps the strength of the country's economic life. Others say it is healthy and allows for a legitimate expansion of the nation's purchasing power in the interest of heightened production. Again, opinion differs on the relative soundness of applying the system to different kinds of goods. But every one agrees that it is a development of great moment to be seriously reckoned with.

The instalment plan has its roots deep in the past, in spite of the fact that its most spectacular growth is a matter of the last few years. The mortgage on real estate, which is almost as old as the common law, is a form of instalment buying, and the forerunner of the more recent development. It has always been considered sound business economy to pay a portion of the purchase price of a house and lot in cash and to give a note or promise to pay the balance at some future date in a lump sum or at intervals. Under this arrangement the house and lot is the security for the note and the regular rates of interest are charged. The main difference between a mortgage and the usual instalment plan is that ownership of the house and lot vests in the purchaser when the initial payment is made, while in the case of most instalment sales title to the object does not pass to the purchaser until the last payment has been made. But the principle is the same in either case.

Pioneers in the Field.

Piano and furniture dealers were the pioneers in the instalment field. Pianos have been sold on the part-payment plan for more than fifty years. High cost, individuality and permanency were qualities which both these classes of goods had in common with real estate, and furniture, at least, was also in the category of a necessity. The development there was logical and natural. But the advent of the automobile led the way to the application of instalment principles to goods of rapid depreciation usually classed as luxuries. It is at that point that most of the criticism begins, and it grows in volume as the articles concerned decrease in value, permanency and necessity. The purchase of clothing by the instalment plan has few supporters, even among the most ardent advocates of the partial payment idea.

Neither the democratization of the automobile nor the amazing growth of the industry could possibly have occurred had it not been for the widespread use of the instalment plan. In the critical period of its development the average car cost anywhere from $1,000 to $5,000. This was far beyond the reach of the average man on a cash payment basis.

The only way he could swing it would be to borrow from his friends, put a mortgage on his house, or get a loan from his bank. But the banks frowned upon loans for what were then considered luxuries, and the prudent man hesitated to take either of the other steps. The sales executives of the automobile concerns relieved him of the difficulty by providing a way to finance the deal.

At first the automobile dealers carried on this financing themselves. They would allow the customer to purchase a car and obtain immediate possession if he would pay about one-third of the total price in cash and agree to pay the balance in monthly instalments within a year. The dealer would then take a chattel mortgage on the car as security for the payment of the customer's debt. The plan "took." As soon as one concern adopted it others were forced to do likewise or lose in the great race for increased sales, and a new kind of competition entered an already highly competitive field. In the early days manufacturers vied with each other in the quality and performance of the cars they put out; since then they have vied also in giving easy credit to their customers.

Genesis of the Finance Company.

As the price of automobiles came down and the ease of payments increased, however, the manufacturers were faced with an embarrassing problem. An expanding business needs ready cash, but the larger the volume of instalment accounts the less working capital did they possess. Each sale produced twice as much in promissory notes as it did in ready money. They tried to discount this "paper" at the banks, but they were usually met with the same response which the purchaser met when he tried to borrow from the bank. The average banker did not care to discount large amounts of purchasers' notes, secured as they were by mortgages on cars scattered to the four winds and difficult to trace in time of need.

So the finance company was born. The manufacturers organized concerns of their own to do this banking for them. As soon as a car is sold today the average manufacturer gets cash one way or another—if the purchaser does not give it, he gets it from the finance company, which buys the customer's promissory notes from the manufacturer as soon as they are signed. Not only do these companies now finance the customer's purchase from the retail sales agent, but also the agent's purchases from the manufacturer.

So useful a cog have they been in the machinery of distribution that they have multiplied and expanded with astonishing speed. And they have prospered. Most of them have widened the sphere of their operations by borrowing from their own banks, by marketing their securities to the investing public and by selling commercial paper in the open market. By these means they increase their capacity to handle their special line of business and multiply their profits.

No authoritative consensus has been made of these concerns and estimates vary as to the total number in existence. Last December representatives of the large firms in the automobile field met in Chicago and formed the National Association of Finance Companies for their mutual protection and advancement. More than 300 companies took part. Estimates of the number in existence in 1923, quoted in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, show that they have increased considerably more than 100 per cent. in the last two years.

Automobile finance companies alone extend more than two billion dollars of credit a year, according to John H. Little, Secretary of the National Bond and Investment Company, one of the leading spirits in the new association, and the amount of the average loan he puts at $763. Even more interesting are the figures on uncollectable accounts, for they reflect the essential safety of this branch of finance. Apparently the average citizen is a most desirable credit risk, for, according to Mr. Little, the losses on unpaid notes are less than 1 per cent.

One of the largest companies is the General Motors Acceptance Corporation. Its experience bears out Mr. Little's figures, and shows how rapid has been the growth of these concerns. During the year 1924 this one company extended more than $250,000,000 in credits—and it was organized only six years ago. In that short space of time it has developed assets of $79,000,000 and a surplus and undivided profits account of more than $4,000,000. On all its retail business in 1924 it suffered losses to date of but nine one-hundredths of 1 per cent. On the last day of the year $46,145,000 in customers' notes were outstanding and of that sum only $67,246 were 60 days or more overdue. During its five years of existence this one company has financed the retail sales of 727,000 cars.

Finance companies are also springing up in other industries. In the musical instrument field, the Bankers Commercial Securities Company of New York, for example, handles mostly piano and phonograph "paper." According to Alfred L. Smith, General Manager of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce, the total instalment debt of purchasers amounts to $450,000,000, but varies considerably from season to season. Approximately 90 per cent. of the total sales are on the partial payment plan. One-half to one-quarter of the customers' notes for pianos and band instruments, however, is in the safes of the dealers themselves. A relatively small proportion is sold to finance companies or bankers for cash. But in the case of phonographs the ratio is considerably higher.

In the Electrical Field.

The application of electricity to household appliances has given a great impetus to instalment buying of these products and has resulted in the formation of several large finance companies dealing in customers' notes. The General Electric Company, in conjunction with the Hurley Machine Company, the Edison Electric Appliance Company and the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company, has organized the New York Contract Purchase Corporation and a string of other concerns of this sort in different parts of the country. The Commercial Investment Trust and the Electrical Discount Corporation of New York, the Colonial Finance Corporation of Pittsburgh and the Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore also handle this business on a large scale.

Like all highly organized services, this financing of instalment sales costs money; and, as usual, the consumer pays the bill, averaging from 10 to 25 per cent. more than if he bought for cash. It is at this point that abuses are likely to occur against which the purchasers deserve some protection. In addition to the cash sales value of the goods, he must meet several additional charges. The first is interest. In an instalment sales transaction the finance company, in effect, lends the purchaser enough money to pay the dealer the full price for the goods.

It is true that the finance company pays this sum to the dealer directly in return for the buyer's promissory notes; but the customer is in reality using the finance company's money and for that he must pay—as he would pay if he borrowed the money from his bank. Then comes the "service charge" to cover the expense of collecting the instalments, the bookkeeping and general overhead of the finance company. And, finally, are the profits to be extracted from the business.

How much all this adds to the cost can be gauged by the findings of the Federal Trade Commission in two recent investigations. The commission discovered that the "mark-up" or increase in the retail over the wholesale price of furniture was sometimes as high as 200 per cent. for the buyer on the instalment plan—and this was in cases where the dealers did their own financing of customers' accounts. The instalment price to customers was sometimes found to be 50 per cent. more than the cash rate and, on the average, about 16 per cent. higher.

In the case of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other household furnishings the commission found that "the terms of typical instalment plans advised by finance companies contained implied rates of interest paid by the customer of from 12 to 29 per cent. in most cases, and in two instances higher rates, 38 and 62 per cent., respectively."

Finance companies can extract larger financial returns from their business by a process the commission calls "pyramiding."

"Large as these rates seem," it states in its report, "they only begin to tell the story. A mass of accounts purchased may be used as collateral for borrowing, either from the commercial banks or other financial institutions. One company states that funds can be borrowed on these as collateral up to 80 per cent. of their maturity value. On this basis, a company discounting dealers' instalment business 10 per cent. plus interest, and borrowing 80 per cent. of the instalment contract by putting it up as collateral, providing there was no difficulty in promptly reinvesting the money borrowed, would be able, theoretically, to buy for $100,000 accounts with a maturity value of $120,481.93, and on these could borrow $96,385.54 with which it could buy $116,127.15 worth of accounts, and so on.

"The theoretical limit to the amount which could be so invested would be very large and the rate of return correspondingly great; but of course it would be quite impossible to realize such results in practice because opportunity for investment is not unlimited and time is lost in finding business and negotiating it, to say nothing of the expense incurred in getting it."

Labor Criticism of Instalments.

But behind this or that instance of exorbitant profit to a company or unjustified prices to a consumer lie the broader social and economic implications of instalment buying, about which business men and bankers are now so earnestly concerned. Even labor organizations are aroused over the dangers it presents. An investigation recently conducted by the International Typographical Union into the cost of living in various localities of the United States and Canada brought out certain facts about the debts with which its members are burdened which President James M. Lynch describes as "startling."

"There has been a flood of merchandise," he said to the writer, "into the homes of American wage earners, mostly purchased on the instalment plan. In rare instances luxuries have been purchased with cash on hand, but much oftener they have been obtained by the credit route. Thousands upon thousands of families of moderate means are immersed in debt. The worker's standard of living will not improve rapidly while he carries such a multitude of burdens—all for the doubtful advantage of getting his luxuries a few weeks before he can afford them. And what will be the aftermath? When instalment selling reaches its peak and all families susceptible to the siren song of the 'dotted line' expert have been loaded up with all they can pay for in eighteen months, where is business going to be found? Capital and labor alike will suffer from the slump—and labor, as usual, will take the bitterest dose.

Economist Defends Part Payments.

David Friday, Professor of Economics at the New School for Social Research and formerly head of the Economics Department at New York University, is one of the few authorities taking part in the present public discussion who has no criticism of the growth of instalment buying.

"Most people who get run over by the instalment plan get run over anyway," he says. "The trouble is with them and not with the plan. If a man had to buy a whole year's supply of groceries in a lump, most of us would go into the instalment plan, if available, or go without groceries. A man's income may justify a $500 automobile, and he is not necessarily a waster if he pays for it as he uses it, which is in fact the way he pays for his groceries. In the long run the thing corrects itself. The people who overdo it will be eliminated voluntarily and involuntarily. Those who do not abuse it will find that it is simply an adaptation of credit to their circumstances."

A fair example, however, of the weight of opinion among those in a position to judge of the merits and demerits of the instalment system is contained in the following answer to an inquiry on the subject made to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"Experience with the plan has shown that when confined to articles of considerable unit value and of more than temporary usefulness it is not an improper amplification of the credit idea and enables thousands of people to benefit by the ownership of articles which if procurable only by an immediate single payment they never could have hoped to possess. When applied to the purchase of really useful articles the instalment plan is almost in the nature of a savings device and not necessarily an encouragement of improvidence, as maintained by most economists until within the past few years. People who buy such articles as vacuum cleaners and washing machines on the instalment plan are not likely to set up a savings account for the purpose, yet the advantages to the housekeeper of such labor-saving appliances are experienced more profoundly by the comparatively poor than by the well to do."

Test of Plan's Value.

In the last analysis, instalment buying probably will be found to be neither the mark of shiftlessness, which conservative bankers first considered it, nor the menace to the nation's stability, which its more extreme critics now call it. Nor, on the other hand, will it be found the magic formula by which the super-salesman can finally annihilate "sales resistance" by offering the gullible something for "less than its cost."

"The fundamental fact to be remembered," said Edward E. Filene, the well-known Boston merchant, to the writer, "is that instalment buying has two sides. It can kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Unless handled from the standpoint of service to the consumer, it may be so overdone that the feeling against it will be like that which has been aroused against loan sharks."

In applying the test of "service to the consumer" in any particular case the following is a composite of the standards of judgment suggested by those who have studied the problem with care. The article in question should be:

1. In the class of necessaries rather than luxuries.
2. Of sufficient value to be beyond the reach of the resources of the purchaser on the basis of cash or ordinary credit.
3. Of sufficient permanence to outlast many times the period of payment.
4. One which will not tax the purchaser beyond his resources for its upkeep.

Most authorities agree that if these tests are satisfactorily met the dangers of the instalment plan will be avoided—for the buyer, the seller and the economic health of the nation as a whole.

ALL AMERICA TELLS SCHEPP HOW TO GIVE

Aged Philanthropist's Plea to the Public Brings 15,000 Letters of Advice

WHAT would you do with millions if you had them to give away? This was the question submitted to the public by Leopold Schepp, who turned a capital of 18 cents into millions. The answer, as it has come to him through a strikingly high percentage of the 15,000 letters he has received, has been: "Increase facilities for education."

The idea of getting the advice and thoughts of his fellow-citizens in the task of disposing of the money he has amassed in teas, spices and cocoanuts, came to Mr. Schepp as he sat one day in his plain little office. It is an unpretentious cubbyhole, this office, under the shadow of the elevated structure and echoing the clamor of Hudson Street and Greenwich Street.

His Foundation for Boys, based upon a donation of $2,500,000, was functioning well in giving boyhood its chance, but the eighty-five-year-old philanthropist reasoned that he should put his additional millions to work for the general welfare. The question was—how and where? In the course of long business experience Mr. Schepp had come to value the ideas of the other man; so he announced that he wanted the help of the public.

The story of his plea for cooperation flashed across the country one afternoon. By nightfall it was known everywhere, even on isolated farms, for some Western newspapers included the announcement in their radio broadcasts. The response was quick and overwhelming. The first delivery of mail after the publication of the Schepp plan brought 2,000 letters. Men, women and children began besieging his office, his home and the office of Philip Ritter at 185 Madison Avenue, who acts for the philanthropist in his quest for the best purpose on which to spend his excess money. Special staffs were put to work to sort the mail and to interview callers. Mr. Schepp, after a brave effort to face the flood he had summoned, went out of town to rest.

How He Made His Money.

This rest, incidentally, was one of the few that Mr. Schepp had permitted himself in his seventy-five years of work. He began business life when 10 years old; he had to, for his father had died when he was 4. It was his mother who launched him in business. It was she who instilled in him the conviction that success is gained only by hard work. Mr. Schepp attributes the transformation of a worn dime and eight battered pennies into a huge fortune not to business magic, but solely to his mother's precept.

When his mother gave him the money young Leopold invested it in palm leaf fans. He began to peddle them on the horse cars that then comprised New York's rapid transit. His first day's profit was double his investment. The next day he made even more and on the third, displaying his talent for business for the first time, he hired two other boys to work for him on a commission basis. The fan business boomed; Leopold added matches to his wares. Eventually he bought a horse and wagon and at 20 years of age opened a small shop in Reade Street and employed a clerk.

"When I was 27 years old," he once said, "I had entered the wholesale business, importing and selling tea, spices and cocoanuts and had made nearly $300,000. In the last twenty-five to thirty years I have made more money than I have needed and I have found pleasure in distributing it where it would do the most good."

Mr. Schepp's first public benefaction—"public," advisedly, for those who know him well say that his gifts to old friends have been large and frequent—was the Foundation for Boys. Memories of his own hard life and the handicaps he had to fight against prompted him to establish the foundation. In addition to giving boys an opportunity to get a clear start in life, Mr. Schepp hoped that the foundation would make an impression on the lads that would be carried through to mature years—"so," he said, "they will make of themselves better men for the women they are going to marry."

Turns to a Broader Effort.

Mr. Schepp has now turned to a broader effort. Out of the mountain of suggestions that hard-working mail men have lately piled before him he hopes to find the right way to go about attaining it. As fast as the letters come into the offices they are being separated in two classifications—those from unselfish persons who offer a plan for the benefit of others, and those written by persons with an axe to grind or an axe to buy.

One who has read over hundreds of the thousands of letters directed to Mr. Schepp received the impression that of all persons in need of cash the parents of musical prodigies are the most insistent. In about one out of every twelve letters Mr. Schepp has been asked to advance varying sums so that little Joseph, whose talent on the violin has been the talk of every church social, or winsome Gladys, who even at six has shown the timbre of her voice, may have the benefit of the world's best instructors.

The other day the telephone in Mr. Ritter's office—seldom silent these days, by the way—disclosed a sea captain's need for $10. He had lost his ship and while a larger loan would not be spurned, a $10 note would calm the weather a bit for the skipper. That is the smallest sum so far sought. The palm for generous asking goes to the wife of a physician who modestly thought Mr. Schepp might put $500,000 into a company to market her husband's specific for gout and rheumatism.

Scattered through the heaps of letters are communications written in a dozen languages. One is struck by the frequency with which German appears. Possibly, Mr. Schepp's name appeals to those of German birth, or perhaps it is because so many of the writers of that nationality have thought out plans for foundations and the like. Very few of the foreign language letters contained appeals for personal aid.

The bulk of those who wanted something for themselves came from New England mill towns. Scores of letters were sent by girls in mills. Some of these asked aid for themselves; others for money with which some boy could get started in life in order to marry them. Four men in one New England town decided that opportunity's knock had been heard at last and now was the time for them to start up a grocery store.

A New York business man in a neatly typed and well put together letter urged that Mr. Schepp form an organization to investigate and care for the families of prison inmates. A Massachusetts woman of 70 years suggested the formation of a trust, the income to be applied to pensions for business women who grow old. Many of them today, the writer pointed out, are supporting parents or other relatives, and if matrimony does not come their way they will enter upon elderly spinsterhood lonely and often pressed for money.

A considerable program was offered by a writer living in Yorkville section of this city. He sought no less than this thing: "Apply the tremendous knowledge of life to create a system where no man can exploit, impoverish or degrade another man."

An up-State high school girl thought that much good would result if Mr. Schepp were to establish a school to teach factory girls to become governesses, bookkeepers or accountants. A man bearing an Italian name, living in Port Chester, N. Y., said that Mr. Schepp should put up a factory in his town so that the "corner loafers" could go to work.

Birth Improvement.

A 17-year-old girl, living on the fringe of what was once known as the Tenderloin, wrote wistfully of what she would do if she "had the money." She would go quietly into the tenements and live there until she knew the persons most in need and then she would specifically help them—"the sick and the old folks, especially." A man in a near-by State recommended a plan for "endowing motherhood." He suggested: "Numerous men and women would make ideal parents. Such persons are very often not blessed with sufficient economic means to have any children at all, or, if they do have them, they limit the number to one, or at most, two. Why not enable such people to bring into the world at least double that number?" Another appeal was for support of the birth control movement. A biogenetic foundation sought an endowment of a billion dollars, explaining:

"Parental education will give us poets, philosophers and geniuses of every desired type. It seems too good to be true, but all history proves the fact."

An artistic young man called for a trifle with which to furnish up his hall bedroom; "an idealist and investor" would like to see the Schepp millions forming "a trust to permit men of talent to develop themselves unhindered by money problems;" one pastor requested $100,000 for a church.

Schools by the score were urged, and of all types. One man wanted to see a school established for young wives in household administration and cooking. Another wanted a school for plant breeding. Literally thousands urged schools where boys, girls and adults could study general academic subjects. Letter after letter went into detail to show how the writer had been burdened by his or her lack of early education, and often the author would underscore his desire to see some scheme put in effect whereby coming generations could be spared the handicap of inadequate instruction.

One man wanted passage for his family to Holland; a Marylander begged that his town's volunteer firemen be paid off; an English show girl asked for $200 to purchase a new stage wardrobe; a boy would "clean up the dirtiest block in Manhattan." A girl sought founds to finance her début in opera. A man who had lost his legs in an accident complained that his "wife had cashed the check for $100 damages and flown." One boy's letter read as follows:

"I am the oldest in the family, a 13-year-old boy. I have two sisters and one brother, younger than I. Our papa is sick; laying in bed with a broken back seven years. We were depending on our dear mama, but she is getting tired out and is not able to support us. Dear sir, would you please help us out of our misery. Please answer soon."

Another was:

"I am a girl 11 years old. My mother is 48 years old. She cannot walk. I would like to get some money to buy her a chair. I have read in the newspapers that you give poor people money. I would like to go to height (high) school like the rich children."

Letters are still pouring in. The staff in charge of opening the letters and classifying them reported that it would be at least six weeks before they caught up with their task.

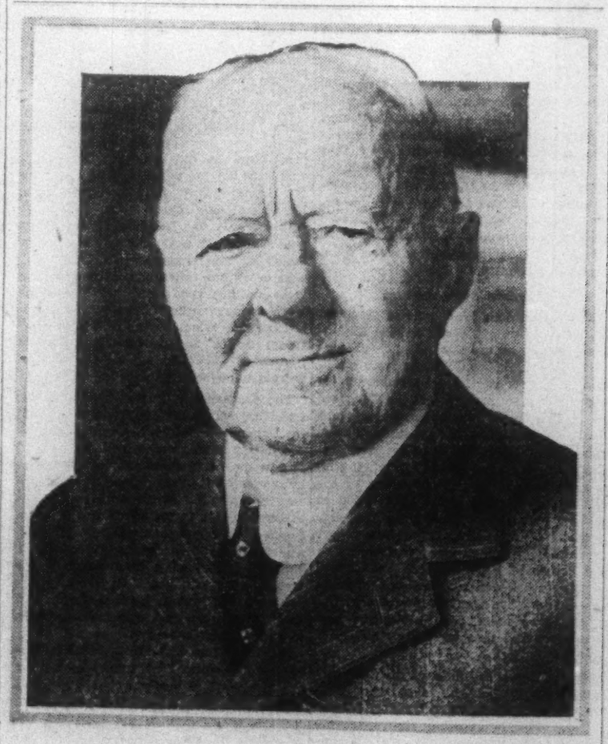


Photo by Keystone View Co.

Leopold Schepp.

EARLY EVENING SCHOOLS

EVENING schools were early in the educational field in America. Old records show that an evening school was in existence in New Amsterdam in 1661 and in the English colony of New York in 1690. By 1724 an evening school was in operation in Boston; Philadelphia had such a school in 1734; Charleston, S. C., had three in 1744, and Newport, R. I., had one in 1759.

THE CURTAIN DROPS ON THE DRAMA OF THE RUHR

French Army Withdraws After Occupying the Territory Two and One-Half Years, During Which Germany Reorganized Her Finances and Accepted the Dawes Plan—Poincare's Promises and Results Compared

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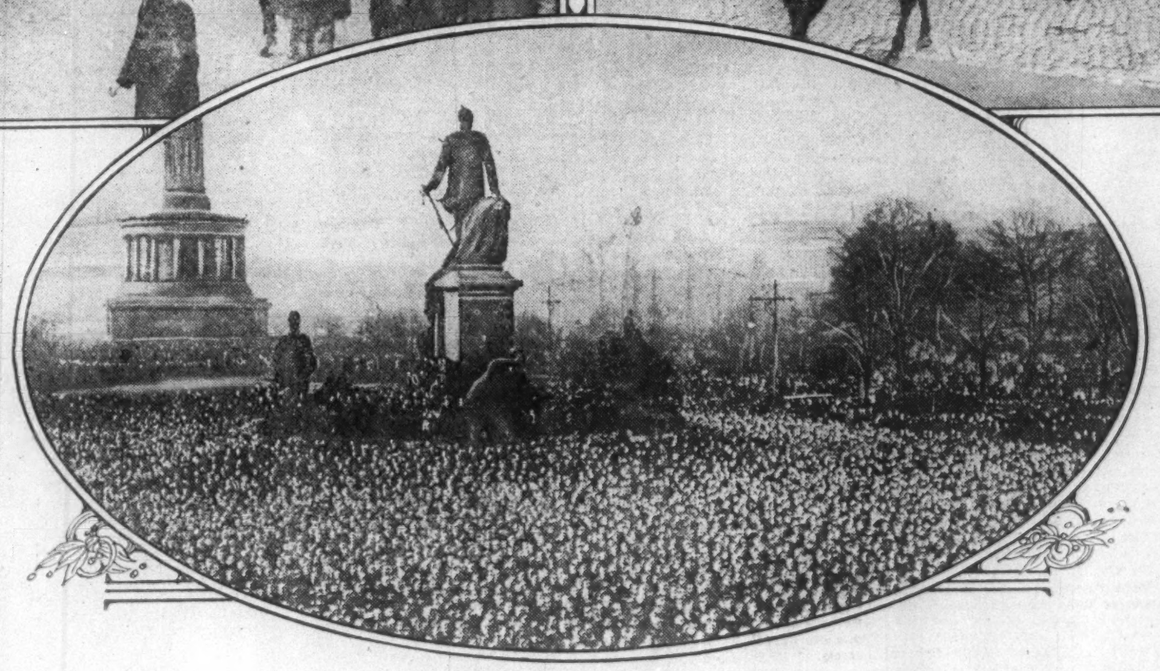
1923—The French Troops March Into the Ruhr. They Take Possession of Essen.

Times Wide World Photos.

1925—The French Troops Evacuate the Ruhr. The Sixty-seventh Infantry Leaving Dortmund.



Times Wide World Photo.

The Protest Meeting at Berlin in 1923 Over the Occupation of the Ruhr. In the Foreground Can Be Seen the Statue of Bismarck. In the Background Is the Monument of Victory.

By H. I. BROCK.

WITH the withdrawal of practically the last troops from the region at the end of July, French occupation of the Ruhr Valley passed from the realm of speculation into that of history. It is possible at last to look at it as an accomplished fact and record its practical working without regard to national prejudice or legal or economic arguments for other policies.

Other policies might have been adopted with equal or greater advantage to the world, in the international deadlock which paralyzed Europe at the end of the year 1922. By the decisive action of the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, this plan was adopted and put into effective action. It was pursued with firmness and tenacity in the face of the strong opposition of England and the generally diffused impression in this country and the rest of the world that it was such strong medicine that it might kill the patient and poison the body of Western civilization.

A month after the French marched in Mr. Lloyd George—who had many sharers of his opinion—said that "a gross blunder" had been committed, that what had happened "had gone beyond what the French Government had conceived" and that the world was up against "the national spirit of Germany, aroused for the first time since the armistice."

The head of the precarious German Republic was then the Socialist ex-saddler, Friedrich Ebert, of whose excellent republican intentions there was no suspicion despite all the teeming suspicions of Germany and the Germans.

Signs of Better Feeling.

The aroused national spirit of which Mr. Lloyd George spoke has since put in the place of Ebert, removed by the hand of death, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, East Prussian aristocrat, sometime head of the Kaiser's armies against the armies of the Czar, and the military idol of the German people. Yet the medicine has worked so well—or some medicine has worked so well—that there seems less menace to the nations surrounding Germany, more signs of an era of reasonable good feeling and decent international understanding which does not utterly exclude the Germans, than has arrived since the great war began.

Financially, at least, Germany is a respectable member of international society, operating on the gold basis, not wildcatting it with paper. Politically, she has stood the test of three general elections, and though President Hindenburg's Finance Minister has already begun to speak gloomily about the impossibility of balancing the budget and paying reparations, the reparations are nevertheless being paid with decent punctuality into the hands of Seymour Gilbert, Agent General of the Allies. The very fact of the withdrawal of the French from the Ruhr a fortnight before the time agreed upon is proof that there exists even in Paris no serious doubt that Germany will keep on paying.

In contrast was the situation in January, 1923, at the moment when the strong French medicine was applied. Germany then, in pursuit of what has been called her policy of dilapidation and evasion, appeared to herself and the rest of the nations of the earth to be on the brink of ruin. Her sea of paper money had not reached its high tide, but it was rising rapidly, and drowning in it seemed the country natural fate. With four years elapsed since the war in which to recover she was so far in arrears with her reparation payments that, interest included, she actually owed more than at the beginning. After repeated defaults, penalties and revisions downward of the theoretical total, she had just proclaimed her inability to meet her current obligations to the Allies and asked for a moratorium from all payments in cash or in kind for four years.

British and French Differed.

Owing chiefly to the instability of her rapidly depreciating paper money and the consequent disorganization of the channels of supply and demand between the towns and the cities, her townsfolk were without sufficient food, and this condition was rapidly being aggravated as the mark declined. At the same time her great industrial interests, organized into huge combinations, were apparently making vast fortunes for the manipulators who controlled them, and these manipulators were reputed the masters of Germany and the dictators of German policies.

In the face of this situation confidence in Germany's ability to pay her debts to the Allies or even to save her own skin was virtually destroyed everywhere. Germany herself rather paraded her helplessness. Outside opinion divided on the point whether this helplessness was a physical condition of Germany or a lack of the will to do what was required of her. The British inclined to hold that she couldn't, the French stoutly maintained that she wouldn't. Upon this point London and Paris split on their policies with regard to all their dealings with their late enemy.

Upon their own diagnosis of the condition and their conviction that the way to save Germany—if only so that she could discharge her obligations to France—was to make Germany realize that she must save herself, the French proceeded. On Jan. 11, 1923, they marched their troops into the Ruhr as the "military protection of an industrial mission," the purpose of which was to hold a pledge of future payment and supervise for purposes of current payments on reparations account the coal mines, industrial plants, forests and customs of this richest region of the recalcitrant Reich. As justification France produced the fact that the Reparation Commission had formally declared Germany in default. Since England refused to join in, "the French Government and the Belgian Government acted with the cooperation of the Italian Government," under warrant as they assumed, and as England denied, of the Treaty of Versailles. This is no place to rehash the legal argument. Let the facts suffice.

The Occupation Method.

French forces first occupied the Rhine district, including Essen, where the Krupp works are; then in a few days Bochum, Dortmund and other Westphalian towns. The whole region includes some 30,000 square kilometers and roughly 4,000,000 people, with the richest coal mines in Europe and 4,000-odd furnaces. Original report put the French forces at 100,000 men. The official figure was 50,000, with fewer than 10,000 Belgians. The Germans did not resist the troops, which were under command of General Degoutte, with headquarters at Düsseldorf—where the poet Heine boasts of having been born. The forces were disposed according to plans made by Marshal Foch. As they arrived the German coal operators and State distributing agencies left the Ruhr district, with all their records dealing with distribution.

The German Government having notified the coal owners that it would no longer pay for the mining of reparations coal, and the operators refusing to comply with Degoutte's order to continue deliveries of reparations coal, six of the most important, including Fritz Thyssen, were arrested, tried by court-martial at Mayence and fined among them a matter of 300,000 francs. The mine workers went on strike in protest and demanded the removal of the French soldiers from the mines, the steel workers also struck, there were riots and the French replied with a show of tanks and machine guns.

Industry Came to a Stop.

Then the Rhineland High Commission (with the British High Commission not voting) decreed the sequestration of all proceeds of mines and customs in the occupied area, and the German Government ordered all officials to refuse obedience to the occupying authorities and forbade the railways and Rhine transport companies to transport reparations coal.

It was reported that of the normal supply of 50,000 coal cars in the Ruhr only 25,000 remained, the Germans having got away with the rest. Trains were blocked, switches and signal lights were put out of commission and locomotives disappeared. The French "preserved their usual sangfroid and their well-oiled military machine ran smoothly," as an observer on the spot reported. Jan. 31 they cut off the coal supply from Germany.

By Feb. 2 no coal was being mined and the whole trackage of the Ruhr was a tangled mass of stalled coal trains. Not only were the Ruhr miners idle, but the miners were striking in the Sarre basin (held by the French) and elsewhere. The question of food for the population was growing serious, since the miners had no reserves. When the French offered to transport food for the people, the German Government refused the offer. By this time the policy of so-called passive resistance dictated by the Germans was well under way and the Ruhr was out of business. Neither France nor Germany was getting coal. Dr. Cuno, the German Chancellor, came to look the situation over and departed with a very black view of things.

So far the facts of the occupation. Now as to the purpose behind the occupation.

Poincare States His Purpose.

Premier Poincaré, speaking to the American newspaper correspondents in Paris Jan. 29, explained the French position. "France," he said, "has no intention of holding the Ruhr permanently. She means to stay there till she is paid, or has assurances that she will be paid. It is evident that France will not be satisfied with German promises. * * * We intend to hold the mining and industrial basin until Germany fulfills its agreement. It may be a matter of five years before Germany gives sufficient proofs of its sincerity of paying reparations, or it may be considerably less if the German Government reorganizes its financial system on a sound basis and obtains a foreign loan which would be applied on the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France."

He added significantly:

"French metallurgy is ready to suspend all operations if necessary to prove to the Germans that we are in earnest and intend to pursue our policy even if we suffer also."

As a matter of fact, the cessation of the flow of the Ruhr coal and coke, which was having so serious an effect in Germany and caused the rapid rise of unemployment throughout the Reich till it was said to have reached a point around the five million mark, had also very serious effects upon the French iron and steel industry. This industry was forced during the first six months of occupation to get coke from England and America and pay greatly increased prices. Of 114 French furnaces going full blast at the beginning of occupation 74 were kept going with difficulty.

Curzon-Poincare Debate.

Poincaré had been closely related as a lawyer before the war with the Lorraine iron interests. He had reason to know beforehand what the effect would be and appears to have counted the cost at home as he delivered his blow at Germany. Further bearing upon this point is Poincaré's note in reply to the famous Curzon note of Aug. 11, 1923—the note which expressed such disappointment with the persistence of the French in a policy which the British Government regarded as not only unwise but as "doomed to failure." Poincaré says: "We did not go into the Ruhr to find immediately money for reparations, but above all to create in the German Government a wish to pay and to seize guarantees. It depends upon Germany whether we shall soon evacuate the Ruhr by placing herself in the position of changing her financial system to contract international debts and liberate herself by anticipation. The desire for our evacuation will be a stimulant to her."

The Marquis of Curzon, who harbored the darkest suspicions of French intentions, had intimated that the pursuance of the policy of occupation, assuming to create the will to pay, was more likely to diminish the power to pay, without which the will would be nothing—or even to "extinguish it altogether by the continuation of the stranglehold on the most important centre, the most productive and highly organized of German industries." He thought thirty-six years was a minimum figure for an ocupation to produce the results prescribed and saw no reason why it might not extend in perpetuity.

Dawes's View of the Effect.

It is now possible to measure these estimates of the contending statesmen by the accomplished facts. Occupation of the Ruhr actually ceases after two years and less than seven months with very nearly those things arrived at which the Frenchman professed to have in view. The Dawes plan, with its rehabilitation of German credit and creation of financial guarantees, has been substituted for the territorial and material pledges supplied by holding the Ruhr with armed forces.

The relation of the Dawes plan to occupation is variously viewed. The two things constitute, in fact, steps in historic sequence in the rehabilitation of Europe. There are those who hold, like the late Lord Curzon and Mr. Lloyd George, that the Ruhr occupation was a useless step—a step aside or backward. Upon that point not unimportant is the opinion of the Chairman of the Committee of Experts which formulated the plan in the actual presence of Ruhr occupation.

General Dawes, addressing the committee on his arrival in Paris in January, 1924, spoke of the Ruhr occupation as "that prospective act of common sense." Later in February, 1924, when he had just got back from Berlin and the experts' task was nearly done, he categorically associated himself with the opinion that the results arrived at by the committee could not have been reached if the French had not been in the Ruhr. "The Germans," he said, "had been made to realize that they must pay up to their capacity, which it appeared they had not intended to do until French troops entered the Ruhr; while a year's stay in the Ruhr had brought the French to understand that occupation was not producing reparation payments, caused them to recede from the position of demanding enormous immediate sums and preparing them to consider easier terms than previously."

"Had the French not taken the Ruhr," General Dawes added, "the state of mind of both the Germans and the French would have been unchanged and there would have been no occasion for the experts to meet."

It is to be observed that Poincaré did not share the French expectation of "enormous immediate sums, and in that matter was furnishing in the Ruhr an object lesson for his own people as well as for the Germans.

Dawes was also quoted as saying that it was not the German people but the industrialists who refused to pay, and that the occupation of the Ruhr convinced these latter of the necessity. By seizing the Ruhr, Poincaré got precisely these industrialists in his power. By dealing with them instead of with the German Government, he dealt with what was in fact the greater power in Germany—the only power that had any real prestige in Germany or out. By breaking this power he did more than he could have done by breaking directly the power of the German Government. His consistent refusal to deal with the German Government in Ruhr matters after passive resistance started was a considered and deliberate policy which was justified by its results.

These explanations, from what followed, assist the understanding of much that preceded. As we have seen, the beginning of February, 1923, we found the Ruhr paralyzed as a result of occupation, passive resistance and the blockade of German trade with the Ruhr. Except where the French created services for their own use and got a little coal mined for their own use, this condition continued and grew progressively worse. The food situation particularly grew worse. And the effect was more and more felt in the rest of Germany. There was a frenzy of selling marks and buying foreign exchange. Retail prices were soaring and shops were quoting prices in dollars or in sterling. July 30 the mark passed the million-to-a-dollar level, the Reichsbank was issuing paper at the rate of two trillions daily and still unable to supply the people, who came with baskets, pushcarts and taxicabs to fetch away bales of it. Steel production, which had not ceased with coal production, was off 75 per cent.

Renewal of Coal Shipments.

Things having reached this pass, on Aug. 4 orders were issued to General Degoutte to seize factories and mines if the industrialists ignored the French request (so called) to resume work and pay taxes. Two days later an agreement was reached between the operators and railway authorities for the renewal of coal shipments—showing that the threat had taken effect.

Meantime Berlin, to finance passive resistance, added 2 per cent. to the income tax, automobile license tax and export levy, and the Reichstag showed that it felt the pressure of events by resolving to "apply itself energetically to meeting reparation claims." Chancellor Cuno told that body that "France was the ruler and destroyer of Europe," but "passive resistance, free from senseless acts of violence and criminal acts, must be continued," he added, "with all our strength."

Four days after that deliverance, Aug. 12, Cuno was out of office and Stresemann was Chancellor in his stead, with the Reichsbank presently issuing 157 trillion paper marks a week and the dollar value of the mark rapidly receding toward the hundred million level. A Berlin semi-official statement Sept. 14 said that passive resistance in the Ruhr had cost 120 deaths, not counting 10 death sentences of courts-martial, that 173 newspapers had been suspended, 145,000 persons ousted from their homes, of whom 131,000 had been expelled from the occupied territory, and that 632 trillion paper marks had been seized.

Through the Belgian Minister in Berlin Sept. 18, an offer was made looking toward the abandonment of passive resistance on condition of the release of prisoners and the return of exiles, to which were added more considerable money payments and more substantial guarantees than the Cuno Government had offered. The French refused to treat. Three days later Stresemann told a conference of Prime Ministers of the German States that passive resistance was costing the country 8,000,000,000 marks a week and it was agreed that it must be given up in a "manner consonant with the dignity and honor of the German nation."

Did Not Destroy Wealth.

With this situation in Germany accelerated, if not created, by his Ruhr policy, Poincaré held firmly on in spite of the growing distrust of his cause in other countries, based on alarm over the fact that Germany's ruin seemed about accomplished.

Poincaré's confidence seems to have been grounded on the knowledge that no more in Germany at large than in the Ruhr had anything tangible been destroyed. Industry was hobbled, credit non-existent, confidence gone, but the assets were untouched. He held to France's claim on the assets. His confidence has been justified by events.

President Ebert issued Sept. 26, 1923, his proclamation announcing the surrender of passive resistance. Poincaré, calm in the face of this appearance of victory, warned the French against premature rejoicing. The real test, he said, was the resumption of work in the Ruhr.

The Magnates' Plan.

While Stresemann was struggling with a Cabinet crisis early in October General Degoutte was in conference with Hugo Stinnes and others of the great industrial manipulators. These magnates submitted a plan of cooperation and reparations payments based on allied control of German industries. By Oct. 8 the Otto Wolf group, producing 10 per cent. of Ruhr coal, were signed up. The Stinnes group were expected to follow, but complications arose because of the insistence of the industrialists that they must have a nine or ten hour working day. The fight for long hours of work was one which Stinnes always kept up; this was a strategic moment for forcing the German Government and the workmen to accept long hours. The unions, without funds on account of the depreciation of the mark, by this time nearly worthless, were as helpless as the Berlin Government.

By Oct. 27, one month after the proclamation of the end of passive resistance, agreements to resume work had been signed by eighteen operators, representing twenty-five mine groups and eight factories, and the re-employment of large numbers of men at the Krupp factories had followed orders for locomotives from the railway administration of the occupation. The operators still insisted that unless they got the long hours they would shut down all work in the Ruhr, thus adding three-quarters of a million to the list of Germany's unemployed—still figured around 3,000,000.

Chancellor Stresemann, to the Foreign Affairs Committeee of the Reichstag on Nov. 16, put it this way: The German Government can no longer assist the beleagured populations of the Ruhr who are henceforth at the mercy of the French. Starvation has been staved off by a partial resumption of work under an agreement between the Ruhr and Rhineland industrialists and the French, arrived at after months of negotiation. France is to receive one-fourth billion francs, followed by 4 per cent. of the mines' output, to be credited to reparations, while for the cost of Ruhr occupation a special tax of 10 francs a ton is levied on coal. The workers are forced to accept the pre-war ten-hour-day.

Within a week after this announcement, which raised a storm of legislative rage proceeding from the ultra-Nationalists, the Left, and even the People's Party—that of the Chancellor and Stinnes himself—Stresemann had been forced to resign as Chancellor, though he remained as Foreign Minister under Chancellor Marx, whose administration could do nothing more than carry on where Stresemann had left off.

The mere approach of the wind that brought the end of passive resistance toppled over one Ministry. The shock of the realization of defeat recast another and gave it a new head. So much had been accomplished within the first year by the policy which Curzon was convinced could not succeed.

One year and three days after the entry of the French and Belgian troops into the Ruhr it was reported that the total output of the district had reached 70 per cent. of the 1922 total, and that of this production coke—the most important Ruhr product for the French—was 35 per cent. There were still strikes and lootings and food riots, and the Germans had not delivered 800 locomotives, due in return for the reinstatement by the French of German railway employes. But the number of French troops in the occupied region, earlier reduced to 40,000, had been cut to 24,000 and the Belgian contingent had been reduced from 7,000 to 4,000.

This was at the moment—the middle of January, 1924—when the Dawes committee arrived in Europe. As far back as Oct. 24, 1923, Germany, ordered by the Reparation Commission to resume deliveries on account of reparations, had replied that she was unable on account of the occupation of the Ruhr to finance such deliveries and requested the commission to investigate her capacity to pay as provided by the Treaty of Versailles.

The British Government had already in a note to Washington viewed the suggestion of Mr. Hughes that America might join in such an inquiry. The German request started the somewhat prolonged negotiations which produced an actual committee of experts.

With the Dawes committee at work and troubles in the Ruhr complicated with the Rhineland Republic Separatist movement, which the French and Belgians were accused of aiding and abetting, the Germans apparently arrived at the conclusion that drastic measures of internal reform were imperative. They had already in November, 1923, taken a step toward the stabilization of the currency by the formation of the Rentenbank to issue notes based on a mortgage on Germany's private property in land, agriculture, industry and commerce, these notes to replace at a fixed rate the practically worthless paper then in circulation. On that date they had stopped the issue of the old paper money. Now at the end of January Germany repudiated her entire public debt "at least till all reparations were paid" and at the same time came to the rescue of private investors ruined by depreciation by providing that holders of mortgages in old marks should be entitled to be paid at the rate of 10 per cent. of the face value of that paper money which had become in fact valueless.

On April 9 the Dawes report came out with the verdict that Germany was able to pay reparations "without onerous obligations" and recommending a method of using the tangible national assets—the persistence of which M. Poincaré had so firmly believed in as a means of insuring these payments and distributing them over a series of years. It was virtually a mortgage in the Allies' favor on German taxes, German railways and German industry which was suggested and subsequently agreed to by both Germany and the Allies at the London conference which met July 16, 1924, and concluded its labors and delivered the documents signed and sealed just one month later.

Substitute for Invasion.

It was then that the French agreed to accept as a substitute for physical possession of Germany's richest industrial centre, held as a pledge of reparations payments according to schedule, the mortgages on Germany's wealth at large which the Dawes plan provided and the payment of which to all the debtor nations among the Allies was to be made through the American Agent General of the Transfer Committee as Receiver General of them all. Cautious as always, France held out for the continuance of the physical pledge until it could be seen that the Dawes plan was actually producing reparations according to schedule. She stipulated one year from date of signing. That year is up Aug. 16 next.

There was no substantial change in the Ruhr policy of M. Poincaré under his successor. Already since the accommodations with the industrialists—which were renewed from time to time—the occupation had been made progressively more "invisible." Herriot was able in time to permit the return of some 200,000 expelled Germans, but very close watch was still kept upon German organizations of military complexion, which were reported rife. Immediately after the signing of the Dawes plan the French withdrew their forces from certain towns as a gesture of good faith, during September, and the customs barrier against Germany was abolished. At the end of October the Franco-Belgian industrial control body—the Mission Interalliée de Control des Usines et des Mines—was abolished, thus putting civilian and economic affairs entirely into the German's hands, and by the middle of November the railways were returned to German management.

The process of military evacuation was more gradual and held to the policy of keeping pace with German discharge of obligations. The figures for the first eighteen months of occupation showed that the French had realized from all sources in the Ruhr 3,519,000,000 francs, that the cost of collection was 649,000,000 francs, and that more than twice as much was realized during the first six months of 1924 as during the whole of 1923—which was natural.

Net Effect in Germany.

Already, April 16, seven days after the Dawes report came out, the new gold discount bank had been opened in Berlin, fortified with British and American guarantees and backed by substantial pounds sterling and dollars. By the end of the year that bank had contrived to put Germany on a gold basis, and, as everybody knows, the actual mark of daily currency was then passing from hand to hand, as now, at four to the dollar or thereabouts. It was an extraordinary transformation in a twelve-month period.

As for Raymond Poincaré, he has not returned to power. But his successor, Herriot, had somewhat short shrift—taxes and budget reform plans killed him off, too. And M. Painlevé, even with the assistance of the expert Joseph Caillaux, redeemed from exile and rescued from ignominy, is, in turn, having his troubles with the most dangerous subject which can occupy a French Cabinet—the question of getting money out of the French people to run their own Government. That perennial question, and not the Ruhr in retrospect or security in prospect, is the present sore spot of Europe.

NO MORE ARE THEY THE HUNDRED NEEDIEST

Generous Fund Given Last Christmas by Readers of The New York Times Has Wrought Great Changes for the Better in the Lives of Those Who Were in Sore Distress—The Story of Six Months of Aid, Measured in Terms of Health, Happiness and Hope

THIS is the story of what six months of aid have meant to the Hundred Neediest Cases of 1924. It is the story of how distress has been transformed into happiness and the weight of care removed from shoulders unable to bear it.

A half year has passed since THE NEW YORK TIMES made its thirteenth annual appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases of New York City. Last year's contributions totaled $233,524.89—a response greater than that of any previous year. The contributors numbered 11,340, and their giving was so generous that it provided not only for the first hundred cases, but for 248 more—a total of 1,425 individuals.

In every case the money contributed was used for the neediest; there has been no deduction whatever for overhead or any other administrative charge.

The six organizations that administer the fund have made reports of what has been accomplished in the first six months of 1925. Out of these reports the stories below are taken. They show how effective Christmas giving can be made.

The 248 families cared for through the 1924 fund composed the most unfortunate group of people in New York City when the appeal was made for them last Christmastime. Now they are no longer the neediest.

Families on the verge of separation have been kept together. Invalids have recovered or are recuperating. Aged couples have been enabled to remain together in their old familiar surroundings. Children are being specially educated in trades that they may become breadwinners for helpless members of their families. A few of the families that were the neediest a year ago met with added misfortunes which have been surmounted. In cases where help is no longer needed the remainder of the money contributed is now used to aid other afflicted families.

The six organizations administering the fund are the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Catholic Charities, the Charity Organization Society, the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and the State Charities Aid Association.

Their reports on the progress of the first hundred cases are given here. The identifying numbers and titles used in the original appeal are retained.

CASE 1.
Donald.

Donald had known sorrow and want during all the five years of his life, but when, shortly after the death of his father, his mother died, too, it was more than he could bear. He sat for hours hugging his little puppy, speaking to no one. * * * In January the boy, already badly under nourished, contracted grip, followed by a cough and night sweats, causing fear of tuberculosis from which his mother died, but under good care and medical attention Donald improved. A month ago an intelligent family offered to adopt him and he has a home once more.

CASE 2.
A Sorrowful Toymaker.

Weakened by diabetes in his early forties, the father had to give up his vegetable store. He had strength enough to work nowhere except in the Old Men's Toy Shop. His wife worked, too, but between them they could not begin to support their five children. Two were placed in institutions. * * * All the children are at home. The mother and the sick father still earn a little. All members of the family now have good care and better surroundings.

CASE 3.
Richard Needs Fostering.

Eleven-year-old Richard, deserted by his own mother and slowly recovering from an operation for a tubercular hip, was in need of special care and attention. * * * He is now in a good home on Long Island, living most of the time in the open air and is growing rapidly stronger.

CASE 4.
A Civil War Widow.

Ellen, a tiny Irish woman, places her age at 100 and she looks it. She is a Civil War widow and her pension of $30 a month was the only support of herself and her son Frank, who is past 60 and crippled with rheumatism. * * * They are both growing more feeble from day to day, but better food, clothing and furniture have been provided and a woman is paid to keep the house clean. The end of their lives is being made more comfortable.

CASE 5.
A Brave Stepmother.

Max, 18, was working as an office boy, and Sadie, 15, went to school half a day and spent the other half packing films. They earned the only income for their four brothers and sisters and for the stepmother who, although sick, was sticking bravely to the task of rearing them. * * * The stepmother after long hospital treatment is now able to take care of the house and even to earn a little by dressmaking. Dora, 14, left school and earns $12 a week at clerical work. A more hopeful future for the family seems assured.

CASE 6.
Gave Life for His Son.

Bleeding to death after an operation, the boy could be saved only by prompt blood transfusion. The father volunteered, and the loss of blood killed him. A long series of illness left the wife penniless with five children. * * * The two oldest girls are at work, and are doing unusually well. Only a small weekly sum is needed to balance their budget, and their unexpectedly increased earnings make it possible to use money intended for them to help others in greater need.

CASE 7.
Perhaps Her Last Christmas.

Last Christmas was the fifteenth birthday of Fannie, who lay in bed with a heart so weak that any flutter of excitement might put an end to her life. She was without parents or relatives and was very anxious lest she should be a trouble to any one. * * * She was made happy by many gifts and letters. Nothing could prolong her life, but it was brightened. With her new sweater and bathrobe and other things, she lay for long hours on a couch in the sunshine reading books that had been sent her. On April 7 she died.

CASE 8.
Michael Shoulders the Load.

Although he was not in very good health, Michael, 16 years old, went to work to support his mother and the five other children after his father's death. The task was far beyond him. * * * The family has had further trouble. John, 22 years old, developed tuberculosis and has been sent to a sanitarium. The health of the others, who were half starved, has improved with good care and ample food.

CASE 9.
Victims of the Sea.

The father was drowned in the surf at Coney Island, leaving Blondie, Michael, Nora and their mother without support. The mother had to be taken away for her health and the children were scattered. * * * They are all together again in a new home. The mother is working part time and the little family is doing well.

CASE 10.
A Hero's Family.

John H., a doorman, drove burglars away from his apartment house, but received injuries from which he died. A penniless widow and four children were left behind. * * * Rest and treatment have put mother in much better condition. David, the oldest boy, is working in an electrical shop and helping splendidly to care for the family.

CASE 11.
Parted and Homesick.

Left a penniless widow with four children, she put Julia, Maude and Brewster in institutions—and kept little Frank with her. * * * On Christmas Day the three children came home to stay. Soon they had to be parted again because a severe attack of rheumatism sent the mother to a hospital. A sister came forward and cared for the children. Now, after treatment, the mother is home again in good health, and so are the children.

CASE 12.
Nine Fighting for Life.

With seven children, aged from 1 to 13 years old, and a wife depending upon him, Jacob broke down from overwork. He was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium. * * * The father is better and can earn a little working in a model factory for tubercular patients. The mother, whose health had been wrecked, is much improved. The children are well, and the home has a fine family spirit.

CASE 13.
Their Happiness Shattered.

Suddenly left a widow with five small children and no money, Agnes L. was despondent and did not know what would become of her and her children. * * * They have been decently housed and clothed and are receiving proper food and medical care. The oldest boy is very bright and capable, but it will be more than a year before he can go to work for the others.

CASE 14.
A Family Near Parting.

Neighbors helped the mother pay for the funeral. Then began a hand-to-mouth existence for her and the three children. Worry and semi-starvation brought her to a serious condition of health. * * * The change wrought for this family is an example of what can be accomplished by money given thoughtfully and adequately. The mother's health has improved. By studying child care and dietetics, she has improved the health of her children; the little home is a model in its way.

CASE 15.
A Struggle for Life.

A longshoreman, stricken with tuberculosis, went to Porto Rico for the climate and peddled shawls and scarfs, but could not earn enough for his wife and six children in New York. * * * The mother was almost a hopeless invalid, too, at the first of the year with heart trouble, but she has improved with regular treatment. The six children are doing well. The father is under the care of the Red Cross in Porto Rico.

CASE 16.
Two Stranded Children.

Irma and Genevieve, 3 years and 11 months old, respectively, were forlorn, motherless and miserable. Both were undernourished and needed special care. * * * Now everything is changed. Irma was coaxed into eating wholesome food and soon began to gain. She was placed with a family in modest circumstances in a suburban community. The foster mother was very happy to have a little daughter and is giving Irma all the love and attention of a good home. Genevieve is gaining in weight like any normal baby and also has an adopted mother and father. Both families are deeply attached to their little girls.

CASE 17.
Will They Keep Their Home?

Four children clung to their widowed mother despairingly but they had to be taken from her and sent to institutions when she went to a tuberculosis sanatorium. She recovered, but there was no income, and with separation threatened again. * * * With proper food and medical treatment the mother is now in good health. One of the children has been under treatment for kidney trouble and another has been sent to a posture class to overcome curvature of the spine.

CASE 18.
A Blind Husband to Support.

The father was old and blind. The son was in a State hospital. The mother, 60 years old, worked every day in a dark basement sorting skins. * * * The father died in January. His wife moved into a small bright room. She is no longer able to work and is receiving medical care at a near-by clinic. The sick boy is improving.

CASE 19.
An Overburdened Daughter.

A lawyer died after many years of illness, leaving an invalid wife practically penniless. For two years the only child, Madelain, worked feverishly to support her mother; she was suddenly stricken with paralysis. * * * Madelain's recovery is very slow and she may never be well again, but she is gaining a little all the time. The mother is earning a little by sewing. Both were sent to the country this Summer.

CASE 20.
Frances Earns for Six.

On her father's death, Frances, 18 years old, went to work in a factory, but could not support her mother and four little children. * * * In spite of good care and food, Bessie, 12 years, and Willie 10, continued sickly until both had tonsil operations. Now they are doing well. A married sister is helping with the rent and with the children.

CASE 21.
A Derelict to Save.

Floyd, an orphan, half starved, accustomed to going without a warm coat in Winter and without enough food all the year around, was threatened with permanent deformity from a curved spine. * * * After Christmas he was boarded in a temporary home and taken regularly to an orthopedic hospital where his back was straightened. Then he was adopted by a family living on a large farm. He feeds cows and chickens, wades in a pond, and the roses in his cheeks are indications that he is growing stronger.

CASE 22.
Until John Gets Better.

John E., a longshoreman, broke down from heart trouble at his work, he could do nothing for his wife and three children. * * * With his family provided for and his worries lessened, the invalid is improving and may be able later to take up light work. The mother works in a factory, and the children are healthy and normal.

CASE 23.
Two Aged Sisters.

Jane, 71, and Harriet, 68, were unmarried sisters, once prosperous, but now penniless because of the dishonesty of an administrator of their family property. Both are sufferers from cancer. * * * Jane has made a remarkable recovery for one of her age after an operation. Harriet has improved considerably under treatment. Both have not only been made comfortable, but have been made happy by new friends who have visited them, showed them attention and taken them on excursions.

CASE 24.
Their Last Possession.

An old piano was the last possession of any value that remained to this family of a mother, an invalid from neuritis, and her three little girls. The home was on the verge of breaking up. * * * The mother underwent a serious operation and was six weeks in the hospital. She will go to the country soon for convalescent care. The children are in a Summer camp.

CASE 25.
After Six Months.

For twelve years a widow earned a living for her boy packing cold storage eggs in a freezing basement until she became an invalid with tuberculosis and arthritis. * * * The mother is not able to go to work, but the tuberculosis has been arrested. Richard is having good care. In two years he will be old enough to go to work for his mother and himself.

CASE 26.
Six in the Shadows.

The father suffered so from asthma that he had to give up work. He tried to do the housework while his wife earned a living for them and the four children, but her health broke, too. * * * After months of rest and care the father can do light work again. The mother will go soon to a hospital for an operation which should restore her health. The children are all doing well.

CASE 27.
"Please Be My Mother."

Frank was frail, nervous, under weight, homeless and seriously in need of medical attention. * * * Now he has a home in the country with foster parents who are sympathetic and intelligent. This is his first year in school, and he is doing well, but he is happiest because his prayer for a mother has been answered.

CASE 28.
Sarah Must Rest.

Two small rooms with low slanting ceilings were home for a mother, crippled by rheumatism, and Sarah, the wage-earner, who had been critically ill for weeks with pleurisy. * * * Sarah and her mother are in new rooms with air and sunshine. Both are improving, and Sarah will soon be able to return to work.

NO. 29.
Sightless, He Must Toil.

Marty could not give up work to let his eyes rest and be treated, because he had a wife and four children and nothing saved. He became blind, and last Winter they were penniless. * * * Courageous and determined Marty is fast mastering a trade for the blind. The mother is taking in a little homework. They are doing remarkably well for a family in such circumstances.

CASE 30.
Both Parents Stricken.

Shortly after the father was stricken with tuberculosis, the mother became an invalid from heart trouble. Kate, 17, was the only wage-earner, and there were two other children to be provided for. * * * The sufferers have had the best of medical care. Bessie, 14, is learning shorthand and will soon be a wage-earner.

CASE 31.
A Grandmother's Burden.

The mother was burned to death and the father died of grief and shock. The grandmother cared for the three orphans. She took lodgers, did sewing, worked in a cigar factory, but she could not earn enough for rent and food. * * * In March the oldest boy got his "working papers" and found a good job. The grandmother continued her work and today the family is self-supporting. Contributions for this case are now helping a widow and six children.

CASE 32.
A Blind Mother of Eight.

The mother was left a widow shortly after her eighth child was born. The furniture had to be sold a piece at a time, as she toiled unsuccessfully to earn a living. Suddenly she went blind. * * * The 16-year-old boy, who had been sent to an industrial school because of his wildness, is soon to be paroled. He is eager to help support the family. The little girls are showing a fine spirit in helping their blind mother.

CASE 33.
Harold, 2, Must Have a Home.

Harold, fed on a diet of condensed milk and water, neglected and in need of an operation, was a nondescript little mite. His mother was dead. * * * Harold has been on a special diet to give his bones a chance to develop, he is being boarded in the home of a good woman. The doctors decided to put his legs in casts, but he is growing stronger, his color is better and he becomes daily more lively and full of fun.

CASE 34.
Joe Needs a Start in Life.

The mother of 12-year-old Joe died of tuberculosis, his father was killed in a fight and his future was a matter of much anxiety. * * * Joe did well in school until March, when he lost interest. A physician found that poor health was the cause. Carefully watched over, he is almost well again. He is at a boys' camp this Summer.

CASE 35.
All Three Afflicted.

The mother was still weak from an appendicitis operation. The father and 5-year-old Muriel both had tuberculosis. * * * The father died shortly after Christmas. The little girl has been sent to a distant sanitarium and her final recovery is probable. The mother's convalescence was retarded by bereavement and anxiety, but under good care she is slowly recovering.

CASE 36.
A Frail Mother of Seven.

Mrs. Vincent was an anemic, doing the housework for her seven children and trying to earn their living as a laundress. * * * A new life began for the family this year. There was a rest for the mother, food and better surroundings for the children. But now there are only six children. Twelve-year-old Richard, the second boy, fell from the back of a truck and was instantly killed.

CASE 37.
Why Dan Ran Away.

He ran away because an intoxicated father beat him and his mother. The Judge saw no reason for sending the boy to a reformatory and let him go to a home in the country, but there was no money to keep him there. * * * He is doing well in the country and is devoted to his mother and sister, whom he visits weekly. The father behaves and provides well for a while, and then becomes a brute from liquor.

CASE 38.
Two Stranded Youngsters.

Motherless and stranded, John and Howard weighed only 59 pounds together. John's weak heart required attention, and Howard, badly undernourished, needed a special diet. * * * Cod liver oil, good food and constant care and attention made them both over in a few months. A former school teacher, now living in the country, took Howard. John found a home with a childless couple in this city.

CASE 39.
Jennie's Memories.

Jennie M., 75, alone in the world and in extreme poverty, lived in dreams of her well-to-do past. * * * She has been enabled to live in the little place where she has been for years. This keeps her contented.

CASE 40.
Four Left Penniless.

The father drew $10,000, the whole family account, from the bank and disappeared, leaving the mother and three small children. * * * The mother recovered slowly from the shock and is now working hard and learning English. The children are in a camp for the Summer.

CASE 41.
Jimmy, Agnes and Four Others.

The father's breakdown left the family penniless. He injured his heart by overwork. There were the sick man, his wife and six children, the oldest one 10 years. * * * With worry for his family relieved, the father has improved and in a few months light work may be found for him. With good food and care the children are flourishing.

CASE 42.
A Mother's Losing Battle.

She scrubbed floors in a skyscraper at night to earn food and shelter for her five fatherless girls. Overwork nearly killed her and undernourishment pinched the faces of her five girls. * * * With rest new strength has come to the mother. Marjorie, 8 years old, the worst sufferer among the children has been sent to the country for a long stay. The others are being built up by proper food and living conditions.

CASE 43.
Four Facing Starvation.

The mother worked hard as a janitress, but could not earn enough for her four children, especially with Julie and Helen in poor health and in need of special care. * * * Both children have improved greatly by attending a health class, but Julie is difficult to control at home and at school, and she has been sent to the country in the hope that a change of environment will do her good.

CASE 44.
Help Her Do Her Duty.

Mrs. M. made every sacrifice to keep the child she found on her doorstep, but her husband's death and her own sickness made it doubtful if she could continue. * * * Ralph has had two operations and is to have another, but everything favors his growing up to be a fine boy and a comfort to his foster mother.

CASE 45.
They Cling to Home.

Mr. and Mrs. C., old New Yorkers, saw the block build up around their little house. Misfortune and age swept away their savings. * * * They are supported wholly by gifts prompted by the appeal for them. Their infirmities are on the increase, but they are content, because it has been possible for them to stay together in their old home.

CASE 46.
Louise and Her Mother.

Crippled by rheumatism and prevented by asthma from sleeping more than a few minutes at a time, Mrs. R. worked hard, but could not earn enough to maintain herself and her eight-year-old daughter in their basement apartment. * * * Expert care and complete rest have worked wonders for the mother, and she is fast recovering her health and strength. After treatment of her eyes, teeth and tonsils, Louise is now in excellent physical condition.

CASE 47.
Ten in Three Rooms.

Influenza and pneumonia left the father with heart disease, able to work only at very light tasks and for a few hours at a time. He and his wife and eight children lived in extreme privation in three rooms at the top of a tenement house. * * * An extra room has been obtained. The family has been properly fed and made comfortable. The father is no worse. The children are responding well to better conditions.

CASE 48.
A Tunnel Casualty.

Permanently crippled by injuries to his spine in a tunnel accident, Frank, the father of five children, was persuaded by an eloquent claims agent to accept a nominal sum as a settlement. When it was used up the family was in desperate straits. * * * The mother, with the help of her oldest children, earns a little as a janitress. The father is taking treatment and training faithfully in work for crippled men. It is planned to give Betty, 15 years, trade training this Fall.

CASE 49.
Only One Hand.

Alice, whose mother died soon after her birth, was nervous and undernourished. She had lost her left hand in an accident and was very sensitive about it. * * * Alice was placed under the care of a good woman in a boarding home. At first she was sleepless and miserable. Good care has gradually made her a happy, healthy child.

CASE 50.
Crazed by Misfortune.

Working as a bookkeeper in the day, Mr. S. studied at night to become an expert accountant, so that he could take better care of his wife and four children. When worry over the desperate illness of his wife was added to this, the father completely lost his reason. * * * The mother recuperated rapidly and is able to do the housekeeping and light work besides. The children are doing well.

CASE 51.
Will Nick's Violin Be Mute?

The talented boy's lessons had to stop and his plans for the future were given up when his father's death left his mother with no income and five children. * * * The privations which the mother and children suffered are at an end. For six months they have had good food and surroundings. Nick is a member of his school orchestra.

CASE 52.
Three Who Are Fatherless.

Heart disease ended the father's life without a moment's warning. The young mother was left with two children. Two months later there was a third. * * * The family has been well taken care of. The mother is now able to earn a little by sewing in addition to caring for her family.

CASE 53.
One Strives for Seven.

The father died of heart disease the day after Christmas. A month later the sixth child was born. The whole family suffered from lack of food. * * * With proper food and attention the children are now growing up to be healthy, obedient and well-trained. The oldest boy, the only one of legal age to work, has a position and is doing well.

CASE 54.
Two Feeble Sisters.

One aged sister worked in a laundry, but she was very slow and could not earn enough for herself and the aged blind sister who was dependent on her. * * * Both sisters have had serious illnesses, but recovered after receiving excellent care and medical attention. They are well provided for and comfortable.

CASE 55.
Aged Brother and Sister.

Frances is 80 and brother Henry 70. Both were too feeble to work, but they clung to their small basement home in the neighborhood where they had lived for forty years. * * * "Our prayers have been answered," the aged sister said, when she was told that they could live in the old place another year at least. Both are comfortable and fairly well, although not strong.

CASE 56.
Two Little Toilers.

The widowed mother, suffering from diabetes, could do little for her six children. Ann, 17, and Frank, 14, both found work, but their earnings would not care for seven. * * * Under the care of a specialist the mother is much improved. Ann is proving a good daughter and Frank a good son. The other children are well, and the family will soon be self-supporting.

CASE 57.
She Is Passed By.

With her mother dead and her brothers and sisters with foster parents, Marjorie has always been passed by. Since she was four years old she has been crippled by infantile paralysis. * * * An operation greatly improved her left foot. Good care in a boarding home in the country bettered her general health and changed a sad little girl into a happy one.

CASE 58.
Henry and Peter.

Henry, 16, and Peter, 15, between them earned just half enough for themselves and the six who were dependent on them. * * * An illness of the mother made the family's distress still more critical. During her convalescence after an operation, the two oldest boys not only worked hard at their employment but did most of the housework. The outlook for the family is promising.

CASE 59.
Three Suffering Children.

Amputations and long hospital treatment kept the father from his trades and his wife and the three young children had nothing to live on. * * * Food, care and good surroundings have been provided for the family during the father's long struggle with disease.

CASE 60.
A Race Against Death.

The father was slowly dying, and the mother was striving to master his trade to support herself and her two children by running his cobbler's shop after he died. * * * The father is slowly dying of heart trouble. His wife tends him like a baby. Little Joe has had scarlet fever, but recovered. Everything possible is being done for the family.

CASE 61.
Sorrow in Their Old Age.

Agnes and Ellen are sisters, both close to 70. Ellen is an invalid. Agnes earned a living for both making bead and feather ornaments. Infirmities of age have stopped this income. * * * Both sisters are comfortable and in better health and are enjoying the first care-free period of their later years.

CASE 62.
Rose Is Gritty, but—

Although only 19 years old, Rose, a sufferer from asthma, was the sole breadwinner for her family for three years. Her invalid mother was taxed to the utmost to do the housework. There were two little children and not enough food to go round. * * * A slight operation has been of great benefit to the girl. Following a careful diet, and receiving expert treatment, the mother, a sufferer from diabetes, is much improved.

CASE 63.
Seven Struggling in Vain.

On the day after the funeral the widow and her 16-year-old daughter, Mabel, went to work. The family was virtually starving, but they could not begin to earn enough for themselves and the five others in the family. * * * The mother, very ambitious and industrious, attended the classes of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, learned English, got her citizenship papers which brought her a State pension. The remainder of the money contributed for this case goes to help others.

CASE 64.
Grandmother Keeps Him.

The aged and infirm grandmother struggled to rear her orphaned grandson, but she was too weak, sick and old for the task. * * * The grandmother has been enabled to have rest and medical attention, and at the same time to keep her grandson.

CASE 65.
A Grown-up at 12.

Stanley, 12 years old, cooked meals for the two younger children while his mother worked out, but the mother's illness seemed likely to cause the break-up of the whole family. * * * The mother has improved greatly with the right kind of care. The children are doing well.

CASE 66.
Crippled Sheila.

Sheila lost her father and mother by typhoid fever, and much of her life has been spent in hospitals. She has been months in plaster casts. * * * Sheila is boarded with a pleasant woman with a daughter nearly Sheila's age. Regular clinical treatment and special exercises have benefited her crippled foot. She has shown a fine mental development and is so busy and happy that she nearly forgets she is lame.

CASE NO. 67.
Father Far Away.

The mother's health broke down because of long hours at housework and sewing. The father was in a tuberculosis sanatarium. Vera was sick. Jimmy was the only healthy member of the family. * * * The family has moved into better quarters. The mother and Vera are much improved and there is hope for the father's recovery.

CASE 68.
After Six Months.

The father's funeral took all the family's savings and left the widow with five children. The mother's health broke in the struggle to care for the children and earn a living for them. * * * A long rest is slowly restoring the mother to good health. The oldest girl, Julia, is in a trade school, being fitted to take a good position as soon as she is of working age. The family will soon be self-supporting.

CASE 69.
Not Enough for Seven.

A ladder slipped, a painter was killed, and a widow was left with six children. Marie, 13, was crippled from poliomyelitis. Others of the children were sickly. * * * Careful treatment is slowly making the crippled child a healthy, happy girl. Medical attention has removed minor handicaps to the health and progress of the others.

CASE 70.
Bandit or Good Citizen?

Chink, 12 years old and a boy of great energy and spirit, had grown wild and got into constant trouble because his widowed mother, carping a living for four children, had no chance to take him in hand. * * * Instead of being sent to an institution, Chink went to a boarding school in the country. At present he is at a settlement camp. He's headed in the "good citizen" direction.

CASE 71.
Father of Six Is Dying.

A family of eight was crowded in three small rooms. The father was slowly dying of cancer of the throat. The oldest boy, Jim, 17, was the only one who would earn anything. * * * The father is dead. He was a citizen, so the family on his death came under the care of the Board of Child Welfare and is being supported by the State. The money given for them has been transferred to another unfortunate family.

CASE 72.
Eight Are Only Half-Fed.

Frank, a watchman on the Long Island Railroad, killed a man in a fight and was awaiting trial. His wife and seven children were without means. * * * Frank was convicted and given a prison sentence. His oldest boy, Joseph, 16, found a position and worked so hard that he is now suffering from a nervous breakdown. Extra diet has been provided for the mother and all the children who were greatly run down.

CASE 73.
Mother Can Only Pray.

Pneumonia took the husband a few weeks before the fifth child was born. The mother was penniless. * * * The two oldest boys are busy teaching the mother English so that she can take out her citizenship papers. All are healthy, and the children at school are making good progress.

CASE 74.
"Nice Bed, Pretty Bed."

Half starved and accustomed to squalor, little Betty was dazzled when she was put in a white-painted iron cot and exclaimed: "Nice bed, pretty bed." * * * Her long neglect resulted in serious illness and Betty was in a hospital for several weeks at the beginning of this year. After her convalescence, a family that had read about her gave her a home. She is still very timid and clings to her foster mother, but is slowly learning that there is now nothing for her to fear.

CASE 75.
Eyes Full, Then Mind.

A recurrent mental disorder incapacitated the father. His wife and six small children were plunged into extreme distress * * * The father has been showing improvement and is able to earn a little. The mother is convalescing after a critical operation and the children are doing well.

CASE 76.
Until Jean Grows Up.

The old couple became too feeble to continue care for their beloved orphan grandchildren. It seemed that it would be necessary to put the three of them in orphan asylums. * * * The oldest girl, Jean, on reaching working age, found an unusually good position. The grandparents continued work as janitors, and further help became unnecessary. The remainder of the fund is being used to help a woman with two orphan grandchildren.

CASE 77.
Worn to a Shadow.

There was talk of institutions for Jenny and Robert. After working for them for five years from 5:30 in the morning to midnight their mother's mind and body gave way. * * * Slowly but surely the mother is getting back her strength. Her mind has cleared. The health of the children has been built up. The mother believes that she can handle her problems soon without help.

CASE 78.
Julia Needs a Helping Hand.

For ten years, as a sewing machine operator, Julia supported her palsied mother. Julia's health broke suddenly. Too weak to move she was taken away from home in an ambulance. * * * Julia is responding to treatment, but her improvement is slow, and months will pass before she can work again. The aid they have received has prevented the separation of the mother and daughter.

CASE 79.
Too Weak to Work.

After working at the sewing machine for ten years to support herself and her palsied mother, Julia's health broke suddenly. She had to be removed to a hospital, and it was a question whether she would ever be able to work again. * * * With the best of care and medical attention the mother and daughter are doing well. Julia's health may be completely restored.

CASE 80.
Not Many Years More.

Age and illness swept away their savings and the old couple was penniless. * * * In March the husband died. His old mate will soon follow him. In the meantime she is being made as comfortable as possible in the place where she has lived for many years.

CASE 81.
One-fifth of What Is Needed.

By working all day sorting bristles in a brush factory, the widowed mother was able to earn just one-fifth of what was necessary for herself and her four children. * * * A long rest has given the mother a new start. She is very ambitious to be independent. The children are in Summer camps.

CASE 82.
A Home About to Break Up.

The savings of eleven years were swept away by doctor's bills and living expenses in the year after the father suffered a stroke of paralysis. The mother's health was poor. The three children were in danger of being sent to institutions. * * * Generous assistance has kept the devoted family under one roof. The father is a little better, but there is no real hope for his recovery.

CASE 83.
Down the Hill Together.

He is 77; she is 64. Their children are dead. They were at the end of their resources. * * * They have been moved into an apartment with some light and air, in the neighborhood where their old friends live, and they are well cared for and comfortable.

CASE 84.
Seven in Darkness.

The father was in the hospital slowly gathering strength to undergo a major operation. The mother and four children were slowly starving in three dark and almost bare rooms. A fifth child was expected. * * * Convalescent from his operation, the father found light work. The children, now numbering five, and the mother, were well cared for through the critical period. Completely regaining his strength, the father found a job, and financial assistance is no longer needed for this family.

CASE 85.
Dickie, 3, Left Alone.

Little Dickie's symptoms were so numerous that they were diagnosed in many ways by the different doctors who saw the homeless child. It seemed doubtful whether he would live and unlikely that he would grow up normally. * * * He had an operation in January. His nerves and stomach still give trouble, but the nurse says there is every indication that he will grow to be sturdy.

CASE 86.
Half Blind, Yet She Works.

Nearly blind, the mother did her housework by touch, and even earned a little by taking care of children whose mothers went out to work. Her own two children were gaunt from undernourishment. * * * They were provided for amply during the first few weeks of the year. Then their dependence ended. The mother married a steady man who is proving a good father to Arthur and Grace. The remainder of the money is helping a widow with four children.

CASE 87.
Fred's Five Are Helpless.

The father, a lead mixer, poisoned at his trade, was incapacitated while undergoing long and tedious treatment, and his wife and four children were anemic from undernourishment. * * * In the middle of March Fred went back to his old job on a part-time basis. During the past month he has been earning almost enough to support his family. The oldest boy was found to be suffering severely from malnutrition, but has gained four or five pounds since being placed in a nutrition class.

CASE 88.
In a Strange Land.

Mrs. Z, a Turkish woman, with four children, was left a widow and penniless a short time after her arrival in this country. * * * The mother is making a struggle to learn the language and adapt herself to American conditions. For a long time she was afraid to let her oldest boy, who has hip disease, undergo treatment, but she saw a great light when he improved rapidly.

CASE 89.
Two Unhappy Women.

Rheumatism left Sarah helpless, and her 75-year-old mother is too old to work. For half a century they have been everything to each other. They faced the loss of their little home and possible separation. * * * Death took the mother, and the daughter arranged with friends and distant relatives to spend the rest of her life in her old home in Ireland. She sailed last month.

CASE 90.
A Musician's Tragedy.

Repeated heart attacks made it impossible for the father to continue with his orchestra where he had earned enough to give a good home to his wife and the six children. Their savings rapidly melted. * * * The oldest boy has graduated from high school and is helping to support his family. The father is somewhat improved—but is unable to work. The mother, who was in a critical condition from worry, has improved remarkably, and the future of the family seems brighter.

CASE 91.
Carlotta's Futile Effort.

The widow overtaxed her strength trying to provide solely for herself and three children and became an invalid. * * * The mother is still in the hospital, slowly improving. The organization is caring for her three children. Joseph, the oldest, was graduated from grammar school. Because he has shown himself to be a boy of exceptional mentality, it is planned to send him through high school in the hope that he can do more for his family—if he is an educated man.

CASE 92.
Three Are Crippled.

The grandmother, 74 years old, was weak and nearly blind. The grandson she had cared for during many years was crippled and helpless. Elizabeth, the boy's aunt, was a heart patient but tried to care for both of them. * * * Generous help has kept this household together. A severe accident to Elizabeth stopped their earned income entirely for several weeks. She has recovered.

CASE 93.
Separation Impends.

Two-year-old Irene was the only healthy member of her family. Seven-year-old Gertrude had a twisted leg, Albert and Henry were threatened with lung trouble, and their widowed mother was sick from overwork. * * * Under skilled and regular treatment Gertrude's lameness has been much benefited. Attending nutrition classes, Albert and Henry are gaining weight regularly. Their mother's rheumatism has improved. Recently she passed her examination in English, became a citizen and receives State aid. Other families get the benefit of what remains of the contributions of this case.

CASE 94.
Ground Down by Disease.

The father's long illness from tuberculosis ate up his savings, and the mother did not know what the future might have in store for her and her three little boys. * * * The father died. For nearly six months the family was provided for by the contributions of last December, and then the mother obtained her citizenship papers and a pension from the State. The remainder of the fund helps others.

CASE 95.
Mother and Baby Alone.

Mrs. L., who was in poor health, was left a widow and penniless with an 18-month-old child just before Christmas. * * * The mother's life was saved in January by blood transfusion. She is slowly recovering, and will soon be sent to the country with her little girl.

CASE 96.
Behind the Tenements.

The shadow of separation was hanging over this white-haired old couple—the husband 72, the wife 70, and both too feeble to work. * * * They have had good care, and are comfortable in the tiny apartment where they have lived for many years. They will never be strong or self-supporting again.

CASE 97.
Willie Keeps on Smiling.

Since his mother's death, Willie, 8 years, had been passed from neighbor to neighbor and greatly neglected. * * * He is being boarded in the country, but the indications are that he will have to be placed in a special school for backward children.

CASE 98.
Five Left Penniless.

Furniture, dishes and even clothing went to the pawnshop during the father's long illness. In the end the mother was left a penniless widow with four children, the oldest 9 years. * * * The mother works as a janitress. They have been amply provided for, and are in excellent health.

CASE 99.
A Widow Who Gave All.

There was no income for the widow and three children except what she earned by sewing, and her eyes and general health were failing. * * * With rest the mother has improved greatly. Ample food and proper care have brought health to the children.

CASE 100.
Harry and Walter.

Big brother Walter, 12 years old, and his 8-year-old brother Harry were left alone when their father and mother died within a year. * * * The boys are still together and as much attached as ever. They are being boarded in a private home and sent to public school and to Sunday school regularly. At present they are in a Summer camp.

THE RECORD OF THIRTEEN YEARS

THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first Christmas appeal for the Hundred Neediest Cases in 1912. The record of receipts for the thirteen years of the fund follows:

1912	$3,630.88	*1919	$106,967.14
1913	9,646.36	*1920	111,126.00
1914	15,032.46	*1921	125,011.10
1915	31,819.92	*1922	157,421.08
*1916	55,792.45	*1923	177,683.67
*1917	65,103.47	*1924	233,524.89
*1918	81,097.57		

*Two hundred cases or more each year since 1916.
A total of more than 2,400 cases of relief.

CURZON'S WILL HIDES A POLITICAL SECRET

Britain May Never Know What the "Purple Emperor" Said About a "High Personage"—Did Not Achieve His Ambitions—Believed in Divine Right of Aristocrats

By JOHN CARTER.

I am George Nathaniel Curzon,
A really most superior person.

THE Oxford wit who devised this couplet hit off with cruel exactitude the character of the late British statesman whose extraordinary testament has drawn attention to the pompous yet admirable nature of a man who belonged, by character and temperament, to the eighteenth century, yet who was compelled by fate to bend the stiff pride of race of the aristocrat to the exigencies of democratic politics.

The nature of Curzon's ambition was set forth in a letter from his friend, Alfred Lyttleton, the great cricketer, who wrote, on the eve of their political careers:

"I have had so often to contend with the rooted middle-class idea that a youthful member of the aristocracy does not mean business that I am fully in sympathy with a determined effort to give no basis whatever to it."

George Nathaniel Curzon, eldest son of the fourth Baron Scarsdale, from his birth on Jan. 11, 1859, to his death on March 20, 1925, illustrated the fallacy of the idea that the young aristocrat does not mean business. Yet in all his career—as a member of Parliament, Viceroy of India, member of Britain's wartime coalition Government, Foreign Secretary for five years—there was an element of negation which turned his efforts to an ironic dust, subjected the nobleman to the commoner in politics and eventually nullified all his policies.

In his old age Curzon fell back more and more upon the idea of noble birth—the divine right of the landed aristocrat to rule the country. Into his manner crept more and more reserve, until his colleagues dubbed him the "Purple Emperor."

Arrogance in Diplomacy.

His last days in the Foreign Office were marked by a pomposity which led to an unnecessary estrangement between Great Britain and France, a personal arrogance which produced the most disastrous diplomatic reverse Great Britain has accepted since 1880 and a tactless petulance which produced unnecessary bickering with the Soviet Government and nothing else.

But the "Purple Emperor" had his revenge. Forced all his life to accommodate his convictions to the forms of democracy, in his will he left a monument to his belief that coronets are more than kind hearts and Norman blood than simple faith, together with a bomb which threatens to destroy the reputation of a prominent British statesman.

"It is from no motive of pride or vanity that I desire to keep Kedleston estate intact and the mansion with its contents well cared for," wrote Lord Curzon in that section of his will providing an endowment for his family estate calculated to preserve Kedleston from the hammer of the auctioneer which has tolled the knell of so many of the stately homes of England. "* * * But because," continues the will, "attaching as I do a high value to the survival of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain, and believing they may still continue to be a source of stability to the State, I desire that my family, which has owned and resided at Kedleston for over 800 years, shall continue to live there and maintain the traditions of a not unworthy past. I have sought to assist my successors in doing this with dignity but without extravagance."

Popular interest in the will, however, settles about an alleged third or literary testament which, according to The Morning Post, a paper so conservative that it has been given the soubriquet of "Moaning Post," refers to "startling revelations," publication of which would be followed by a "rude shock to public faith in a man who has rendered conspicuous service to the State." This third section is supposed to have been shown to "a high personage in the political world," who urged that it be kept secret in order to avoid pain to former colleagues of the "Purple Emperor" and also to an ex-Premier.

The Mysterious "Ex-Premier."

Who is this ex-Premier "who has rendered conspicuous service to the State"? Public opinion says Lloyd George, the former Prime Minister in whose Cabinet Curzon served for six years. "High authority" succinctly denies that Lloyd George is the target of the Curzon criticism. Nevertheless, out of the four living ex-Premiers with whom Curzon came in contact—Asquith (now Lord Oxford), Stanley Baldwin (present Premier), Ramsey MacDonald (former Labor Premier) and David Lloyd George—the latter was the only one who did not rise up to eulogize the dead Foreign Secretary in the memorable session of Parliament on March 23, last.

Lord Oxford spoke of him as "a great and unselfish servant of the State," and recalled that "we became united more and more, year by year, by ties of close personal friendship which, I am happy now to remember, withstood all the rubs and shocks of political controversy." Stanley Baldwin declared that "I had seen in him that, in that strange alloy which we call human nature, there ran a vein of purest gold. He died as he would have desired, in harness—a harness put on himself in youth and worn triumphantly through a long life, a harness which he never cast off until his feet had entered the river."

Speaking less as the friend and more as the dispassionate critic of men and events, Ramsay MacDonald said: "Lord Curzon sat at the knee of a generation that sat with stiffer dignity on its chairs than we do, and that talked in more sonorous tones than we do. He always reminded me of some of those people whom we have all known, who quaintly appear on highdays and holidays in garments cut after the fashion of the earlier Georges.

"Lord Curzon's manner always carried us back to the antique. A fine pomposity, a magnificent openness and roundness of demeanor, which when we see them exemplified in men of high dignity we sometimes wonder if their loss has not been a real loss to the amenities of civilized life."

But from David Lloyd George, with whose foreign policies Lord Curzon had been closely identified for three eventful years after the armistice, not a word of appreciation.

What was Lord Curzon's career? What did he accomplish? Where did he fail? These are questions prompted by the ephemeral interest in a will which is a maze of "alterations, erasures, marginal notes and cross-references," but the answers to which have a vital bearing on past, present and future public life in England.

From first to last, Curzon was a thorough aristocrat and a thorough snob. Many tales are told of his overbearing insolence toward his inferiors, and there were few whom he did not rank as his inferiors. He was born to a good family and a noble rank. He held high offices, and he died having enriched his name by the following honors.

In 1911 he was created Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Viscount Scarsdale and Baron Ravensdale, with certain remainders; in March, 1916, he succeeded his father in the eighteenth century barony of Scarsdale and in baronetcies of England and Scotland, and in June, 1921, he was created Marquess Curzon of Kedleston. He received the Garter in 1916, the G. C. S. I. and G. C. I. E. in 1899, the rare honor of the Royal Victorian Chain in 1903; and he bore the standard of the Empire of India at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary.

It is one of the many ironies of his career that the man who set more store by the virtue of rank than did any other living Englishman should have died without a direct heir, notwithstanding two marriages. Oddly enough, both of Lord Curzon's wives were Americans. The first Lady Curzon, who died in 1906, after ten years of marriage, was Mary Victoria, daughter of Levi Leiter of Chicago. His second marriage, in 1917, was to Elvina Hinds Duggan, daughter of the United States Minister to Brazil, a widow.

He left three daughters, all by his first marriage: Lady Mary Irene Curzon, who inherits the Barony of Scarsdale; Lady Cynthia Mosley and Lady Alexandra Curzon. The Viscounty of Scarsdale, by special remainder, descends to his nephew, Richard Nathaniel Curzon, late of the Scots Greys, who also succeeds to the barony of 1761, and the baronetcies. But the marquesate, the earldom and the Irish barony—the three sign posts of his political career—become extinct.

Early Triumphs.

Similar ironies dogged his experience in politics. He was educated at Eton College, where he won prizes in French and Italian, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he won a first in modern languages. Later, in 1885, he became a Fellow of All Souls' for his essay on Justinian, and attained the presidency of the all-important Oxford Union. This record marked him as one of those lovable, charming aristocrats, who ascended the cursus honorum of the great public schools and the universities to hold high office in army, navy and politics.

That Curzon had learned his lessons was shown by the opening of his political career. In 1885 he became one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries, in the latter's first Government, and a year later was elected to the House of Commons as member for the Southport division of Lancashire. Young Curzon then turned his mind to the East.

In 1888 he toured the Asiatic dominions of Russia, then the great adversary of England in the Near and Middle East. A year later he went to Persia as correspondent of The London Times, riding 1,600 miles through Khorasan to Teheran and Bushire, and down to the Persian Gulf, where he gathered material for a two-volume account of Persia, still valued as a standard book on the subject.

Other books, "Russia in Central Asia," "Problems of the Far East" and "Tales of Travel" were admirable examples of those solid personal-political volumes which were at one time part of the campaign of the British aspirant for high office. While it came later, an un-Curzonian diablerie was evinced by his passing himself off as a son of General Boulanger, the French political general of the period, in order to witness a special performance of the self-mutilating dervishes of Kairwan; while purpose was given to Curzonian pomp when his perilous visit to the Ameer of Afghanistan in 1894 was made smooth by his foresight in taking out a uniform with particularly gorgeous epaulettes procured from a theatrical costumer.

Career Begins in Earnest.

With these semi-political achievements behind him, his Parliamentary career was an assured success. In 1891 he was Under Secretary of State for India, and in 1895 Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. When the Salisbury Government approached its end in 1898, Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India at the age of 39, the youngest man, save Lord Dalhousie, ever to hold that post.

That he considered this only a stage in his career was shown by his refusal to permit himself to be elevated to the peerage. Curzon was unwilling to surrender his hope of returning to the House of Commons. Accordingly, he was gazetted Baron Curzon of Kedleston in the Irish peerage, Irish peers being able to represent any elective constituency in Great Britain.

Curzon's Indian administration surprised his friends and his enemies. He cultivated the friendship of the Princes and chiefs of India; he broke down departmental red tape; he showed a surprising interest in the preservation of monuments; on the frontier he pursued a policy so pacific that in the six years of his viceregal power the cost of military operations on the northwest frontier was only $1,250,000 spent in subduing the Mahsud Waziris.

Curzon cultivated good relations with the Court of Kabul and with Persia, cooperated in the Boer and Somaliland Wars, dispatched the famous Younghusband Mission to Thibet and generally promoted the prosperity of India and the prestige of the British Raj.

Appointed for a second five-year term in 1903, he returned to a less happy sequel. Lord Kitchener was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Curzon insisted on civilian control of the army. "K. of K." was as stubborn as an army mule when his own ambitions were involved. Curzon's popularity in India was hurt by his arbitrary creation of the Province of Eastern Bengal against the wishes of the Bengali leaders. Kitchener was supported by the home politicians and Curzon resigned in 1905. Shortly afterward Lady Curzon died of heart failure.

The Magic Had Departed.

This was the end of Curzon's success. He had lost the magic touch which every successful statesman must possess. Office he won, but he never triumphed again. His ambitions to return to Parliament were blasted. He had lost touch with England. The Liberals were coming in, following the fall of the Balfour Government at the election of 1905, in which his friend Alfred Lyttelton's endorsement of "Chinese labor" in South Africa played such a leading part. The Liberals were to stay in for nearly twenty years. Curzon was only in time to follow Balfour and Lord Lansdowne down into the pit behind Joseph Chamberlain's "tariff reform" ideas.

For three years he clung to the hope that he might be elected to the House of Commons. In 1908 he gave up this idea and entered the House of Lords as Irish representative peer. Here, too, he met the challenging drive of liberal democracy in the famous Lloyd George Budget of 1909 and the Parliament act of 1911, which destroyed the power of the House of Lords. His final refuge was invaded and desolate, and thenceforward Lord Curzon played a secondary rôle in party politics.

In 1915 he entered the first coalition Government of Asquith, as Lord Privy Seal, a sinecure which enabled his colleagues to seek his advice on Eastern matters. British politicians felt that if Curzon knew little about British politics, at least he was the great authority on the East. In this they were possibly mistaken, for democracy, which had driven Curzon out of the House of Commons, and which had rifled the House of Lords, was invading the East, and rendering his opinions obsolete.

In 1916 he entered the second coalition Government under Lloyd George and held the important office of Lord President of the Council; was Coalition leader in the House of Lords, and a member of the War Cabinet. Throughout the war, with what The London Times termed "a complacence that exceeded loyalty," Curzon did nothing in particular, subordinating his independence of judgment to Lloyd George's vagaries.

Toward his colleagues he showed himself inclined to assume the bearing of the Grand Seigneur, and earned the nickname "Purple Emperor."

Becomes Foreign Minister.

In 1919 Curzon, at the age of 60, received his first great post in British home politics. He became Foreign Minister—but under the same terms of subservience to Lloyd George as had marked his course in the war. He retained his post till 1924, under three Premiers—Lloyd George, Bonar Law and Stanley Baldwin—until the Labor Government made Ramsay MacDonald arbiter of foreign affairs.

Curzon allowed Lloyd George to conduct British foreign policy. At the Versailles Conference it was Lloyd George who made the decisions. Curzon merely supplied the experts. Throughout the Spa, London and Genoa Conferences, the old aristocrat remained in the background.

Even when Lloyd George negotiated the Russian Trade Agreement of April, 1921, Curzon did no more than issue a memorandum of warning against the "bear that walks like a man." And when Britain reversed her naval tradition and her whole Far Eastern and Pacific policies at the Washington Conference, it was Balfour who went to Washington and reaped the laurels while Curzon remained in the background.

Then came the famous meeting at the Carlton Club in 1922, when the Conservatives under Lord Forster, repudiated Lloyd George's pugnacious tactics toward Mustapha Kemal and the Turks. The Coalition was scrapped and the Conservatives came in. Curzon was left in the Foreign Office with, for the first time in his life, a free hand. And he was confronted with the problems of his province, the Near East.

The Near East had changed. The doctrine of self-determination had invaded Moslem lands. Nationalism was rampant in Egypt and India. Persia, disgusted by the cavalier imposition of the notorious agreement of 1919, denounced by the Persians two years later, was flirting with Bolshevism. Egyptian claims were received at Downing Street in a stiff spirit, until General Allenby threatened to resign, and the report of the Milner Commission was rejected by Winston Churchill with Curzon's support.

The Ruhr Invasion.

With the British policy crumbling in Persia and Egypt, Curzon was faced with the French invasion of the Ruhr. Instead of tempering the blow, he entered a spirited and bitter polemic with Poincaré, almost at the cost of the Entente Cordiale. With France and England divided, the Turks at Lausanne, under Ismet Pasha, succeeded in imposing on England the greatest humiliation British diplomatists have accepted within living memory.

Greece, which had been backed by England, was set aside as a definitely defeated nation. The Christian Greeks and Armenians of Asia Minor were abandoned to their fate. Great Britain, which had humbled the Turks at Megiddo, was forced to forego even the right to send her warships through the Dardanelles. To this pass Curzon's old régime mentality and puerile diplomacy had brought the British Empire. Thus his final bid for fame as a great master of Eastern policy crumbled to dust and he was left a defeated man.

The remainder of his administration in the Foreign Office was marked by the fruitful preliminary negotiations which led to the formation of the Committee of Experts, in which Owen D. Young and various British and French authorities devised the formula for which Vice President Charles G. Dawes took the credit. However, Ramsay MacDonald inherited this development of British foreign policy and made it his own.

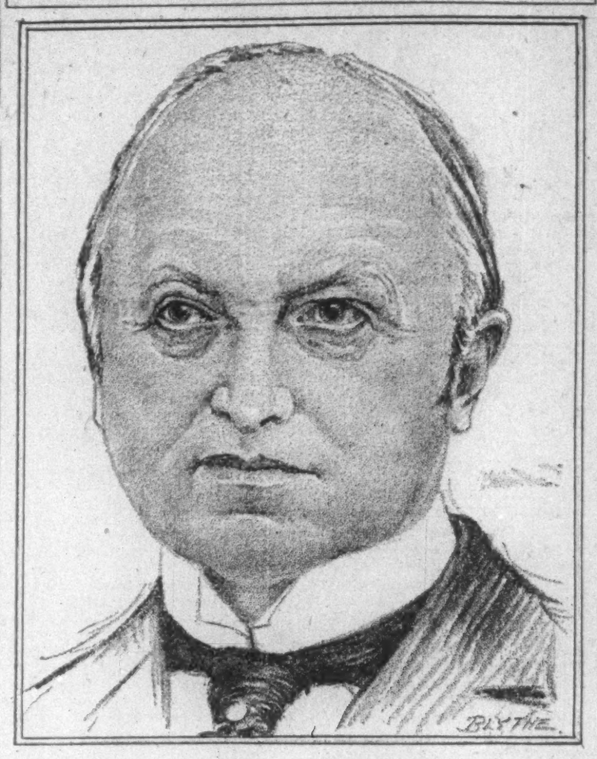
Curzon's spirited rebuff to the Soviet Government in May, 1923, degenerated into a petulant negotiation over anti-British agitation in Central Asia, and was reversed by Ramsay MacDonald in his attempt to sign a treaty with the Bolshevists. The Ruhr crisis culminated in a violent condemnatory note to France in August, 1923, which many observers thought heralded a definite break between the two allies. The Ruhr business dragged on until the end of the German passive resistance and the exposure of the French intrigue to partition Germany by setting up an independent Rhineland relaxed the tension. Circumstances, over which France, Germany and England had no control, ended the Ruhr occupation, when French difficulties in Morocco, the application of the "Dawes" plan and the insistance of the United States on the funding of the French debt compelled the French to withdraw a few weeks ago.

The Crowning Irony.

During Curzon's last days at the Foreign Office Great Britain was drifting. The lead was being taken more and more by Paris and Washington. The crowning irony of the conviction of the old aristocrat that only the landed gentry understood the science of government was shown by the fact that it required a Socialist, Ramsay MacDonald, to restore Great Britain the diplomatic freedom of action in foreign affairs which Lloyd George's muddling and Curzon's intransigeance had cost the country during the three most decisive years in recent history.

Probably Curzon in his heart of hearts never was part of the age in which he lived. Certainly he never showed any predilection for the representatives of the arts of demagogic manoeuvre with whom his ambitions impelled him to associate. Whoever was attacked in his secret testament it will be understood as an indictment of the democratic dogma by one of the last sincere and convinced adherents of the principle and practice of an aristocratic oligarchy as the fittest government for Great Britain.

LORD CURZON



JARDINE FINDS FARMS GROWING IN PROSPERITY

Secretary of Agriculture Gives His Impressions After Touring Wheat and Corn Belts—Suggests Methods of Reducing the Financial Hazards of Farming

AFTER a swing through the great farming States west of the Mississippi, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, has returned to Washington, confident that the present year will prove to be a prosperous one for the American farmer. Secretary Jardine is also convinced that there is no single solution for the problems that confront the farmer because his difficulties are manifold and differ widely in various districts.

Last year the net income of the American farmers aggregated $2,712,000,000, compared with $1,992,000,000 in the crop year 1923-24. The Secretary believes that 1925 will show a still greater return. His reasons for this prediction and his impressions of conditions in the wheat and corn belts were given in an interview with a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES—the first account of the results of his trip.

"One often hears the question," said Secretary Jardine, "What do you think is the solution of the agricultural problem? But there isn't only one agricultural problem; there are hundreds. On my recent trip through the Middle West, Western and Pacific States I didn't hear much about any broad general problem that presents itself in the same form to farmers everywhere. I did find many smaller problems, some of them peculiar to certain districts and others affecting farmers as a whole. It struck me forcibly that the way to better the condition of agriculture is to deal with each problem separately. Finding solutions of this and that specific difficulty as opportunity offers will get us further along the road toward improving the whole general condition of agriculture than we can ever get by sweeping cure-all schemes warranted to remedy everything that bothers the farmer, from drought to drudgery.

Recovery in Utah and Idaho.

"In the inter-mountain section, for example, the problems that face the farmer are different from those of the farmers in the Middle West. Idaho and Utah were hit perhaps as hard by the depression of the last two years as any part of the United States, owing to a combination of low crop yields and low farm product prices. This year conditions, however, are very favorable in those States. Their sugar beet crops promise exceedingly well and other major crops likewise bid fair to yield well.

Accordingly one doesn't hear the farmers of Utah and Idaho demanding price-fixing by the Government, or Government disposal of agricultural surpluses. They are raising good crops. They see no reason to fear that they will not be able, by their own efforts, to market them profitably. Moreover, land values are relatively low in Utah and Idaho. This enhances the benefit the farmers get from good crops sold at good prices, since they are not burdened with heavy charges on an excessive capitalization of their property.

"Marketing costs, rather than crop prices, are the chief present concern of farmers in Utah and Idaho. One of their difficulties arises from their remoteness from markets. A study is to be made of freight rates, which may point the way to lower schedules on some farm products. But no matter how much relief the inter-mountain States obtain in this way, their long haul to important consuming centres will still be a handicap. Accordingly, their great need is to raise a larger quantity of concentrated products, which can be shipped great distances at relatively less cost than bulkier goods. Then, too, it is important for them to improve the quality of their products, because low quality goods cost as much to ship as high quality goods. These requirements should have close attention. At the same time the inter-mountain States should develop their industrial resources, so that local markets can be built up for crops that cannot be profitably shipped long distances.

"In the Pacific Coast States you hardly find any particular problems that the farmers there have in precisely the same form or measure as those of other sections. Pacific Coast farmers suffered less in the depression than those of other States. This was, no doubt, a result in part of the extent to which the products of the Pacific Slope find a domestic market. Other agricultural sections are greatly dependent on foreign markets, and are therefore exposed to the full force of world competition. Cooperation, moreover, has been a mighty force in improving agricultural conditions in the Pacific Coast States. By this means they have solved problems that other parts of the country are still struggling with, and they are building up a marketing machine that promises to broaden the distribution of Pacific Coast products as fast as their production is increased.

"The cattle industry on the Pacific Coast has suffered with the cattle industry elsewhere. But the problem of the Californian ranchman is different from that of his competitor in the mountain and Southern plain States. The Californian has a market at his doors which he does not fully supply, and which he might supply in larger measure were machinery built up for handling a feeder business like that of the Middle West. In other branches of farming such as cotton growing, California is setting an example to the nation in efficient production and marketing.

Middle West Problems.

"In the Middle West you find problems peculiar to that region. There is still some demand in Iowa and Illinois for legislation along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill, which was killed at the last session of Congress. This is because the region has been severely handicapped in the last few years by large surpluses first of corn and afterward of hogs. In Iowa, the farmer's problem was complicated last year by a partial failure of the corn crop. The State is suffering from the cumulative effects of several years of depression. But Iowa's problem of surpluses is solving itself for the time being. A large corn crop this year will not be a drawback since there is a shortage of hogs, and corn can be profitably marketed through hogs. Government control of the surplus problem would carry with it the necessity for price-fixing in one form or another, and price-fixing inevitably means continual maladjustments in production. It means encouraging farmers to produce commodities for which there is no sufficient consumptive demand, so that in the end their last state is worse than their first.

"Agriculture will perhaps always have a surplus problem. No matter how skillfully farm acreage is adjusted to probable market requirements, big yields or unforeseen market changes may falsify all calculations. But foresight can lessen the troubles that come from the surplus problem. One cause of surpluses in the past has been our tendency to throw open large bodies of land freely to settlement, without carefully considering the need for additional products or the possibility of farmers succeeding on the new lands. Then, too, farmers generally have repeatedly made the mistake of assuming that a high price for one crop is a warrant that prices for the next crop will be equally high. This mistake has led them again and again into ill-advised expansion of production and has brought about drastic price declines. One of the first things to be done in approaching the problem of surpluses is to get farmers more in the habit of fitting production to the needs of the market.

Advice for the Farmers.

"Few farmers realize the possibilities open to them in this direction. Through the Department of Agriculture a great volume of reliable economic information is constantly available. This information shows crop prospects, market requirements and price conditions throughout the world. In the case of some crops it is used by the department as a basis for definite recommendations as to the percentages by which acreage should be increased or decreased to prevent overproduction or underproduction. When the farmers generally regulate their farm enterprises in the light of such information, they will be much less frequently plagued with surpluses and unprofitable markets.

"Something should also be done to minimize the effect of surpluses when they occur unavoidably. It should, in my opinion, however, be done by the farmers themselves. During my recent trip I was greatly impressed with the readiness expressed by farm leaders to get together and endeavor to work out a sane, sensible, workable method of dealing with this problem. Under these circumstances, I believe that progress will be made."

Secretary Jardine went on to discuss legislation as a corrective of agricultural problems.

"On my Western trip I repeated my view many times that legislation can only be a supplementary means of correcting the ills of agriculture," he said. "I was gratified to be supported in this view by thoughtful people in many branches of industry, agriculture and finance. Farmers in general recognize that thrift, efficiency, and the natural tendency of economic conditions to right themselves after being thrown violently out of balance will do more for them than any Government could do. They are consequently not looking for what might be called a major agricultural program of legislation at the next session of Congress. They are content to work out their own problem in the main, by individual and cooperative action.

Opposes Paternalistic Laws.

"This does not mean, however, that no legislation is advisable for agriculture. There may be plans which the farmers themselves wish to undertake that cannot be got under way without enabling legislation. Our laws affecting cooperation are probably in need of revision and amplification. Although much has been done in recent years in the way of improving the banking facilities available for agriculture, it may be possible to do something more in the same direction by means of additional legislation. But it is necessary to draw a line between legislative proposals intended to help farmers help themselves and schemes for having the Government solve their problems and do their work for them. For the latter kind of legislative nostrum I see no need. The way agriculture has recovered spontaneously from its reverses of the last few years seems to bear out the view that it doesn't need paternalistic legislation.

"But let us not forget that farming is a highly specialized and highly complicated business. Although many of its troubles in the last five years have grown out of the overexpansion of production during and immediately after the war, this cause does not account for everything. Wasteful methods in farming result in loss even when agriculture as a whole is not overexpanded. Farmers annually lose millions by placing on the market low quality products which consumers will buy only at a discount.

"Farm products are often reduced in price because farmers use low-yielding varieties of grain or scrubby livestock.

Efficient Production Needed.

"In the last few years attention has been rightly centred on the marketing problems of agriculture, but it should never be forgotten that efficient marketing should go hand in hand with efficient production. There must be efficiency at every stage in the business of getting products out of the soil and placing them on the consumer's table. Marketing may sometimes in the past have been the weakest link in the chain, but while we are strengthening that link let us not neglect production or we may find that we are not better off.

"Of course, all the conditions necessary for the welfare of agriculture are not within the control of the farmers themselves. Grain exchange speculation is outside their sphere, but it seems to have a considerable influence on whether farmers make or lose money. Such violent price fluctuations as took place last Winter, for example, are hurtful not only because they mean trouble and loss to people legitimately engaged in handling wheat but because they affect acreage in undesirable ways.

"It has been established pretty conclusively that the great jump in wheat last December and January and the subsequent slump were due to ill-advised and excessive speculation. It is hard to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate speculation. There is a hazard in the nature of the wheat business, in the fact that wheat has to be carried from the time it is produced until the time it is needed for consumption. When this risk is carried in a speculative market farmers, millers and others are enabled to lessen the speculative element in their own business. That is all well and good. When, however, you get a few big operators sending the market many points one way or the other, to suit their own plans, you have a situation that is altogether objectionable. This fact, I am glad to see, has been recognized, not only by the farmers themselves but by many important interests in the grain trade, and notably by the millers.

Expects a Reformation.

"At a conference I had with officials of the Chicago Board of Trade I said that things cannot go on in the present way. It should not, however, be necessary for the Government to impose a remedy. Abuses of speculation on the grain exchanges should be reformed from within the exchanges, and I was assured by the officials of the Chicago Board of Trade that efforts will be made to do so.

"Many of the large companies operating on the Board of Trade want reforms in its rules and machinery. It appears that reforms recognized as necessary by many of the largest traders on the Chicago Board of Trade have been retarded by a local element interfering with legitimate trading, whose influence is disproportionately great because approximately 600 out of the 1,600 members of the board are non-resident. Under the present rules they are not able to vote at its meetings unless they attend in person. It has been suggested that these 600 non-resident members should be permitted to vote by proxy. There is reason to believe that if they were permitted to do so the character of the voting membership would be improved.

Agricultural Prospects Better.

"Agricultural conditions are better now than they were a year or two ago. They are much better than they were five years ago. Crop surpluses have disappeared, a readjustment from wartime to peacetime conditions has practically been completed and farmers are looking to the future with confidence. Last year they had a net income of $2,712,000,000, compared with $1,992,000,000 in the crop year 1923-24. It is not unlikely that the income of the present year will show a still further gain. While it will take some years of satisfactory earnings to compensate agriculture entirely for the losses it has suffered since 1920, there is reason to believe that this compensation will finally be attained.

"There is no single solution for the difficulties of agriculture. Where land values are inflated they must come down. Where transportation costs are too burdensome a remedy must be sought either in lower rates or in better quality and better value shipments. Spreads between farm and city prices for agricultural goods must be lessened by increased efficiency in distribution. Farmers must effect a better adjustment of production to anticipated market needs. They must also push forward with cooperative marketing wherever conditions make that form of distribution practicable and advisable, and above all they must not slacken their efforts for increased efficiency in production, not necessarily for the purpose of increasing the output but rather to lessen the costs of farm operations."

WOMAN BOTANIST EXPLORES BRAZIL

Mrs. Chase Brings Back Many Grasses For Department of Agriculture

A WOMAN government scientist has just returned from a year of exploration in the hinterland Brazil with trophies which add to the mass of information about that region. She is Mrs. Agnes Chase of the Federal Department of Agriculture. She is an expert on grasses. She is one of that little handful of scientists that has developed the United States National Herbarium.

The National Herbarium is a collection of dried grases, classified, mounted and filed away so that anybody who wants to study them may do so. A complete herbarium would be one in which all the different species of grasses in all the world were to be found. There is no such herbarium in existence, but that in Washington is the nearest approach to one. It is nearer still, now that Mrs. Chase has been to South America and added 500 specimens to its collection.

Grasses From Many Places.

The cattle country of our West is covered with grasses quite different from those that grow in similar regions of Brazil. The plains grasses down there are bigger and of ranker growth. Maybe their introduction into our Western States would result in doubling the feed for live stock. The herbarium would be the logical starting place for a study of such possibilities. Some years ago an explorer sent back to the United States the seed of a grass that he had found growing in a cemetery in Northern China. He said it would grow in the shade. America needed a grass that would grow in shady places. The natural recourse was to go to this herbarium to find out whether the virtues of this Chinese grass had already been tested.

A herbarium has its own peculiar methods of collection. There is a camaraderie of science as well as a practical correlation among scientific agencies. Grass collectors for some British institution, for instance, might exhaust the Australian species. In doing so they might mount six specimens of each species and propose to the American herbarium to exchange one of these Australian sets for a set of American grasses. It is through such interchange that huge collections are made.

During the past half century Swedish, German, English and Swiss scientists have made extensive collections of grasses in Southern Brazil and, to a lesser extent, in the Amazon basin. Duplicates of most of these have come to the National Herbarium. But there was one part of Brazil that had been little visited by botanists. That was the eastern region drained by the Rio Sao Francisco, which parallels the coast. It was into this area that the Government sent its woman explorer.

It was examined once before, more than a century ago. At that time Francis I was Emperor of Austria and he pledged his daughter, Leopoldina, in marriage to the young Crown Prince of Portugal and Brazil, those countries then being ruled by the same monarch. The bridegroom was ruling Brazil and the bride crossed the seas for the marriage. With her came a scientific expedition under a young Austrian naturalist named Martius, and he covered much of the region which Mrs. Chase recently visited. Even in his time the exchange of specimens was common and duplicates went to Brussels, Munich and Vienna. Scientists have visited those centres for a hundred years to study the flora of Brazil.

Mrs. Chase began her invasion of South America at Pernambuco, on the coast just below where Brazil's biggest hump sticks out into the Atlantic. There is timber along the coast but inland is a grassy plain shading into a desert. A railroad penetrates for a hundred miles or so to a town called Garanhuus. There one loses touch with the outside world. There are vast areas surprisingly well populated by a backward population that is part Indian, part Spanish and part negro. The Indian blood increases as one goes inland. The country grows more like a desert. From Garanhuus the trip was made by automobile, thanks to the fact that a road had but recently been cut through. Mrs. Chase was accompanied on the drive to the interior by two American women missionaries.

Waterfall Like Niagara.

Her objective was the Paulo Affenso Falls on the Rio Sao Francisco, one of the little known wonders of the world. The Rio Sao Francisco is a stream of great volume. It is muddy and obstreperous, given to floods, reminding an American of the Colorado. The falls are 610 feet in height and therefore take a greater plunge than Niagara. The bulk of water, also, is greater than at Niagara. The falls are not as beautiful, but, Mrs. Chase says, they represent a great power resource. This huge stream, by diversion, could make of the near-by deserts a great reclamation area. The desert extends to the very brink of the falls. No other botanist had ever gone there.

The dwellings are crude, conveniences few, food simple. The women of the party, Mrs. Chase says, complained of the beds in which they had to sleep. The men complained of the food.

Returning to the coast at Pernambuco, Mrs. Chase dropped down to the next State to the south, which is Bahai. Here again she went inland gathering grasses. At Rio de Janeiro there was, for a time, all the advantages of life in a modern metropolis. There also she met other scientists. The Botanical Gardens of Rio have an excellent staff of botanists who helped in gathering specimens.

It was as a member of a party of these scientists that Mrs. Chase climbed the peak Itatiaia, which is 9,730 feet high. It was a long trip overland to the base of the mountain. Then it was necessary to outfit with mules as saddle and pack animals and to acquire the necessary guides and horse wranglers. Progress was slow up the mountain. The changes in climate with elevation presented a constantly changing flora. There were grasses high above the tree level. It was heavy going, much of it on foot.

Probably the wildest of all the country Mrs. Chase visited was Minas Geraes, a State further south than Rio de Janeiro in the open cattle country. It is a highland, broken by round hills and occasional rugged mountains. Innumerable cattle roam slightly tended by the native gauchos. They are miserable cattle, mostly hoofs and horns. The visiting American is likely to consider it a folly to raise cattle of such poor quality. His own plains, he will point out, are covered with well-bred Herefords that yield twice the meat per head. Yet the Hereford is a hustler in the open country and would prosper in Brazil. Only a generation ago longhorns covered his West and the change to better breeds has but recently come about.

In the Cattle Country.

Mrs. Chase spent three months in the cattle country of Brazil, where she found the ever-present American. Dr. P. H. Rolfs, born in Iowa and a product of Ames, mother of agricultural experts, is the director of the Agricultural College at Vicosa in Minas Geraes and is instilling the principles of agriculture as learned here into the mind of young Brazil. Dr. Rolfs has a daughter, herself a botanist, and she became Mrs. Chase's traveling companion. Mrs. Chase admits that she was a bit disconcerting to the Latin-American mind. In those countries it is the practice to shield the women from the tendency to enter the workaday world.

Mrs. Chase grew up in Chicago. She studied botany in the high school. Later she studied at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, whence she joined the Department of Agriculture. There Mrs. Chase has worked for years developing a grass library.

CURB ON DIVORCE NEWS NOT FAVORED FOR U. S.

Justice Morschauser and Henry W. Taft Comment on Lord Darling's Proposed Law for England—Former Says Newspaper Publicity Often Prevents Collusion

WHATEVER may have impelled the eminent British jurist Lord Darling to make his recent proposal to curb the press in its handling of divorce case news there seems to be no disposition on the part of leaders of the New York bench and bar to favor for this country the position he has taken. Both Henry W. Taft, former President of the American Bar Association, and Justice Joseph Morschauser, commenting on Justice Darling's pending bill in the House of Lords, have—each in his own way—turned thumbs down to the thought of applying restrictive legislation to the press of this country.

Lord Darling presided over the notorious "Mr. A" blackmail case prior to his recent retirement. This present bill, as outlined in cable dispatches from London, would make it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to publish anything but the most formal details concerning divorce cases—that is to say, the names and addresses of the litigants and witnesses, the grounds of action as stated in the legal documents and the results of the trial. It would also prohibit, especially, the publication of any indecent matter which comes out in court in any kind of action, and the printing of medical, surgical and physiological details which "might injure public morals."

The measure, if enacted, would bring British law in line with that of France, where publication of evidence in divorce cases is now prohibited.

Searchlight of the Press.

Justice Morschauser's views were sought because, like Lord Darling, he has sat on the bench many years and has presided at numerous divorce actions, including the Stillman case.

"In my thirty-one years on the bench," said Justice Morschauser, "it has not even occurred to me that public morals may have been adversely affected by news stories of court actions. It seems to me that all of the stories I have read, however sensational, have been framed in decent language and have been perfectly proper. Taken by and large, the searchlight of the press is an influence for and not against good morals."

"I cannot understand," he added, with a whimsical smile, "what the freedom-loving Lord Darling has on his mind. If such a bill becomes law in England they will soon be thinking of trying to regulate people's thoughts by statute, as our friends in Tennessee have done."

Justice Morschauser, whose comment was given in the course of an interview in his chambers at Poughkeepsie, was not inclined to take so charitable a view of Lord Darling's proposal as was Mr. Taft, nor was he disposed so seriously to consider the inadequacy of present day newspaper court reporting.

"What I want to know," he observed, "is what is behind Lord Darling's bill. Are the newspapers of England so short of news that they are printing dirt for dirt's sake? Or is Lord Darling polishing his axe for use on the newspapers for some personal reason?"

Not for America.

Some such reason was sought by a discussion of Lord Darling's career, and especially of his connection with the "Mr. A." case. This was a blackmail case involving payments of some $750,000 and no small amount of scandalous conduct. The central figure was Rajah Sir Harry Singh, nephew of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, an Indian potentate whose political position was such that certain British officials were loath to allow the family name to be made public in connection with so sordid a scandal.

Lord Darling, "for reasons of State," refused to allow the British press to refer to Sir Harry by any other designation than that of "Mr. A," although it was generally known who he was. The injunction proved futile, however, because "Mr. A's" real name was freely printed in American papers early in the trial and was finally broadcast to the whole world.

"It is not for me to criticise the 'Mr. A' case nor to philosophize as to the cause which impelled Lord Darling to introduce his bill," said Justice Morschauser. "I must say, however, that I find nothing in my experience or in my relationship with the press which would lead me to view favorably any such measure in this country. What the English may do is, I suppose, their own affair; and in any case I feel myself too remote, both geographically and intellectually, from England to discuss their project.

"As far as this country is concerned," he continued, "I am perfectly satisfied with the manner in which newspapers here handle court matters as a whole.

"I was born in Dutchess County sixty-two years ago. I have lived in this same county all my life. For the last thirty-one years I have been on the bench. There are 100,000 people in this county. I don't know how many of them I know personally, but the ones that I do not know are comparatively few.

"Throughout these years and among all these people I have yet to notice a single case in which I believe that morals have been injured by a newspaper report.

Newspaper Publicity Valuable.

"On the other hand, I can point to dozens and dozens of cases in which newspaper publicity has been the sole agent which has prevented collusion and fraud in divorce and other cases. I believe that every divorce case should have all the publicity it is worth, provided the story is written in decent English.

"As a matter of principle I do not believe in hedging the press about with restrictions for any reason. As to this particular law, I do not even believe that it could be enforced if it were written on the statute books."

"Besides," he added, "there is no need for such a law. Both statute law and the inherent rights of the bench permit a Judge to exclude the public, and also the newspapers, from the trial of any case if he deems it necessary. I myself have never found it necessary to exercise this prerogative, although I have on numerous occasions, where the subject matter of litigation was particularly indecent, suggested to the newspaper men that they play the story down.

"This they have done. Oftentimes in rape cases I have suggested that the victim be unnamed, because I believed that the publication of such a name would work a great wrong. Invariably such requests as I have made have been complied with, and I have never found it necessary arbitrarily to withhold information of this kind."

"No," he concluded, "I think you may put me down as emphatically against any statutory restriction of the press. The press is not perfect. Neither is the rest of the world. In any case, the conduct of the newspapers is best left in their own hands."

Henry W. Taft's View.

Henry W. Taft has been keenly interested in publicity as applied to lawsuits, and, as President of the American Bar Association, made the relationship of the press and the courts the subject of an address which denounced sensationalism and inaccuracy in reporting.

Mr. Taft credits Lord Darling with an honest effort to promote public morals. He agrees that perhaps the Britisher's proposed law might successfully be put into effect in England, but doubts that such a law could be enforced in this country. Mr. Taft's comment, written by himself, is as follows:

"If Lord Darling's bill is appropriate to promote public decency, it is not a violation of the principle of the free press; nor is it an attempt to 'muzzle' the newspapers. But I doubt very much whether the restriction he proposes would be efficacious here.

"I base this opinion upon the infrequency with which our courts are moved, in perfectly clear cases, to use the remedy of contempt proceedings to prevent the premature publication of testimony of persons who are to be called as witnesses in pending cases; the disclosing of transactions in the jury room; the inflamed, inadequate and inaccurate accounts of trials—amounting to a misrepresentation of court proceedings—and other procedure which amounts to trial by newspapers and tends to embarrass the courts in impartially administering justice.

"The remedy by citations for contempt, to prevent such things, is more freely resorted to by the English courts than in this country, and perhaps, for similar reasons, such a restriction as that proposed by Lord Darling may be put successfully into effect there. Here, however, in the present state of public opinion, I do not believe that we could enforce it.

Cooperation an Asset.

"A movement has already been started among responsible American newspaper publishers and editors to correct some of the evils resulting from the present manner of reporting and commenting on court proceedings. Their cooperation can do much. But those of them who find the cause of the present condition in the insistent demand of readers for interesting and sensational, rather than accurate, accounts of trials, are probably right.

"This is a phase of our social conditions which must be taken account of quite independently of any legalistic or journalistic view as to how far, under the Constitution, the freedom of the press may properly be abridged.

"Since responding to your request that I express my opinion concerning the bill introduced by Lord Darling I have run across something said by Jeremy Bentham, between 1802 and 1812 (Rationale of Judicial Evidence, Vol. I. p. 595), which is so pertinent that I cannot refrain from quoting it. Discussing the publicity and privacy of proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts of England, he said:

"'Within the jurisdiction of these courts are included causes relative to adultery; and in these causes is not the peace and honor of families concerned? Yes, surely, if in any. Here then at least (it may be added) is not the veil of secrecy well applied, applied fortunately at least, if not wisely? Yes, verily, if it were applied to any effect; but is it? To the delivery of the evidence the public is not admitted, because it would be against custom and against principle.

"'But the evidence, when delivered, is made public; as public as the press can make it. While concealed, it is not because concealment is favorable to decency; when made public, it is not because publicity is favorable to justice. When concealed, it is not because Judges have regard to family peace, to female honor, or to decency, but because Judges, or those who act under Judges, have a regard for truth. The secrets of the Arches are opened by the same key, the same patent key, by which the courts in Westminster and Guildhall are closed'."

The Press and the Courts.

In his monograph of a year ago, entitled "The Press and the Courts," Mr. Taft advocated the use of trained lawyers to replace the reporters who now write the news of the court cases. He called attention specifically to a large number of notorious court cases, divorce and other, in which the progress of justice had apparently been hindered or thwarted by the newspaper treatment of the persons and matters in litigation. He backed up his contentions by quoting from the remarks of his brother, Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court, before the New York Constitutional Convention in 1915.

Said William Howard Taft on that occasion:

"The greatest evil and most vicious one in this State is that of trial by newspapers. I don't see anything that can mitigate this evil of trial by newspapers. I don't see why in making the new constitution you cannot do something to protect the administration of justice, even if it should involve a modification of the freedom of the press and permit the Legislature to pass reasonable laws along the lines I have suggested."

Henry W. Taft did not, however, follow up the suggestion of his brother by urging a legislative curb on the press. He chose rather to suggest that the press mend its own fences. "The true remedy," he said, "lies with the press itself in coming to a greater appreciation of the responsibility cast upon it by the possession of its enormous power." And this opinion was thus elaborated:

"Numerous efforts have been made to correct this evil. But they have been largely spasmodic. A few of the more responsible newspapers endeavor to adopt a practice not subject to the criticism I have made; but the greater body of the press throughout the country makes little effort to present a picture of a court proceedings which is useful in enabling readers to form an intelligent judgement of the merits of a case.

"Newspaper associations are not very persistent in constituting themselves mentors by putting in force rules of ethics, as associations of lawyers do. Perhaps such efforts would be unsuccessful, but ought they not to be attempted more seriously than they are?

"I do not think the remedy lies in resort to the power, freely exercised in England, to commit publishers of newspapers for contempt. One difficulty is that the effort to do so would be too great and too expensive, and there is generally no one sufficiently interested to undertake the task of proceeding against offending newspapers."

NASH

Nash Leads the World in Motor Car Value

YOU ARE BEHIND THE TIMES WITHOUT 4-WHEEL BRAKES

America Greets New Nash Models with Record-Breaking Crowds

By the hundreds of thousands American men and women have thronged Nash showrooms from one end of the country to the other since Announcement Day, Thursday, July 23.

And the nation-wide enthusiasm these new Special Six and Advanced Six models have already created has launched Nash on a new year bound to eclipse by far the phenomenal success of the past twelve months.

Attendance has been so heavy that thousands have been prevented from adequate inspection of the new models, so we are extending the Special Introductory Exhibition for a period of two weeks more.

Warren-Nash Motor Corporation
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Splendid Opportunities in Reconditioned Nash Cars

New York motorists have greeted the announcement of new Nash models with such heavy buying that we have experienced the greatest trade-in period of our history. The result is a large stock of Nash cars of recent models on our floor—many of them having been run but a few hundred miles. All have been thoroughly overhauled by expert Nash mechanics, and are in prime running order. We have marked them with extremely low prices in order to move them swiftly. Drop around and inspect them now.

"The Country Has Gone Nash"

These Dealers Sell NASH Products

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Schultz-Muller Sales, Inc. 21816 Jamaica Ave. Queens
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FREEPORT, L. I. Nash Motor Sales of Rockville Center.
GLEN COVE, L. I. Landers Motor & Supply Co.
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GOUVERNEUR Whitney Garage Co., Inc.
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KATONAH J. Franklin Ryan
KINGSTON Nash-Van Sales Co.
LAKE PLACID Nash-De Luxe Motors Co.
LARCHMONT Larchmont Garage
LIBERTY Walter T. Lamoreaux
LINDENHURST, L. I. Oak Garage Spellerberg Bros.
LITTLE FALLS Adams-Nash Motor Sales
LONG BEACH Nash Sales Co.
LYNBROOK, L. I. Oscar J. Kern
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MINEOLA, L. I. Landers Motor & Supply Co.
MONTICELLO The Best Garage
MORIAH E. J. Petty
MT. VERNON Nash Motor Sales
NEW ROCHELLE Nash Banks Co.
NORWICH R. E. Gladding
NYACK Sullivan Motor Sales Corp.
OGDENSBURG Lindley Bros. Garage
ONEONTA L. F. Stanton
OSSINING Ossining Nash Sales Co.
PATCHOGUE Nash-Patchogue
PEEKSKILL Nash Wilson
PLATTSBURG Nash-Plattsburg Motors Co.

NASH-NEWARK, Inc.
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PORT CHESTER Flint's City Garage
PORT JEFFERSON, L. I. Frank Ayer
PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. Taroff-Murray Motor Co.
POTSDAM George B. Matthews
POUGHKEEPSIE Gerrish & Edmunds Motor Co.
RIVERHEAD Cornwall Motor Sales.
ROCKVILLE CENTER, L.I. Nash Motor Sales of Rockville Center.
SARANAC LAKE Thomas A. Dollard
SARATOGA Bissell Motor Corporation
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BRIDGEPORT Bridgeport-Nash Motor Co.
DANBURY Lake Automobile Co.
GREENWICH Spencer-Peters, Inc.
NEW MILFORD L. N. Deming
SHELTON Shelton Garage
SOUTH NORWALK S. L. Benedict
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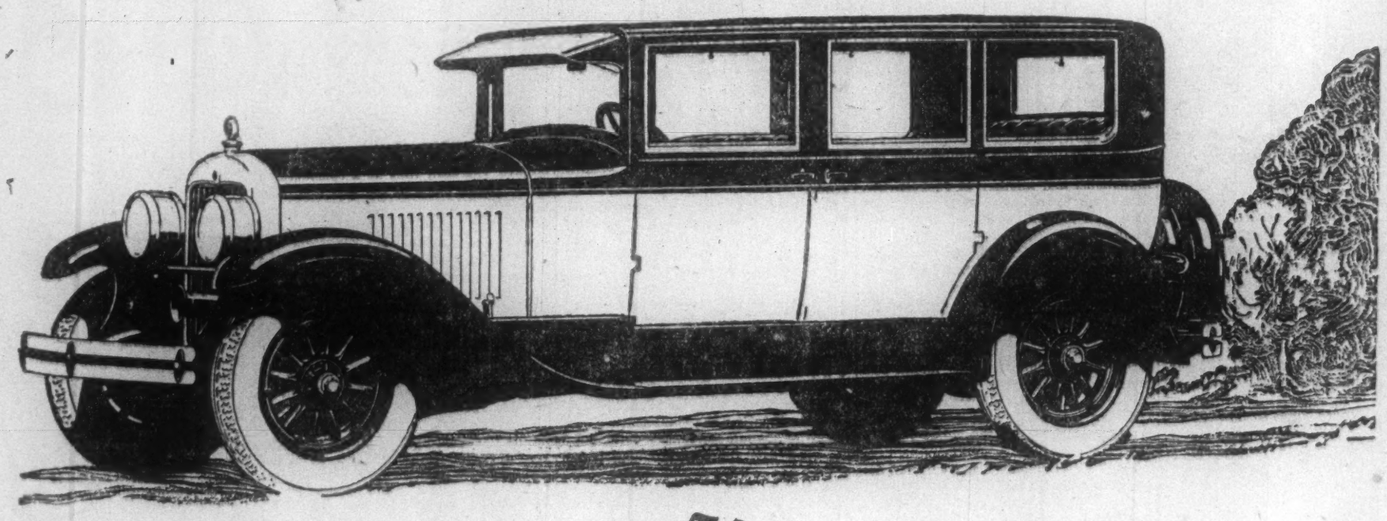
There are several good dealer points now open in this territory. Those interested are invited to get in touch at once with Warren-Nash Wholesale Department, 229 W. 64th St., New York City

A NEW LINE *of* CADILLAC CARS



At Substantially Lower Prices

Providing a new standard of beauty, a new measure of ease, and a new brilliancy of performance unequaled in Cadillac history—and true to all the fine Cadillac traditions.

We are certain that you will share our opinion that the new eight-cylinder Cadillac cars not only surpass all others in every important essential, but go far beyond Cadillac's previous best.

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Ensemble

The new Cadillac wears a distinction of design which has heretofore attached to no motor car of American manufacture.

The new radiator is inherently the label of power, just as the long, sweeping lines of the bonnet, blending into the body, emphatically announce fleetness and alertness.

There are splendid strength, grace and harmony of line in the molding of the new Cadillac fenders.

Low to the ground, beautifully lithe, every curve and phase bespeaks fineness, distinction and good taste.

Beautiful bodies by Fisher cover every range of requirement; and every type presents the characteristic luxury of the finely wrought.

In these splendid Cadillacs, we believe, the lover of fine motor cars will instantly recognize that Cadillac has added the finality of attractiveness to unapproachable structural superiority.

Mechanical

A finer expression of the famous Cadillac 90-degree, V-type, eight-cylinder motor, gives performance abilities which more noticeably than ever out-class all other types.

Cadillac engineers have builded anew on the tested principles of eleven years of eight-cylinder supremacy.

They have created an entirely new refinement of the principle which is everywhere admitted to be the highest form of power development.

The results are even more satiny power-flow, still smoother and quicker acceleration; perfection of balance previously thought unattainable, riding ease comparable with nothing but another new Cadillac.

The scope of Cadillac's mechanical achievement is indicated by an investment of more than $2,500,000 in jigs, tools and dies alone for the purpose of producing the finest Cadillac in history.

All the resources—engineering, purchasing and manufacturing—of both Cadillac and General Motors have been brought to bear upon this paramount object.

Rightly, you may expect the new Cadillac to excel all other cars.

Repute

All of Cadillac's 23-year experience in manufacturing fine cars—the last 11 years with eight-cylinder cars exclusively—unites with Cadillac's latest engineering conceptions in producing this new creation.

Twenty-three years ago, Cadillac laid the foundation—in manufacturing ideals, in standards of craftsmanship, in honesty of purpose—for the highest endorsement ever given a car.

Eleven years ago, Cadillac presented the first eight-cylinder car built in America; and for eleven years, through painstaking scientific development of that principle, Cadillac has retained a leadership never approached.

The new Cadillac cars are Cadillac's greatest achievement.

Prices Substantially Lower

Standard Line

Five-Passenger Brougham	$2995
Two-Passenger Coupe	3045
Four-Passenger Victoria	3095
Five-Passenger Sedan	3195
Seven-Passenger Sedan	3295
Seven-Passenger Imperial	3435

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Roadster	$3250
Touring Car	3250
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Five-Passenger Coupe	4000
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All prices quoted F. O. B. Detroit. Tax to be added

The privilege of deferred payment, over a twelve months' period, is gladly given on any Cadillac car

CADILLAC

DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

CARELESSNESS CHIEF CAUSE OF HIGHWAY MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Drivers and Pedestrians Aljke Condemned for Inattention and Lack of Courtesy—New York State Fatalities Increasing

FIGURES just presented by Commissioner Harnett from reports to the statistical section of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles for June reveal the fact that carelessness on the highways and city streets continues to an alarming degree, both by motorists and pedestrians. The increase in motoring during June was shown in the high accident increase, the New York State records being 150 deaths in motor accidents and 4,478 traffic accidents, causing personal injuries to 5,300 persons. The number of deaths in May was 136; April 62 and March 59. The June record represented an increase of 505 accidents over May.

Of the fatalities, 96 of the 150 were pedestrians, of which 59 were children under 15 years of age. Of the accident list exceeding 5,000, pedestrians numbered 2,963. Nine of the pedestrians killed and 474 of those who were injured were struck at street intersections. Seven of these and 365 of the 474 were struck at intersections where there was no system for directing traffic. This emphasizes, states Mr. Harnett, the need of traffic control and regulations where traffic is congested. Signal towers, silent police, and traffic officers are a good investment when the return means a saving in life. The expense to the city budget, he points out, of a few extra traffic policemen is more than justified if the accident rate is decreased.

In commenting upon the large proportion of children killed, a severe indictment for carelessness is brought against motor drivers.

Many Accidents Avoidable.

"Many of these accidents," says the Commissioner, "could have been avoided. Motorists could do much to avoid hitting children if they would keep their machines under control so that they could be stopped immediately, if the emergency arises. A child unaware of the hazards of running in the roadway is apt at anytime to dart directly in front of an approaching car. Children playing in the street should be a signal to a driver to be careful.

"The automobile siren is not always effective in warning children of danger when they are playing. This is due to the fact that the average motorist abuses the use of the siren, and uses it not only when necessary but also for the purpose of attracting the attention of friends on the sidewalk or to avoid getting out of the car and ringing a doorbell to call for a friend. The result has been that the sounding of a horn has lost its significance to children as a signal of danger."

Several accidents occurred at places where traffic officers were on duty at street intersections. Some of these, it is explained, were due to the fact that the signal for motorists to proceed changes while pedestrians are half way across the street, and before the pedestrian can reach the sidewalk the cars are bearing down upon him. Other accidents are due to the pedestrian darting between moving vehicles and attempting to cross against the signal. Many pedestrians, when caught between lines of moving traffic, become confused, and as a result cause accidents which might be avoided.

"To eliminate this type of accident," says Mr. Harnett, "cities which have traffic systems should provide a signal to stop traffic, and after a lapse of a minute or so, which would give the pedestrian who is in the centre of the street when traffic is stopped a chance to reach the sidewalk, a second signal to start traffic in the opposite direction.

"A system which would warn pedestrians that traffic is about to change, and a second signal changing it, would eliminate many of these accidents. To prevent accidents which are due to pedestrians crossing the street against the signal a campaign should be directed against this type of individual and fines or penalties of sufficient harshness should be imposed to impress upon them the seriousness of the offense."

Courtesy Due From Motorists.

The two-whistle signal for traffic changes is well observed in this city, but despite the general watchfulness of the traffic officers many motorists add to the confusion of pedestrians by starting their cars at the first whistle. Another cause of irritation to pedestrians, also indicative of the lack of courtesy inherent in many otherwise respectable citizens when at the wheel of a car, is the habit of driving entirely over the crossing space before stopping the car. The constant turning of traffic at intersections presents another serious cause of accidents.

Pedestrians undoubtedly enhance the accident list by their refusal to obey traffic signals and crossing the street when an opening of a few feet between passing cars seems to give a chance to reach the other side safely. The campaign of education in this respect has not been wholly successful, and this condition has evidently led Commissioner Harnett to suggest that harsher measures may be necessary.

"The pedestrian," he adds, "must appreciate the fact that a large part of the responsibility of avoiding accidents lies with him. At crossings where there are no traffic regulations he must use not only care but judgment as to the best time to cross. The pedestrian must work with the motorist and not against him. A slight delay may mean avoiding a dangerous accident. If the pedestrian and motorist would cooperate in this manner, it would go far to eliminate the danger of accidents at street intersections. The problem is not confined to either the motorist or to the public. A joint responsibility exists on both sides."

Examination of what the motorists involved in accidents were doing shows that 229 speeding drivers were involved in accidents, which resulted in 10 deaths and 219 injuries. One hundred and fifty-five drivers were operating their machines on the wrong side of the road. They caused 19 deaths and 146 injuries. These accidents probably were all inexcusable. Another common cause of accidents which could be prevented by the driver is where the car runs off the roadway. One hundred and eighteen of this type of accidents caused 8 deaths and 110 injuries.

Seventy-one persons were injured while waiting for or getting on or off street cars, and twenty of these pedestrians were standing in safety zones when struck. There seems to be no excuse for the motorist involved in such accidents, for the injured persons were in plain view. The Motor Vehicle law specifically states that a motorist must not pass a standing street car, yet twenty-nine drivers during June caused accidents by failing to observe that rule.

Twenty-one per cent. of the accidents resulted from automobiles colliding, causing 15 deaths and injuries to 1,575 persons. An examination of what the drivers of the automobiles were doing at the time of the accident shows that many of these accidents could have been avoided. At present there is a good deal of driving in crowded city streets which would be avoided if the motorist would use the less frequented side streets.

"Another serious reflection on the motorist," says Commissioner Harnett, "is revealed in accidents caused by failing to give the right of way. In this type of accident 350 drivers were involved, 7 of which resulted in death and 343 in injuries. A driver approaches a street intersection or a crossroad in the country, and although he knows he has not the right of way he is often proceeding at such a rate of speed that he is unable to bring his car to a stop or he disregards the rights of the other driver or he is so inattentive that he fails to heed the seriousness of the situation. This type of accident must be eliminated.

"One of the most serious and careless types of accident causing death is that in which the operator backs his car without looking to see whether there is some one behind. In June 116 operators caused 5 deaths and 111 injuries because they failed to look to the rear of their cars before backing. The bulk of both accidents and deaths is caused by the inattentive driver. This includes too many varieties of carelessness to list. It is important to know, however, that there were 3,008 drivers who were charged with being inattentive. They caused 87 deaths and 2,911 injuries.

"While it is a menace to the lives and property of other drivers to speed, a driver should also use judgment and not loiter along a main highway when the traffic is heavy."

HIGHWAY RESEARCH WORK.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council it was decided to hold the fifth annual meeting of the board at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 3 and 4. Reports received from the Chairman of the Research Committees show that they are conducting important studies on almost every phase of highway development.

OAKLAND'S NEW SEDAN MODEL

With lower prices and many body and mechanical refinements, the new Oakland models with Fisher bodies present a very pleasing appearance. The newest feature is the harmonic balancer, whose service is to eliminate vibration, counteracting the crankshaft vibration by a movement in the opposite direction. An air cleaner and oil filter are regular equipment.

ACTIVITY IN THE MOTOR TRADE

INVITATIONS have been mailed to automobile executives and others in all civilized countries inviting them to attend the second World Motor Transport Congress which is to be held in this city, Jan. 11-13, 1926, during the National Automobile Show.

Assurances have already been received from fifty countries speaking sixteen different languages. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

With the opening, last month, of a branch in Great Neck and a sub-branch in Glen Cove, the Upperco-Cadillac Corporation brought to the North Shore of Long Island quick maintenance service for Cadillac owners.

Fuller-Luce, Inc., Lincoln car distributors, have opened a new salesroom at 1,758-60 Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, being the quarters formerly used for the Oakland cars. The Fuller-Luce showrooms on Fifty-seventh Street, east of Broadway, are also retained.

The new Cleveland six-cylinder models comprise two distinct types of cars on two different chassis—the Special and Standard Six series. Three closed models and three open-type bodies constitute the Special Six models, while a sedan and touring car are included in the Standard Six series, making eight body styles in the two lines.

The new Moon models for 1926 include seven body styles. The basic design is retained throughout with various mechanical and body refinements. Among the features are the five-passenger coach de luxe and the standard sedan. Four-wheel hydraulic brakes are standard equipment.

The period ended June 30 marked the greatest six months' production of Willys-Overland cars in the history of the company, reports President John N. Willys. For the first half year 109,394 cars were turned out from the factory, exceeding the 1924 record by 10,550 cars.

Among the automobiles made by the Custom Body Division of the Franklin Automobile Company is a closed sport runabout made for the personal use of President H. H. Franklin. It features the cruiser lines characteristic of Franklin's two-passenger open model, and is said to be the lowest in over-all height of any automobile ever made.

Dodge Brothers will not depart from their established policy of constant improvement but no yearly models. "The present Dodge Brothers car," says C. H. Jennings, the New York dealer, "is fundamentally identical with the first one manufactured eleven years ago. The outward appearance is decidedly different, but the changes have been so gradual and constant that never has there been a time when the latest production car has radically differed from its immediate predecessor."

W. R. Schoonmaker and Samuel Glass have organized the firm of Schoonmaker & Glass, dealing in used cars with two showrooms, one at 1,866 Broadway, and the other at 20 Central Park West, the latter having 10,000 square feet of show space.

The Chevrolet sales organization has opened two new zone offices, one at Indianapolis, and another at Jacksonville. The company now has twenty-six zone offices in the United States. During the Summer the Jacksonville branch will erect a large brick storage building.

The Velie Motors Corporation, reports that shipments from the factory during the past nine months have exceeded all the corresponding months of the previous year with one exception.

Retail sales of Oldsmobiles were larger during June than any month this year and exceeded the monthly average for 1924. Export shipments for the first six months of this year total almost as much as for the entire year of 1924.

The White Company has completed delivery of eighty busses to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, bringing the number of White busses in service in Yellowstone Park up to 299. White busses are also used in most of the other National parks, more than 500 being in park service.

The recent announcement by Colin Campbell, Vice President of Durant Motors, Inc., of reductions in prices of Durant cars, also advised that balloon tires had been made standard equipment on all models.

W. A. Fisher, President of the Fisher Body Corporation, announced the purchase of the Fleetwood Metal Body Company. The shops will be maintained at Fleetwood, Pa., under the direction of Ernst Schebera.

C. B. Stuart is President of the Veedan Air Spring Corporation, distributers of airbuoys, with offices in the Oldsmobile Building, 311 West Sixty-sixth Street. Airbuoys are a development of the air spring type of shock absorber, designed to increase the elasticity of the car suspension by working with the steel leaf spring, rather than against it. They interpose a cushion of air and oil between the leaf spring and the frame of the car.

The latest Gardner model is a cabriolet on the six-cylinder chassis. The body design is very similar to the eight-cylinder cabriolet recently brought out. There is a rumble seat for two additional passengers and a compartment back of the main seat for packages and tools.

HORSES AND MOTORS INCREASE IN ENGLAND

HORSE-DRAWN vehicles, as well as motor cars, are steadily increasing in Great Britain. Figures recently published from the quarterly statements to the Ministry of Transport show that for the three months ended May 31, motor vehicles increased by about 326,000, while horse-drawn vehicles increased by 26,030.

On Feb. 28 the number of motor cars licensed was 1,094,534, while on May 31 the number was 1,420,460. It includes motorcycles and tractors, and represents an increase of practically 30 per cent. over the preceding quarter, indicating that motor use is rapidly advancing in Britain.

That the motors are not driving out the horses was also revealed in the fact that 140,584 horse-drawn vehicles had been licensed on May 31, as against 114,554 on Feb. 28, representing an increase of nearly 23 per cent. These vehicles included 99,444 private horse carriages and 15,110 cabs. The license records showed that 23,800 automobiles dating from 1913 and earlier were in use on English roads.

The increase in motor car use has also been reflected in the growth of membership in the Automobile Association, which recently passed the mark of 250,000, every member being a motor car owner.

RECORD HALF YEAR IN MOTOR-CAR OUTPUT

WITH an output of 2,173,300 cars and trucks during the first six months of 1925, the American automobile industry has established a new record of manufacture. The total is 5.8 per cent. over the corresponding period a year ago and 5 per cent. ahead of the first half of 1923.

The June output of cars and trucks totaled 402,696, which is the largest June in the history of the business.

CENTRAL NEW YORK MOTORING PROVIDES MANY ATTRACTIONS

Route May Be Taken Through Catskills, Visiting Cooperstown and the Scenic Finger Lakes Region, Finishing at Niagara Falls.

FOR the motor vacationist planning a long-distance tour, combining the comforts of goods roads and hotel accommodations in addition to a pleasing variety of country and delightful scenery, a trip through the central part of New York State as far as Niagara Falls, and which may be extended to Hamilton and Toronto in Canada, is suggested by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America.

Many points of historical and legendary interest add to the pleasure of this tour, with places made famous by historic incident and dowered with immortality by our national writers. It also includes many cities that represent American industrial genius in the realms of manufacturing and commerce.

Crossing any of the ferries south of and including the Yonkers-Alpine Ferry, one picks up route 10, which follows the Hudson River to Albany. On the run one passes through Kingston on the highlands above the river and Rondout at the mouth of Rondout Creek, which now form one city, although in the seventeenth century the former was the capital of the Empire State, while on the site of the latter stood the Fort Redoubt, or "Rouduit," that was erected for the city's protection.

At Kingston one may leave route 10 for route 19 and then the section of the country which one runs through offers fine motor roads, winding through valleys and among wooded hills which traverse the scenic beauties of the Catskills. The road proceeds through Stony Hollow and runs for miles overlooking the valley that has been converted into the Ashokan Reservoir.

The charming Shandaken Valley then provides the setting for the route as it runs north, closely following the windings of the Esopous River to Phoenicia, a pretty little place that forms a convenient centre from which to visit the many noted spots in its vicinity. On this route, as one crosses Delaware County, the road runs at a considerable elevation for much of the way and commands views stretching for scores of miles in all directions. Grand Gorge lies fifty-five miles from Kingston, and eight miles further, surrounded by the scenery of the Upper Delaware Valley, the route passes Stamford, a village that nestles amid its smiling gardens beneath the towering uplands of Mount Utasayantha and enjoys a reputation as a Summer resort.

At Oneonta route 28 is followed to Cooperstown, founded in 1786 by William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper. Many of the episodes in Cooper's novels took place in the charming country in the vicinity of the novelist's native town. Glimmerglass is Otsego Lake, and many other spots whose names and description are familiar to every one acquainted with "Deerslayer" may be found in the neighborhood.

The classic beauty of Otsego Lake, with its accompanying views of distant mountains, provides the setting for the run northward to Richfield Springs. If one has followed route 10 to Albany, one here picks up route 5, which also runs to Richfield Springs. From there one follows route 5 to Caledonia and then 5a to Buffalo, where 34 is taken to Niagara Falls.

On this section of the trip one passes through Syracuse, the largest city in Central New York, Auburn, the home of William H. Seward, who was Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet, and Geneva. The latter is situated on a hill overlooking Seneca Lake, and many relics of Indian life are found near the lake, which is rich in Indian lore. Hobart College, William Smith College for Girls and the New York State Experiment Station make Geneva an educational centre.

Another historic spot is Batavia, founded in 1802 by Joseph Elliot. Here is the old Holland Purchase Land Office, now used as a museum, and in front of which are two old guns cast in the New York State Arsenal for use in the War of 1812. Dean Richmond, the father of railroad consolidation, also lived there.

Terminus of the Route.

Buffalo, near the east end of Lake Erie, was the scene of the first conflict between the Indians and the English in Erie County in 1763. During the War of 1812 it was captured and burned by the British. The present-day city has taken immense strides forward in manufacturing, due largely to power facilities developed at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls is so well known that it seems unnecessary to tell of its varied attractions. It is on the Niagara River and waters from four of the Great Lakes pour over the rocks at that point. An impressive trip may be made by taking the twenty-mile rail tour around the Falls and through the great gorge of the Niagara River. The trip can be made in two hours or by use of stop-over privileges it may be extended for a whole day. One may cross to the Canadian side and run up as far as Toronto without any trouble.

Returning to Niagara Falls, one follows route 34 as far as Buffalo, then route 16 to Bath, where route 17 is picked up and followed to New York. It is also possible at Binghamton to run down the Lackawanna Trail and then from Delaware Water Gap run to New York City over any one of several roads. In this way one passes through Binghamton, a city where there are many beautiful hill drives; Scranton, best known as the centre of the greatest anthracite field in the United States, and the Delaware Water Gap, which takes its name from the gap in the Kittatinny Mountains, through which the Delaware River makes its way.

Motor Car Price Reductions

Barnum is in the automobile manufacturing business.

Not Barnum personally but his methods of trying to fool the public.

Months ago Auburn dared to tell the truth, and exposed some of the fallacies in the claims of volume-production car builders. Months ago we predicted just what is happening today. The public is entitled again to the facts. Why have some quantity production manufacturers already cut their prices and why are some new price cuts yet to be announced?

Haven't the quantity producers always said it is only because of our great volume we can give you such great value? That is what they said six months ago yet today they can cut off $50 to $200. This is sure indication of certain possibilities:

—either the cars were over-priced at first and the value was not as claimed.

—or they are forced to liquidate old-style merchandise that is behind present day demands.

—or else these organizations have dropped off in efficiency because the competitive race is too swift forcing them to either lose money or cut quality.

You can take your choice of the reasons. The fact remains that once they said, "This great value at this low price is possible only because of our great volume." Now they lower these low prices!

Those prices were made orginally in a buyer's market. People were hungry for cars. They grabbed up "anything that would run on four wheels". They bought more on the past reputation of some old names rather than intrinsic value of new cars.

But water always finds its level!

Each day new champions are created. One crack on the nose and a welter weight champion may pass into oblivion.

Auburn cracked the high, top-heavy style of motor car on the nose in January, 1925. We told you then that we would be imitated.

Today motor cars are being manufactured and you will be told that the side quarters of metal and many other little visible features are foreign importations but yet the master model was Auburn.

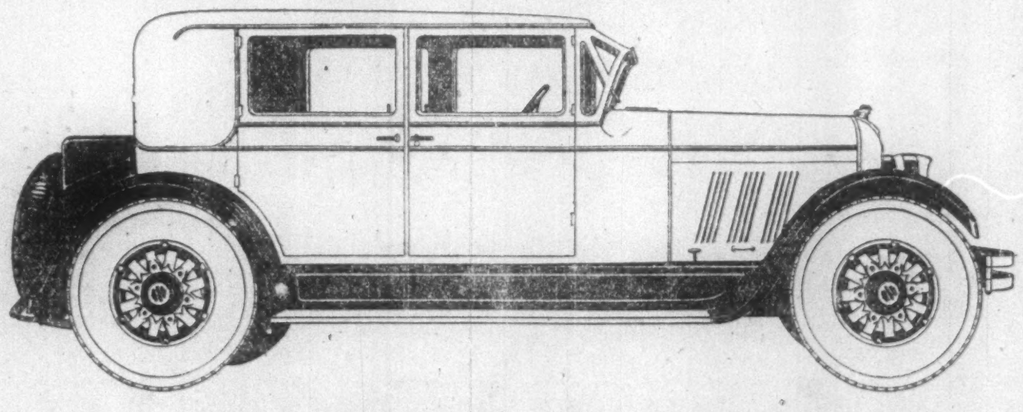
Look at the Auburn cars that have been running on the streets since January and you will find that they incorporated then many of the features that have since been added as something new to other motor cars. We do not claim that lowness of design, beauty and comfort are the major reasons one should consider in buying a motor car. Auburn sells efficient, economical, lasting transportation combined with a design two years in advance of our competitors.

Therefore, the bargain-counter sales of over-priced, old-style merchandise. The bloom is off the rose! "Unload" is the watchword!

Last January when Auburn, after long preparation, introduced new, improved models, we predicted just what is happening.

It was inevitable. These advanced Auburn models introduced a new motoring era, set new standards, forced a readjustment of values.

At one stroke they made obsolete the old-style, top heavy, cumbersome, over-priced type of cars.



6 SIXTY SIX AUBURN 8 EIGHTY EIGHT

Auburn engineers by never being off their guard, by always reaching for improvement have set a new high mark for quality and created a new style that will require years for others to catch up and imitate. After all there is only one sane way to look at automobiles.

It is not the price (unless you want to be Barnumed). It is what you get for what you pay.

Why buy any but the newest, most improved type of car even if the price is cut and cut?

Buy the cars that forced these changes. Buy the greatest value commensurate with cost. Auburn's Straight Eight: Auburn's original custom-built body design. Auburn's honestly built and honestly priced cars offer the greatest dollar for dollar value of the market.

Six months ago we made that claim, but we added, if the car does not sell itself you will not be asked to buy.

That attitude won public confidence. People came, they saw, they compared, they tested and they bought. Auburn sales have broken all records because Auburn is giving new, not old, merchandise. Auburn today has more unfilled orders than any day this year.

Price has kept no one from buying an Auburn. The people who buy Auburns are not price hunters. They want the finest, most improved, most satisfactory motor car value obtainable.

You can not fool all the people all the time.

8-88 Sedan $2350; 8-88 Wanderer $2400; 8-88 Brougham $2250; 8-88 Touring $1995; 8-88 Sport Roadster $1975; 6-66 Sedan $1795; 6-66 Wanderer $1845; 6-66 Brougham $1595; 6-66 Touring $1395; 6-66 Sport Roadster $1495. Freight and tax extra.

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Drinnan Garage Co., Inc., West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
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Alex Horton, 286 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Heights Auburn Motors, Inc., 3940 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Hudson Hurd, Stony Point, N. Y.
Ingerson Motors, 600 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
V. F. Bromley & Son, 26 Park St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
V. F. Bromley & Son, 55-57 E. Main St., Granville, N. Y.
James A. Greene, 115 Mohawk St., Cohoes, N. Y.
E. W. Johnson & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.
E. C. Myers, 2 Van Vranken Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.
Arthur G. Que, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Wm. D. Rendert, Averill Park, N. Y.
Schuyler Garage Co., Schuylerville, N. Y.
S. D. Stockholm, R. F. D. No. 1, Albany, N. Y.
Ketcham & Walker, Huntington, N. Y.
The Putnam Motor Exchange, 1146 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mahaney's Bros., No. Plank Road, Newburgh, N. Y.
Frank R. Schoonmaker, Kingston, N. Y.
Sorrentino Bros., 836 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
A. F. Winegar Motor Corp., 1024 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Auburn Sales Co., 615 West 59th St., New York City.

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Anderson Motor Sales Co., Inc., 145 New Brunswick Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.
O. Eisenburger Garage, 6 Bridge St., Hackensack, N. J.
Huber Motor Car Co., 894 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
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James Piscitelli, Torrington, Conn.
Meridan Auburn Co., Meridan, Conn.
Butler Machine Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
C. D. Hall, Saugatuck, Conn.
Geo. Gilbert, Waterbury, Conn.
Union Motor Supplies, Danielson, Conn.
Stanford Auburn Co., Stanford, Conn.
Auburn Sales & Service, Park St., New Britain, Conn.
Auburn Sales & Service, 318 Main St., Norwich, Conn.

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Boston Auburn Co., Boston, Mass.

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Teefy-Seltz Motor Co., Beach Street and Fairmount, Philadelphia, Pa.
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New Philadelphia Garage, Silver Creek P. O., New Philadelphia, Pa.

CROKER LAWSUIT LEAVES ALL LITIGANTS WINNERS

Florida Land Boom and Remnant of Ancient Conquistadore Law Conspired to Upset Children's Disinheritance, but Will Also Receive Large Settlement

THE determination of Richard Croker to disinherit his children and leave his $3,000,000 estate to Bula E. Croker, the young woman of Indian blood whom he took for a bride after he was 70, has been frustrated, it appears, by an odd chain of agencies that included the Florida real estate boom and the stratum of old Spanish law which underlies the constitutional law of that State.

According to a recent decision of the United States District Court of Florida, as interpreted by Frederick P. Ryan, 25 Broadway, attorney for the Croker children, the end of the Croker family litigation, one of the most picturesque legal feuds in American history, is in sight, and, strange to relate, the fortune of the Tammany chieftain, bone of contention through six years of bitter law suits in Florida, New York and Ireland, has quadrupled in value during the contest over its division.

Because Richard Croker's real estate holdings near Palm Beach, for which he paid $80,000 between 1910 and 1914, have now attained a value of $10,000,000, and because the court has declared that this property was his homestead and could not under Florida law be devised by will, his four children are now, it seems, to come out of the struggle with about $2,000,000 each.

The children in question are Howard and Richard Croker and Mrs. Ethel Croker White of New York, and Mrs. Florence Croker Morris of London, England. The latter maintained a neutral position while her father lived. Their mother, the first wife of the Tammany chief, who had been Miss Elizabeth Frazer of New York, died in Austria in 1914.

Fight Has Been Costly.

In spite of the success of the children in obtaining all except a dower interest in the Florida property Mr. Croker's widow will find herself possessed of property equal in value to that which her husband left her as sole legatee. The part of his estate which is now, apparently, to go to his children is about equal to the $8,000,000 enhancement in value which the Florida property has achieved since Croker's death in 1922.

Mr. Ryan declined to disclose the cost of the litigation. "The fight has been costly, to be sure," he said, "but the outlay in this respect has been insignificant compared with the increase in the market price of the two miles of Florida waterfront property from $250 a front foot at the time of Mr. Croker's death to $1,000 a front foot, which is its salable value today."

A study of the history of the litigation shows that the success of the children is, in the light of allegations during the six years of strife, only a partial victory, and that it has come to them under a provision of law uncommon in America except in States whose Constitutions contain remnants of the law of the days of Spanish colonization. Their father knew of this provision and had attempted to circumvent it by a series of deeds and contracts. These the courts have declared void. Mr. Croker's ineffective efforts have paved the way for his children to upset their disinheritance.

Their attempts, first, to have their father declared incompetent and then to break his will, all accompanied by an endeavor to discredit Mrs. Croker, failed in the courts both of this country and Ireland.

Fight Began Before Croker Died.

It was largely on account of charges brought against Mrs. Croker and the stanch, ardent defense which the grizzled old Tammany warrior made of the soundness of his mentality and the devotion of his bride that the Croker legal feud came to occupy a place in the public mind second only, among such struggles, to that of the Gould family over the $93,000,000 estate of Jay Gould.

Besides this also, the stage for the dramatic battle had been well set by Mr. Croker's career as a politician and racing man. The picture of the ex-Chief Sachem of Tammany at 70, an Indian "Princess" of 30 by his side, pitted against his children by a former wife, added a picturesque climax to an amazing career.

Richard Croker, for sixteen years dictator of Tammany Hall, chooser of Judges as well as of Executives for nomination, was not a man to suffer himself to be bossed or badgered by his own children. Consequently, when his sons and daughter took issue with him about his second marriage he bristled. Although this wedding had taken place but two months after the death of his first wife he pointed out that he had been separated from her for years and that after what he termed a "constant domestic wrangle" he had settled upon her and upon her children several hundred thousand dollars, nearly all he had in the world, and had started over again. Under the circumstances, he argued, interference with his re-marriage was outside his children's business.

Feud Taken to the Courts.

Efforts of various friends failed to effect a reconciliation between father and children. Mr. Croker took the management of his property out of the hands of his son Richard Jr. and placed it in the hands of his young wife. That brought matters to the courts. Suit was filed in Florida because the aged leader and his bride had settled a while there after their wedding on Thanksgiving Day, 1914, at the Seventy-second Street home of Mr. Croker's lifelong friend Nathan Straus.

Mr. Croker, harassed years before by legislative inquiries which uncovered trails of City Government corruption leading into Tammany Hall, had been living abroad and was the possessor of an almost ducal home, Glencairn Castle, near Dublin, Ireland. But the approach of Winter caused him to choose Florida for his honeymoon. On arrival there he set up a home on property previously purchased.

His bride afterward told how they started housekeeping, he in his overalls repairing the roof, she, in a spirit of fun, furnishing her kitchen largely from the stocks of a near-by 10-cent store. She professed pride in her one-sixteenth part of Cherokee blood and of her registration as a member of that tribe on the books of the Department of the Interior, and claimed relationship to a chief. Her name was Bula Benton Edmonson, and her home was Pryn, Okla.

The children, in the name of the second son, Howard, sought by legal action to have their father declared incompetent to handle his own affairs and to have his wife restrained from disposing of any of the property which he had hastily transferred to her.

In the petitioning papers the children charged that Mrs. Croker "by reason of the enfeebled mental condition of her husband," had "fraudulently and by undue influence" obtained control of all the property, real and personal, "ostensibly for his benefit but actually with the intent and purpose of ultimately getting control and possession thereof for her sole use and benefit."

They alleged that Mrs. Croker was "not a person of culture, refinement and good character, but on the contrary was a person lacking in refinement, culture and reputation." From the date of the suit accusations and counter-accusations were made publicly with great bitterness by Croker and Mrs. Croker on the one hand, and the children on the other.

Croker as a Witness.

There appeared at the trial in March, 1920, either in person or by affidavit a number of New Yorkers to testify for Mr. Croker and for his bride. Among them were James W. Gerard, Norman E. Mack, Morgan J. O'Brien, Nathan Straus, Samuel Untermyer, William J. Conners and Martin W. Littleton.

Mr. Croker himself took the stand in defense both of his own mental capability and of the motives and character of his wife. On the witness stand he spoke of his children's lack of gratitude, often in the picturesque language accumulated during a career that had progressed from machinist's helper through the grades of prize-fighter, gang leader, Alderman and Fire Commissioner to the post of unofficial ruler of New York City.

He told on the witness stand of the relinquishment of his fortune to his first wife at their separation, and of living for many years solely on the winnings of his race horses. Previously wealthy, he said, his fortune had so shrunk that except for his Irish home, Glencairn, and his horses, he had nothing. "If it hadn't been for my Derby winner, Orby," he swore, "I couldn't have lived." Orby's winnings during his successful period had averaged $25,000 a year.

During this period, he testified, he had appealed in vain to his son, Richard, for funds. Particularly was he incensed that his daughter, Ethel, should have turned against him. "My daughter Ethel's divorce from the riding teacher with whom she eloped cost me $30,000," he ejaculated heatedly, "and it was I who went to the Archbishop and got permission for her to be remarried to the nice boy she now has for a husband. The way she takes of paying me back is to furnish Howard with a long affidavit attacking my mentality and attacking my wife."

It was after he married Bula Edmonson, he swore, that he began to make money in Florida real estate. Starting with $50,000, which he raised on his horses, he and his wife, he said, working together, had run the value of their land investments up to $2,000,000. "My wife was not my boss, she was my partner," he replied to one question.

Two Will Contests Failed.

The Circuit Court of Florida ruled, on July 12, 1920, that Richard Croker was fully competent to manage his own affairs and that he had not been unduly influenced by his wife. That decision was afterward unanimously upheld by the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Croker died at Glencairn Castle on April 29, 1922. In a will of less than a hundred words, executed in Ireland on Oct. 12, 1919, he left all his property, real and personal, to his "dear wife, Bula B. E. Croker," and appointed her sole executrix. Added to the will, in his own handwriting, under a date a month later, was this codicil:

"My dear Bula: I am writing this note for you to keep, and in case you should survive me, I wish you would give my daughter, Florence, ten thousand pounds. She is the only one of my surviving children who has ever shown any gratitude to me. Richard Croker."

The next move of the children was to contest the will, both in Florida and Ireland. In these contests they renewed their charges against Mrs. Croker, going so far in the Irish suit as to allege that she had been the wife of another, one Gaetano Marone, of Northampton, Mass., at the time she married the one-time Tammany leader.

This allegation was based on a clear case of mistaken identity, as was proved when the wife of a telegraph operator out in Bell, Mo., having read of the matter in the newspapers, volunteered that she had been the wife of Marone at the time in question.

Both will contests failed.

New Boom and Old Spanish Law.

Then came the move which apparently has been successful, the possibility for which was grounded when the ex-Chief and his bride established a domicile in Florida. It is based on a provision of the Florida Constitution which says that "a married man who leaves a widow or a child surviving cannot lawfully make a testamentary disposition of his homestead. Whenever a person who is the head of a family shall die and leave a widow surviving him, but no children, the homestead shall descend to the widow and not be the subject of devise by last will and testament. But if there be children or child surviving him, then the widow shall be entitled to dower or a child's part in such homestead."

According to Mr. Ryan, the elder Croker, in order to disinherit his children, pretended in a series of deeds and contracts executed between himself, his wife and outside parties, to sell the land, in effect, to his wife, Bula. This was done by giving an option on the land, at that time worth only $70 a front foot, to a third party, at what he conceived to be the impossible price of $150 a front foot, with the understanding that if the sale was made the proceeds were to go to Mrs. Croker.

"This subterfuge," said Mr. Ryan, "was executed without sufficient consideration to escape being in contravention of the Florida law. Mr. Croker thought the property would remain his wife's as long as she lived because he never dreamed that it would ever see a price of $150 a front foot. When, after his death, the price had risen to $250 a foot and bade fair to go higher, these third parties, namely J. B. McDonald and the Palm Beach Estates, tried to take up their purchases. Mr. Croker's widow declined to accept the purchase money.

"Realizing the nature of the contracts, the children stepped into court with the contention that the land was their father's homestead and that all deeds and contracts contrary to the law were void. They asked that the Federal Court so decree and thus return this property, now worth $10,000,000, to the homestead status.

"All these contentions," continued Mr. Ryan, "have been upheld in the opinion rendered on July 22 at Jacksonville by Judge Rhydon M. Call of the Federal Court. His opinion, we are certain, will stand, and the end of the litigation is at hand."

Along with the suits described there have been five other actions brought by the children against their father from time to time in the New York courts. Two were for the recovery of certain securities, one was to set aside the revocation by the Tammany leader of a deed of trust executed by him and his first wife giving an income of $5,000 a year to each of his children, Ethel, Howard and Florence; another was to enforce a contract alleged to have been made between the parties, and the fifth was for the recovery by Richard Jr. of $155,000 alleged to have been paid out for the benefit of his father. The children have won three of these suits and two are pending on appeal. In the light of the opinion rendered in the homestead suit, however, they have become unimportant.

THE AERIAL CAB.

SAN FRANCISCO has an aerial cab service which whisks a man to Sacramento in one hour, to Los Angeles in four, or to any of the places en route in a proportionate time. Having got the cab company on the telephone, the air commuter is transported to Crissey Field, near the city, whence an airplane with motors running carries him at the rate of 100 miles an hour to the flying field of the city which is his destination, where another land cab finishes the journey. The cost is 20 cents a mile for each passenger, provided there are two going in the same direction.

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"I have a late 1916 Stutz car and still running it. I have driven it 240,462 miles and it is still in good shape. I am an enthusiast for the Stutz car."

ALL the automobile advertising writer's word pictures fade before such expressions as this. And remember—this Stutz owner's testimony is backed by evidence from thousands of Stutz owners awaiting YOU—backed by actual factory records and the final proof of Stutz excellence—the car itself awaiting YOU—here and NOW!

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Putnam Motor Exchange, 55 Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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New Rochelle Stutz Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Wacker Motor Car Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Palace Garage, Jersey City, N. J.
Stutz Paterson Co., Paterson, N. J.
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LET US SHOW YOU WHY THE PRESENT STUTZ IS THE BEST CAR THAT EVER BORE THE STUTZ NAME

New 1926 Cleveland Sets Record Sales

Cleveland delivered more cars during the first six months of this year *than in all twelve months of 1924!*

And now the new Cleveland is already setting even a faster pace. Naturally enough.

The new Cleveland achieves beauty of a kind rarely seen except in motor cars that cost a ransom sum to buy.

"One-Shot" Lubrication System

Cleveland has pioneered automatic chassis lubrication—and Cleveland alone offers the "One-Shot" System. More than 25,000 Clevelands with the "One-Shot" System are now in use. You simply press a plunger under your heel—that's all—and every part of the chassis is flushed with fresh, clean lubricant under pressure. Good-bye grease guns! Good-bye oil cans!

Its great power-plant stands head and shoulders above everyday standards in the delivery of power—in the way it flashes from a crawl to a race—and in sheer never-get-tired endurance.

Distinguished Sixes—$895 to $1725
All prices f. o. b. Cleveland

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EXPORT ADDRESS, 1819 BROADWAY
CABLE ADDRESS, "CLEVEAUTO"

New Rochelle, N. Y. D. & P. Motor Car Co., 319 North Ave.
WHITE PLAINS Frank L. Agsar, 24 Mamaroneck Ave.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Hart's Motor Service, 27 Wildey St.

GLENDALE, L. I. Glendale Auto Sales, 2856 Myrtle Ave.
BRONX, N. Y. Perfection Sales, Inc., 2430 Grand Concourse.
West New Brighton, S. I. Newbury & Colhourne.
NEWARK, N. J. Bush-Boerke Motor Co., 373 Central Ave.
JERSEY CITY, N. J. Franklin Car Co., 2525 Boulevard.

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CHEVROLET
for Economical Transportation

New Low Prices

The Chevrolet Motor Company announces the following reductions in the prices of Chevrolet closed models:

The Coupe - $675
former price $715

The Coach - $695
former price $735

The Sedan - - $775
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ALL PRICES F. O. B. FLINT, MICHIGAN

These models also have been improved with many new quality features. Come in and see them.

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QUALITY AT LOW COST

1875 — TO COMMEMORATE FIFTY YEARS OF BUILDING WELL — 1925

The Gardner Six Anniversary Sedan

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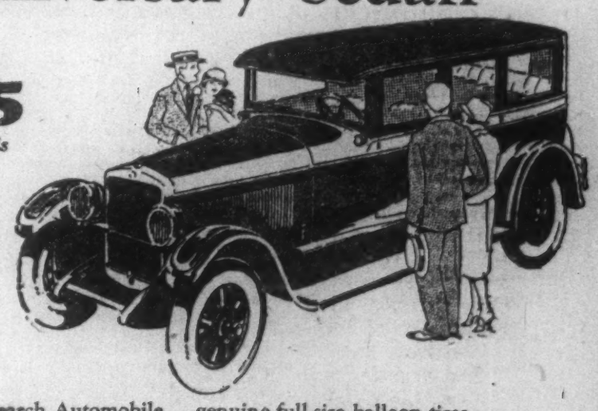

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Our convenient monthly payment plan permits immediate enjoyment of a Gardner

FIVE VIVID CHAPTERS IN THE LIFE OF BRYAN

Continued from Page 1.

and proposed that at the next national election the League issue should be submitted to the people so as to give the election "the form of a great and solemn referendum."

Called Wilson Unsafe.

The Bryan speech upon that occasion created a sensation. His opposition to President Wilson's outstanding policy was too marked to leave any doubt that, politically at least, the two men were definitely at outs.

In public addresses and statements Bryan continued his course of criticism, although frequently praising Mr. Wilson as a man. He openly objected to the President's effort to have the United States become mandatory for Armenia. In one statement he said:

"Broken down in health by the weight of cares and anxieties such as have fallen to no other occupant of that high office, the Chief Executive has been denied the information essential to sound judgment and safe leadership."

The "great and solemn referendum" he condemned as involving too much delay. Since the League Covenant could not be ratified without change, as President Wilson demanded, let it be ratified with the Lodge reservations, Mr. Bryan urged.

He had again become the crusader. But his political following had meanwhile dwindled, and the number of his enemies had increased. Wilson and not Bryan was visualized as the Apostle of Peace; and suspicion revived that once more Bryan coveted the Presidential nomination.

The differences between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan over the covenant became an issue in the primaries held in Nebraska to choose delegates for the Democratic National Convention of 1920. Mr. Bryan, candidate for delegate-at-large, was bitterly attacked by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, President Wilson's chief advocate of the Versailles Treaty in the Senate; and it was generally believed that Mr. Hitchcock's strictures on Mr. Bryan had the approval of the White House. But Bryan won, and as a delegate to the San Francisco convention offered a League of Nations plank at variance with Mr. Wilson's position.

Bryan's League Plank.

In the convention Mr. Bryan's League plan placed him squarely against the President—though he protested it did not carry reflection upon Mr. Wilson. He fought for it, futilely, without emotion. He contended that the League issue should be kept out of the campaign. His chief interest, he said, was in getting the party to give unqualified endorsement to the Eighteenth Amendment. For this he battled with might and main.

It was the old Bryan, full of fire and vehemence, who threw floor and galleries into a turmoil as he pleaded a losing cause. If he thought that events might make him the party's nominee for a fourth time, nothing occurred to give one iota of hope.

San Francisco spelled defeat for Bryan all along the line. His enemies and President Wilson were triumphant. In the Presidential campaign he gave no help to Cox, his party's nominee, but during its progress sent congratulations to Harding, Cox's Republican opponent.

President Wilson, permanently crippled, lived on. Three days after Mr. Harding's election, Bryan was quoted in Chicago as saying that the largest and most influential group at the San Francisco convention "was made up of idolators—office-holding and non-office-holding—whose chief object was to glorify the President and obey all his commandments."

At the same time he suggested that President Wilson resign, on condition that his successor, Vice President Marshall, appoint Warren G. Harding Secretary of State and himself resign, this bringing Harding into the Presidential office at once.

That finishes the outline story that links the names of Wilson and Bryan. Later on the gaps may be filled in by those having intimate knowledge of their relationship. The two years and three months they served together in the Government at Washington were part of an epoch in the nation's history. What each thought of the other during that period and after it remains for their closest confidants to tell—if they have anything to tell.

IV—NEW YORK, 1924.

The Battle of the Klan.

AGAIN the Commoner has entered the political cockpit. The scene is Madison Square Garden in New York, draped with flags and filled to the roof with 12,000 persons, the greatest audience William Jennings Bryan has ever faced. Beyond these walls there is a greater audience, listening by radio to what he has to say.

But the issue on this June evening is not strictly political or partisan. It involves a larger question, the question of religious liberty; and the form it takes is whether the Ku Klux Klan shall be denounced by name in the Democratic platform. The chief candidates are William G. McAdoo, who had helped Bryan wrest victory for Wilson from the host back at Baltimore; and Governor "Al" Smith of New York, a brilliant executive and leader, whom the Klan opposed because of his religious faith.

All the preceding night, until dawn broke, Bryan had fought with the Committee on Resolutions over the plank in the platform dealing with the Klan. He had won a majority report in which no mention of the society was made, and he had dismissed his colleagues with prayer:

"Bless us, our Heavenly Father," he prayed, as the weary committeemen in the early daylight sighed that their task was done, "not for ourselves, but that we may be a blessing. This we ask in Jesus' name. Amen."

Now, after a day spent almost continuously in conference and argument, he was to defend this course; he rose on the platform at the east side of the enormous oval to plead for that report and to attack the minority report, which denounced the Ku Klux by name. He was 64 years old, a little stooped, his face deeply lined, his hair a little sparse; but he still wore a black alpaca coat.

As the Commoner advances on the apron platform and lifts his hand for silence his years drop from him as a garment. His shoulders stiffen. His eyes flash the fire of 1896, and he lifts a voice still golden, hoping to charm this multitude as he had charmed so many others.

The magic is not altogether gone, but the mysterious electric something which Bryan established between himself and his entire audiences on other occasions fails to strike a spark. Mingled with the cheers are hisses, catcalls and groans. From the galleries hecklers shout in derision.

Bryan fights angrily back. He challenges his questioners to come down and face him. He shakes his fist. He demands that he be heard in peace. But neither he nor the Chairman nor the officers of the convention can maintain order. It is a tumult, but it is not the sort of tumult this matchless orator has witnessed on other occasions.

And, though the majority report was carried by a small margin, so that Bryan had his way in that, he could not carry the convention with him in his denunciation of John W. Davis as the tool of Wall Street. Merely to prevent the naming of the Ku Klux in the platform was as ashes in his mouth. Madison Square Garden rang the knell of his political career.

Bryan sat in Madison Square Garden as a delegate from Florida, his new home. In all previous Democratic National Conventions to which he was accredited he had represented Nebraska. At New York he had no great cause to plead, no supreme principle to advocate, no determination to circumvent the big city bosses. Judged by developments during the convention period Mr. Bryan had only two or three definite things in mind that he desired to see accomplished. He did not want John W. Davis nominated for President. He was opposed to condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan by name. He was anxious to have a strong prohibition plank inserted in the party platform, but he made no such intensive fight for it as he had in the San Francisco convention four years before. He also desired to have outlawry of war advocated in the party's declaration of principles, and made other suggestions intended to have the Democratic Party commit itself to the furtherance of international peace.

Opposition to Davis.

Stories were circulated that Bryan was hopeful that the Presidential lightning would strike him again, but nothing he did gave color to them. He was reported as saying that "to nominate John W. Davis would be the same as nominating J. P. Morgan himself," and to newspaper men he said that, while Mr. Davis was a man of high character, his "employment and environment would be a fatal handicap to him in the States west of Pennsylvania."

His loyalty to the McAdoo cause was attested when during the dreary balloting the Mississippi delegation switched its twenty votes from McAdoo to Davis. He went over to the Mississippi delegates on the convention floor and pleaded with them to return to McAdoo.

The convention must not nominate "the lawyer of J. P. Morgan," he argued. A spirited young woman delegate came back at him.

"And who is Mr. McAdoo the lawyer for?" she asked.

"Mr. McAdoo never got close enough to Doheny to get the friendship of Wall Street," retorted Mr. Bryan.

Pleaded for His Brother.

In the light of this attitude of Mr. Bryan, there were many who accused him of inconsistency when he went among the delegates on the floor in the early morning hours of the convention's closing day and urged that his brother, Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska be named as the party's candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Davis, who had been chosen on the one hundred and third ballot as the Presidential nominee.

In spite of the fact that Governor Bryan had been selected at a midnight session of the convention's leaders after the convention had found itself in another deadlock, there was tumultuous opposition to giving him second place on the party ticket, and he was declared chosen by little more than the necessary two-thirds. The Commoner showed that he was delighted over the honor conferred upon his brother, even though it meant coupling the candidacy of a Bryan with "J. P. Morgan's lawyer."

In his final appearance before the convention Mr. Bryan did not appear in an attractive light to many of the delegates and to hundreds in the galleries, judged by the hostility they displayed toward him. Asking permission "to explain his vote," he was invited to the platform amid a chorus of protest. The convention was then in the grip of the deadlock over the choice of a candidate for President. A selection seemed impossible without a compromise. Compromise had been sought and had failed.

When Mr. Bryan mounted the platform he was greeted with as much hooting as cheering. When it was realized as his words were heard that his purpose was to suggest names of prominent Democrats any one of whom, in his opinion, would be worthy of the Presidential nomination, bedlam broke loose. Some delegates felt that Mr. Bryan had obtained the platform under false pretenses. He was interrupted frequently by questions intended to be disconcerting. Shouting delegates demanded that he cease.

But Mr. Bryan kept on, naming this man and that. When he mentioned his brother Charles as of Presidential size there was an uproar. Suspicion flared up that his real object in getting the platform was to stampede the convention for Governor Bryan.

Delegates favorable to conspicuous Democrats whose names had been brought forward for the Presidential nominations were angered when Mr. Bryan failed to mention them. The Virginia delegation was especially indignant over Mr. Bryan's omission of the name of Senator Carter Glass from his list.

That was Mr. Bryan's last conspicuous appearance at a great Democratic gathering except at the ceremonies incident to the meeting at Lincoln when his brother was formally notified of his nomination as Vice President. He told some of his associates in New York that he might never attend another national convention of his party. His days were numbered, he feared.

V—DAYTON, 1925.

The War on Evolution.

AN old man is in the witness chair. He has shed his black alpaca coat in the brazen heat of the Tennessee foothills. The renovated court room at Dayton, where a young man is on trial for having violated the new State law against the teaching of evolution in the public schools, is filled with country folk and correspondents from scores of newspapers, press associations, magazines.

This village, this court room—they are the news centre of the country. Here beats more fiercely than anywhere else the spotlight of publicity; and now, as a witness for his own cause, as a witness against the young man he is helping voluntarily to prosecute, the Commoner takes the stand.

He need not have testified. The Court offered him an opportunity to refuse. Perhaps Judge Raulston suspected that this was a trap, a trick of one of the wiliest one of the most adroit and ruthless cross-examiners the American bar has produced. But Bryan insisted.

"I want the Christian people to know that I am not afraid to defend the Christian faith against agnostics," he said.

He took the chair a little heavily, but under his shaggy brows his eyes were alight, and the sagging lines of his face tightened as he faced his formidable adversary. Did he believe that Adam, literally, was the first man? He did. He nodded his face emphatically as he said it. Did he believe that Eve was created from Adam's rib? He did.

Clarence Darrow, celebrated victor of many a court tournament, was smiling, a little cruelly.

Believed All, He Said.

"Do you believe that the whale swallowed Jonah?"

Yes, Bryan believed that. He accepted implicitly and literally all that the Bible said. All life now existent had existed only since the flood. The various languages originated at the Tower of Babel.

The Commoner's face was set and he glanced occasionally at the simple country folk in the courtroom for verification of what he was saying. He was sure of his ground, as he had always been sure of the political issues which, to use his phrase, he had "paramounted." It was as clear as day to him. The Bible was the revealed Word.

Still smiling, Clarence Darrow pressed his inquiry into other fields. Did the witness know the age of Chinese and Egyptian civilization? Could he name to the Court any work he had ever read on geology? Had he made any study of philology?

A look of doubt and bewilderment came into the old man's eyes. This had nothing to do with the Bible. He became confused, harassed. He said angrily that he was not interested in these things. He believed in the Bible, he lived by the Bible, that was enough for him. But his adversary pressed him mercilessly. He left the stand shaken and he did not go back to it.

Yet never was the Commoner more the Commoner than in Dayton. At the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments he had worn a silk hat and a frock. Here he went coatless and often collarless. Here he was among his own people, the people who understood and loved him. His mission here was to "protect the Bible against its enemies," and in this he had the unquestioning, the unwavering support of these mountain folk.

These Tennesseans, to whom it had never occurred to question the "literal inerrancy" of the Bible, to whom religion meant acceptance of the word of Jesus Christ and belief in redemption by the blood of the Savior, to whom Heaven is a real city of streets of gold and jasper, hell a pit of fire and brimstone, regarded William Jennings Bryan in the final days of his life the spokesman, the crusader, the evangelist for what they held most dear.

And throughout the trial he justified to them at least by his manner and by his words this faith in him. In the court room, at the country places where he spoke, in churches where he prayed and on the porch of the little white house on Market Street, where he talked readily with any one about the Bible, about religion, about faith and often about the criticism of himself as an "ignoramus." He was one of the common people, simple, unaffected, earnest, determined and a little surprised and indignant, it seemed, that a man who accepted the Bible against a profane science should be called ignorant.

In the court room, to which he came every day in his shirtsleeves, always carrying a palm leaf fan, just as the spectators did, it was seen immediately why the crowd considered him one of them. He did these things naturally, as if he had always done them, and as he sat for the first few days, silent through the arguments and the wrangling of attorneys on both sides striving with all their strength to bring about and to prevent the introduction of scientific evidence intended to prove that the theory of evolution does not contradict the Biblical story of the divine creation of man, his square jaw became firmer, the drooping lines at either side of his face deepened, and his mouth became a hard line.

Spoke in the Churches.

Meanwhile on the Sundays that intervened between the sessions of court he spoke in churches and in near-by towns, each time on the Bible, of its acceptance literally, of religion—of the "old-time" religion which these people know—and the words Mr. Bryan spoke were the old, familiar ones they had heard over and over from their own preachers, but better said, with more imagery, with greater passion, with finer emotion, with a more reverent faith, with more moving eloquence. And these people, inclined to mysticism in religion and not to wondering over the God who "works in mysterious ways his wonders to perform," were prepared in these sermons for the answers Mr. Bryan gave on the day when so suddenly he was called to the witness stand by the defense to testify on the Bible.

So ended the last battle. But the Commoner did not regard it as his last. He thought he was entering another campaign which he expected to make national in scope. Indomitable in spirit to the last, he was making new plans, envisioning perhaps his greatest crusade, when death overtook him.

BOY SCOUTS STILL RECEIVE MANY CAMPSITES AS GIFTS

Midsummer Finds the Organization in Need of More Places for Outings—Activities of the Troops in Many Places

WITH the joys of camping in full swing the need for camp sites is an ever-increasing one. Large tracts of land abutting on lakes and rivers continue, and many sizeable properties through the East have been transferred to Scout councils for their exclusive use. Some of the sites have afforded an opportunity for woodcraft study, while others are more adaptable for various forms of recreation. Announcement of another camp site presented to Western boys comes from Seattle. The camp is the gift of M. F. Backus, President of the National Bank of Commerce. Hearing of the Scouts' need for an accessible place where they would have the advantage of woodcraft study, Mr. Backus offered them a twenty-acre tract on Mercer Island, a spot not many miles from the city. It is said by those who have explored the property to be splendidly suited for Scouting purposes. Troops are now staking out their claims on the new reservation and planning programs for future outdoor study.

***

Admiral Inspires More Noise.

Answering the statement of Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, made at a recent Scoutmasters' dinner, six Boy Scout troops in the navy yard vicinity are staging weekly demonstrations of games and Scout work.

"There are no Scout troops in the vicinity of the navy yard, or if there are, they have not made enough noise for me to hear them," roared the Admiral in his inimitable after-dinner style.

This accounts for the weekly Scout demonstrations and games in City Park every Thursday evening. Six troops already organized near the navy yard before the Admiral's challenge furnish the entertainment for an audience that approximates 400 persons. A navy band ordered out by Admiral Plunkett furnishes the music and arrangements with the Police Department provides extra patrolmen for a weekly event growing increasingly popular.

***

Power Company Lights Way.

In the industrial world a prominent booster for Scouting is the Alabama Power Company, with headquarters at Birmingham. Generating power for better boyhood and citizenship is one of its specialties. Recently Vice President W. E. Mitchell said:

"Our company has laid great stress on safety work for many years. In connection with this, several of our experts have worked with Boy Scouts, giving them much training in first aid work, particularly in resuscitation from electric shock. At a recent district Scout conference held in this city, I was interested to note that one of our division managers, two of our local managers, and one of our track foremen, one of our power plant operators, and a number of our engineers, all from different districts over the State, were present as active representatives of their particular Scout council."

WE'RE FOR SCOUTING
ALABAMA POWER CO.

***

Dads and Mothers Help.

In Hamilton, Wash., mothers and dads advocate camping for Scout sons. A crew of twenty-five fathers just before the opening of the vacation season traveled to the local camp site and there erected the major part of a new log cabin. At noon Scout mothers came into prominence and served a dinner to the booster dads as their contribution to the cause.

***

Mercury No Deterrent.

With the mercury hovering above 94 for four days at a recent national golf championship meet at Worcester, Mass., a detachment of Scout volunteers in cooperation with the Red Cross had opportunity for active service. In a record hot spell a crowd of 16,000 people followed the plays under a broiling sun. Seventeen cases of heat prostration and four surgical cases were handled at the emergency tent. Scores of persons ill and faint from the heat also came for minor treatment.

***

A Stubborn Fight.

Frank and Douglass Crass of Troop 11, Denver, Col., saved the life of Edward Finnerty while the trio were swimming recently. The scene was a pool, with banks dropping a sheer twenty feet to the water. The brothers, both good swimmers, were enjoying their splash when Finnerty plunged in. He could swim but a few strokes. He asked the others to keep close in case his strength gave out. But Edward could not make the other side and Frank took him on his back. Then the life-saver's foot caught in a snag and the two sank beneath the water, Edward on top. The latter, frantically seizing Frank, kept both under water until Douglas pulled young Finnerty away. As Frank came up Edward seized him again, and they sank the second time. Using the tactics taught him as a Scout, Frank broke the hold and sent Edward to the surface again, but he sank for the third time immediately. Finally, after the brothers had struggled with Finnerty until both were exhausted and almost strangled by water, they pulled him ashore, more dead than alive. The Crass boys revived him by their first-aid skill.

***

Veterans at Kanohvet.

Reports received by Brooklyn Scout Headquarters state that Camp Kanohvet, reserved for veteran campers of the Breuckelen Scout Camps on Kanohwahkee Lakes, is developing an esprit de corps hard to beat. Filled with Scouts who will remain all Summer, a program can be arranged that will not have to be changed every two weeks as in other camps. Kanohvet Kamper, the camp paper, has just issued its first edition. Each patrol is practicing its play, which is to be given at the weekly council fire. The entire camp one day went off on an overnight hike, following the Bob White Trail to the White Bar and Ramapo-Dunderberg Trails. Sites were picked at the overnight camp and all fell to pitching tents and leantos. In the morning the boys tramped back over the Prairie Spoke of the White Bar Trail.

***

Scouts Honor Stamp.

Scouts at the Blue Mountain Council Camp, Washington, are to get stamped this Summer. But as it is an honor, they don't mind. For each honor approved by the Scoutmaster a certificate is issued and presented at the campfire ceremony. Upon presentation of this certificate to the persons in charge of the rubber stamps the Scout gets the honor stamped upon his belt in characters stained with India ink. A life preserver is presented to the Scout who is selected to be a life guard and holds a merit badge in life-saving. To the best all-round camper of the day is given a tepee. This is colored white and the figure on it red. A goat with white horns, red face and white eyes is awarded to the Scout serving his time as camp goat. The camp goat is the fellow who is good-natured and a willing worker.

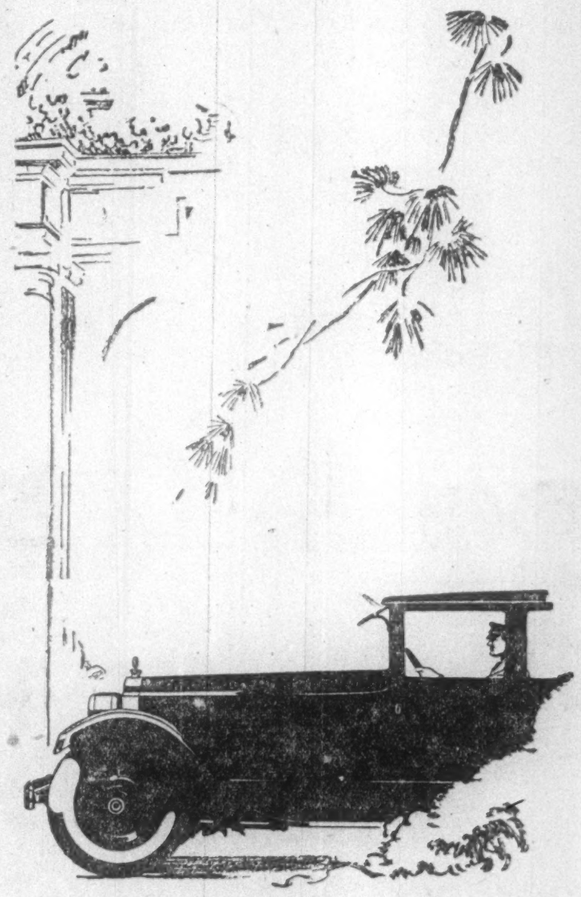
LITTLE TOWN THAT NEVER GREW UP HAS TUDOR COMMUNITY HOUSE

LITHOPOLIS, Ohio, "the little town that never grew up," enjoys the distinction of being the smallest village in the country to boast a community house of pure Tudor-Gothic architecture. The Wagnalls Memorial, dedicated last month, is a handsome stone structure housing such civic institutions as library, moving-picture theatre and concert hall provided with a large pipe organ.

Adam W. Wagnalls, co-founder of the publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls, was born in Lithopolis, and both he and his wife, Anna Willis Wagnalls, are buried here. The community house was planned by Mabel Wagnalls Jones as a memorial to her parents. Not only is the half million-dollar building an adornment for the little village of 300 inhabitants, mentioned so often by O. Henry in his letters, but it will provide a much-needed social centre. The movie theatre is a welcome addition, since hitherto the nearest picture house was seventeen miles distant.

One of the largest rooms contains the library of several thousand volumes. Among these books are first editions, autographed copies and rare manuscripts. Another feature is the auditorium's pipe organ, upon which free recitals are given every Sunday, attracting visitors from far and near.

The Wagnalls Memorial, with its raftered ceilings, sunken carved doorways and wide tile fireplaces, accurately carries out a Tudor interior. Paintings and sculpture give to the smaller rooms a homelike atmosphere.



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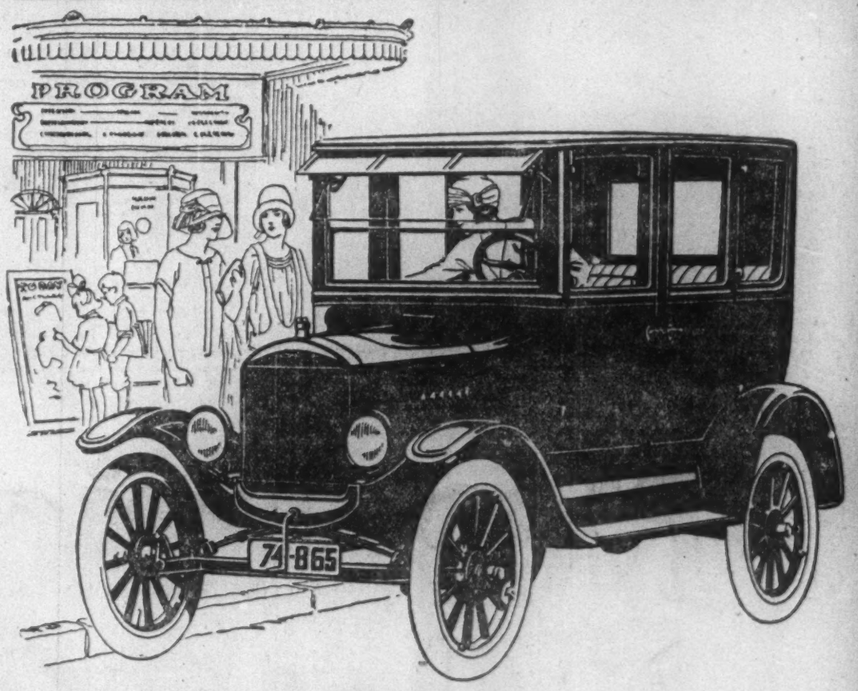

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FORDOR SEDAN
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Runabout	$260
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MAKE SAFETY YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

HOW BRYAN PICKED ISSUES THAT HE CALLED "PARAMOUNT"

Continued from Page 3.

going to enforce your principles if your party doesn't get into office?"

"I think we can win with this issue," answered Bryan.

"Not in 1904."

"Well, then, in 1908."

"Not in 1908," declared Stealey, "and not in seventy-five years."

"Well, then, in seventy-five years," was Bryan's answer.

There sounded the crusader. But in a short time the politician got the upper hand and Bryan was hunting for a new "paramount issue." After Judge Parker's crushing defeat by Roosevelt in 1904, Bryan, who had been momentarily shoved aside by the leaders, was again in unquestioned control and certain to be nominated in 1908. The Northern and Eastern Democrats, growing weary of wandering in the wilderness, were on the point of surrendering to him.

Bryan had not had much to say about imperialism and had had nothing to say about free silver after the Waterloo of 1904. They cherished a hope that he was ready to put these issues aside. If he would only keep still about them—and there came, from sources apparently close to him, plenty of underground hints that he would—they would turn in and support him in the next election. Bryan encouraged them by making a trip around the world and keeping mum. His first speech on his return was awaited with hopeful expectation by all branches of the party.

He made it in New York in 1906 and tore the party wider asunder than ever. Bryan was, as had been reported, willing enough to subordinate the old issues, but, with his usual ineptness at politics—in spite of his constant practice at the game, he had decided that they must be supplanted by a new "paramount issue." And he had picked, of all things in the world, the governmental control of railroads.

The roar of fury that went up from the North and East seemed to astound him, and what amazed him still more was that it was not counterbalanced by any shout of approval from the West and South. He rather hastily dropped his new "paramounter." When nominated in 1908, he again had a divided party and, for once, no issue at all.

Bryan Loses Again.

I went through most of that campaign with him, and well remember how he tried issue after issue, trying to find a good paramounter. The real issue had been made, as usual, by the people in their own minds. It was simply a question whether or not to approve Roosevelt's Administration, which had established itself as definitely progressive and gave promise of being more so if continued in office. So Bryan lost again.

His further adventures in search of "paramount issues," too fresh in the public mind to need recounting, show that he never was able to learn. One of his favorite stratagems, on occasions when he himself was not to be the candidate, was to endeavor to control the conventions by producing a candidate of his own—invariably some obscure person, a political nonentity. On one occasion it was the Mayor of Nashville; on another it was a Judge known locally in North Carolina; on still another (as late as last year), it was a Florida college professor.

His production of these candidates would create a nine-days' wonder; there would invariably be much guessing about what could be the deep political scheme underlying them. Actually, there never was any deep-laid scheme; it was merely Mr. Bryan's idea of how to play the political game.

At the last Presbyterian General Assembly he tried the same plan in the election of a Moderator, and the Fundamentalists, with much regret, were obliged to ignore his candidate—in the same way in which Democratic Conventions had always done.

Platform Endowments.

As an orator his effectiveness was due not so much to what he said as, first and above all, to a most extraordinary voice—which I can liken to nothing except a church organ—and second, to his impressive presence. I have heard Bryan speak oftener than any other public speaker of the last thirty years. The two best speeches I ever heard him deliver were never reported, except perhaps in summary, but are far and away better than his more pretentious and celebrated performances. They were both spontaneous speeches. One of them was unpremeditated. And I think their tremendous influence upon even the most hostile of his hearers was due to the fact that the most skeptical could not doubt his sincerity.

The reason these speeches went unreported was that they were both delivered at national conventions at about 2 o'clock in the morning—the zero hour, when correspondents have ceased to send anything but bulletins. One was delivered at the St. Louis convention of 1904, the other at the Baltimore convention of 1912.

The first was a heroic struggle by a defeated man; the second was an effort to overcome the sudden rising of a possibility of disaster after victory. In 1904 the party leaders, determined to win back the North and East, and angered at Bryan's obstinacy in insisting on a free silver platform, humiliated him to the point of personal insult. Even physical force was, in one case, involved. He was practically alone in his fight, and had been everywhere at once—in the Committee on Resolutions, in the Committee on Credentials—fighting like a lion and speaking in different places for what amounted to about eighteen hours a day.

Rushed From a Sickbed.

Finally, the fight over and Parker nominated, Bryan went to bed and was ordered by his physicians to take a month's rest, if he valued his life. That afternoon came Judge Parker's famous telegram refusing the nomination unless the convention committed itself in so many words to the gold standard. It put the convention in such an ugly humor that for hours there was a real likelihood that it might take him at his word and remove him from the ticket.

While the convention was still battling furiously, some hours after midnight, Bryan suddenly appeared, white-faced, ghastly, his brow covered with sweat, but his eyes gleaming with all his old fire. The news had come to him on his sickbed. He had defied his doctors, canceled the order for a train to some rest cure and had come there to seize the sudden advantage Parker's telegram gave him.

A United States Senator and the leader of the House tried to force the sick man into his seat; but he burst from between them and delivered such a speech as I never heard before or afterward. He spoke with difficulty, but his voice rang through a hall seating 12,000. His white-hot passion, as he pleaded with the delegates to stand by their convictions and not to bow to "the god of gold," so wrought upon his hearers that even those most resolved to defeat him were deeply moved.

I happened to be near that iron old machine boss, Jim Guffey, who was implacably determined to throw Pennsylvania's immense vote against Bryan the moment the time came. Believe it or not, at the climax of this oratory I saw tears come in that hardened old cynic's eyes. Of course, an hour later, he was throwing Pennsylvania's vote in Bryan's face, in the most businesslike way. But, all things considered, I believe that momentary display of emotion on the part of one of his enemies was the greatest oratorical triumph I ever saw Bryan achieve.

After Bryan, eight years later, had rejected Champ Clark at Baltimore and guided Wilson to victory, the majority of the convention was in no pleasant mood—for be it remembered that a majority had voted for Clark. In the post-midnight hours, while nominations were being made for the Vice Presidency, a delegate from the District of Columbia delivered a speech proposing that all party divisions be healed by giving Wilson a running-mate worthy of him, and concluded by proposing Bryan.

This proposal was meant in no friendly spirit; it was designed to shelve him. If the convention had had time to think, it would have been rejected without question. But, between those who wished to shelve Bryan and the unthinking Bryan followers who were always ready to vote blindly for him for any office, there was a moment's real doubt whether the wild suggestion might not cause a stampede. At any rate, Bryan thought so; and the convention was temporarily stunned. Anything might have happened.

The manoeuvre was clever, for Bryan could not asperse the Vice Presidency or give the impression that he thought himself too big for it. There was only one thing that would be certain to crush any danger there might be, and that was to tell the truth. He sprang to his feet and, in a marvelous speech not three minutes long, he told it.

He declared three successive and overwhelming defeats had taught him that however large his following might be it was not large enough to carry an election. He would be a source of weakness rather than strength to Wilson, and their Presidential nominee ought in fairness to be allowed to go before the country on his merits, without any of the remains of the factionalism of the past to handicap him.

The blunt truthfulness of this speech and its ring of sincerity, coupled with an almost desperate determination and the sheerest kind of oratory, swept the convention. Marshall was nominated.

Bryan certainly spoke his convictions in that unpremeditated speech. There are plenty of people who still insist that he went to Baltimore to get the nomination for himself, as there are still plenty who hug the delusion that Roosevelt was scheming to get the nomination for himself when he nominated Taft in 1908. There is no arguing with such people; the only answer to them is a smile.

Bryan, who was a witty man in private—though he carefully concealed the fact in public because he knew that a reputation for wit would only damage him in politics—had put the whole thing in a nutshell two weeks before at the Republican Convention in Chicago. He was there as a newspaper man, reporting the renomination of Taft. Whenever he came in to take his seat at the press tables, the Republicans would applaud him. One day, the applause being unusually hearty and long-continued, I said to him as he took his seat just behind me:

"If the Democrats give you as good a reception at Baltimore as the Republicans are giving you here, you'll get a fourth nomination."

"My boy," said the Commoner with a paternal smile, "do you think I'm going to run for President just to get the Republican Party out of a hole?"

And that witticism, expanded, was just what he told the Democrats in his thrilling three-minute speech at Baltimore, two weeks later.

He had left his old ambition behind.

New Prices $70 to $350 Lower

To add to quality is one thing. To effect lower prices is another. But to *do both*, in motor cars that were already unmatched in performance, appearance and value, is an achievement without parallel.

This is just what Oakland has accomplished in its new cars. More than 100 improvements have been added, including new Bodies by Fisher, Air Cleaner, Oil Filter, Four-Wheel Brake refinements and The Harmonic Balancer—

—yet prices are $70 to $350 lower.

The Oakland Six was outstanding before. Now it ranks *above and apart*, literally compelling preference.

Touring Car	**$1025**	(Old Price $1095)
Coach	**1095**	(Old Price 1215)
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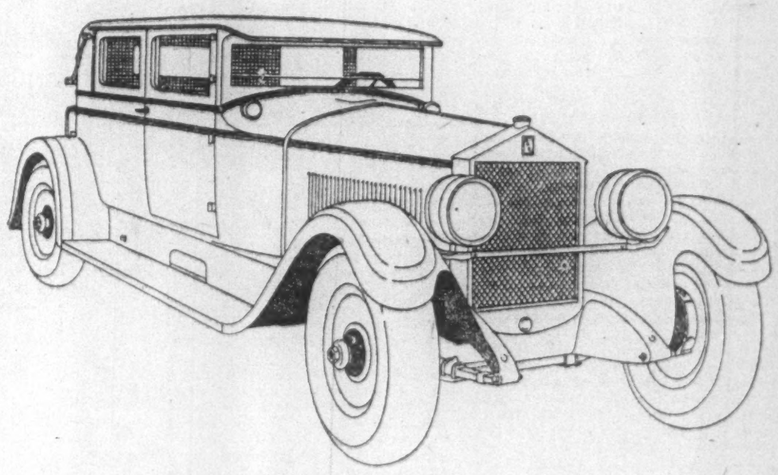

PREPARE for a real thrill when you see the quality—*and compare it with the price*—of this new custom-built Moon coach.

Only the volume that this extraordinary "quality plus price" appeal is bound to bring, could ever have justified the lowest price Moon has ever set on an enclosed car.

This body is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the conventional coach. Look it over minutely. You will find it has the same lines, the same high standard of construction as the higher priced Moon cars.

It has the same oval instrument board, one piece ventilating windshield, cowl ventilator, patent window regulators, plate glass windows, lighting control on the steering wheel.

The upholstery is taupe Royal Cord fabric of the latest fashionable pattern, the finish standard Moon two-tone Duco.

The coach is mounted on the same "Year-Ahead" six chassis. It has the same easy-park steering gear, the same four wheel *hydraulic* brakes and balloon tires.

The Moon factory advise us that advance orders on this model will keep their plants at full capacity for months.

Come see this car and expect to see more than you ever saw before for the money.

DIANA
THE STRAIGHT EIGHT LIGHT
IS ALSO SOLD BY MOON DEALERS

MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK
1875 BROADWAY, AT 62nd STREET, NEW YORK

BUY WHERE YOU LIVE

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BRONX—Klinger Bros., 2462 Grand Concourse.
BRONX—Klinger Bros., 1712 Jerome Ave.
BRONX—Klinger Bros., 808 Southern Boulevard
NEW YORK—Trinca Gar. Inc., 438-444 W. 19th St.
NEW YORK—H. Price, 2044 Seventh Ave.
TOMPKINSVILLE—Evans Motor Car Co., 201 Bay St., S. I.
YONKERS—Ernest P. Lull, 459 South Broadway

New Jersey Division

ASBURY PARK—Larry's Auto Repairs, 910 4th Ave.
BAYONNE—Black Diamond Motor Sales Co., Ave. E and 46th St.
DOVER—East Dover Garage, 237 E. Blackwell St.
ELIZABETH—Moon Elizabeth Sales & Service, 281 Morris Ave.
GARFIELD—Bach Motor Sales Co., 65 Passaic St.
HACKETTSTOWN—Moon-Sutton Company.
HIGH BRIDGE—William Hoffman & Son.
HOBOKEN—Haw Motor Co., 1[illegible] Park Ave.
MORRIS PLAINS—Morris Plains Garage.
NEWARK—Moon Motor Sales Co. of New Jersey, 270 Central Ave.
PATERSON—Moon Motor Sales Co. of Paterson, 159 Paterson St.
PHILLIPSBURG—Huntington Garage.

New Jersey Division (Continued)

RUTHERFORD—Erie Garage, Erie Ave. and Agnew Pl.
EAST RUTHERFORD—Union Garage.
STEWARTSVILLE—D. M. Cole, Stewartsville Heights.
UNION CITY—Fuller Motor Co., 4332 Boulevard
WEST ENGLEWOOD—Park Garage.
WOODBRIDGE—Enot Motor Sales, Amboy Ave.

New York Division

ALBANY—Chas. L. Sipperley, 396 Central Ave.
HUDSON—A. J. McGuire, 434 Warren St.
KINGSTON—Wm. R. Kraft, 791 Broadway.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Wright Auto Service Corp., 43 Washington St.
SARANAC LAKE—Fisher Motor Co., 178 Park Ave.
SCHENECTADY—Chris. C. Kehoe, 777 State St.
SCOTIA—Moon Auto Sales Co., 38 Mohawk Ave.
WHITE PLAINS—Phil Sherman Co., 150 Martine St.

Connecticut Division

BRISTOL—Warner & Sanford, 150 School St.
HARTFORD—Aaron G. Cohen, Inc., 185 Park St.
NEW BRITAIN—S. End Sales & Ser., 353 S. Main St.
SHELTON—Tarantino's Sales and Service.
TORRINGTON—Gennaro Piacitelli, 54 E. Main St.

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BROOKLYN—Woods Garage and Sales Co., 1567 Bedford Ave.
BROOKLYN—Woods Garage and Sales Co., 2625 Bedford Ave.
BROOKLYN—Bush-B Motor Sales & Service Corp., 538 Bushwick Ave.
BROOKLYN—Capitol Motors, Inc., 5001 Fourth Ave.
BROOKLYN—Welcome Garage, Inc., 938 Knickerbocker Ave.
BROOKLYN—Winkler Motor Sales Co., 8776 19th Ave.
JAMAICA—Woods Garage and Sales Co., 139-141 Hillside Ave.
AMITYVILLE—Bruecke & Olsen, Merrick Road
AMITYVILLE—Palace Garage.
FAR ROCKAWAY—Kestler Auto Sales Co., Central Ave.
ARVERNE—Kestler Auto Sales Co., Boulevard & 74th St.
GLENDALE—Behler Auto Sales Co., 2856 Myrtle Ave.
GREENPORT—Chute's Garage.
HUNTINGTON—Links' Garage.
JAMESPORT—Kenneth B. Tuthill, Main Country Road.
NORTHPORT—Eugene Mortenson, Ocean Ave.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE—Dewilde Motor Co.
SAG HARBOR—Maier's Garage.
STONY BROOK—Frederick B. Hawkins.

Dealer territory allotments now being arranged. Address Wholesale Department.

Touring $1295
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(F. O. B. ST. LOUIS)

Standard Sedan . $1595
DeLuxe Brougham 1695
(F. O. B. ST. LOUIS)

Cabriolet Roadster $1695
De Luxe Sedan . . 1785

150

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BROADCASTING STATIONS

SUPER-POWER STIRS THE ETHER IN FIRST TEST UP-STATE

Engineers at WGY's New 50-Kilowatt Plant Collecting Data for National Radio Conference—No Reports of Excess Interference

AMERICA'S first super-power broadcasting station, rated with an output of 50 kilowatts, forty-seven times more powerful than WEAF, New York's most powerful transmitter, has been put on the air four miles from Schenectady.

High-powered broadcasting has been much talked about for the past year. Thoughts of it have caused many to utter protest that high-powered waves radiated from a 50-kilowatt station would seriously interfere with smaller stations and that present-day sets would not tune out the strong signals. On the other hand, engineers claimed that high power would benefit listeners as well as the radio business. Among the advantages they explained that super-waves would overcome static, penetrate daylight over long distances and give consistent reception on simple receivers, thereby reducing the initial and operating cost of listening-in.

Opponents of super-broadcasting at the national radio conference held in Washington last year agreed that no steps should be taken to restrict any side of radio that had promise of being beneficial to the industry. David Sarnoff, Vice President and General Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, one of the chief advocates of super-broadcasting, asked permission to build a super-plant, and assured the conference if it created excess interference the station would be discontinued.

Engineers of the General Electric Company then started to build a big station on the outskirts of Schenectady and the radio corporation bought land at Bound Brook, N. J., as the site for a super-broadcaster, which is now nearing completion and is expected to go on the air about Oct. 1.

The first official tests of the Schenectady 50-kilowatt transmitter were made on three nights during the past week, beginning at midnight, Eastern Standard Time. The wave length used was 380 meters, the same channel WGY employs for its regular programs. The big station used 2XAG, an experimental call granted the General Electric Company by the Department of Commerce.

Waves Tune Sharp.

Super-power has had so much advance publicity that the waves, when they reached New York from Schenectady, 160 miles, on the night of the first test were somewhat disappointing. There was no great roar of volume, as might have been expected. The waves could be tuned out without any difficulty by a super-heterodyne or a three-tube neutrodyne. The static was quite heavy and the waves were not strong enough to dominate it. The quality, especially the piano music, was excellent, showing that the high power could apparently be modulated successfully on wave lengths under 1,000 meters. It was later learned that only 35 per cent. of the power was modulated on the initial test.

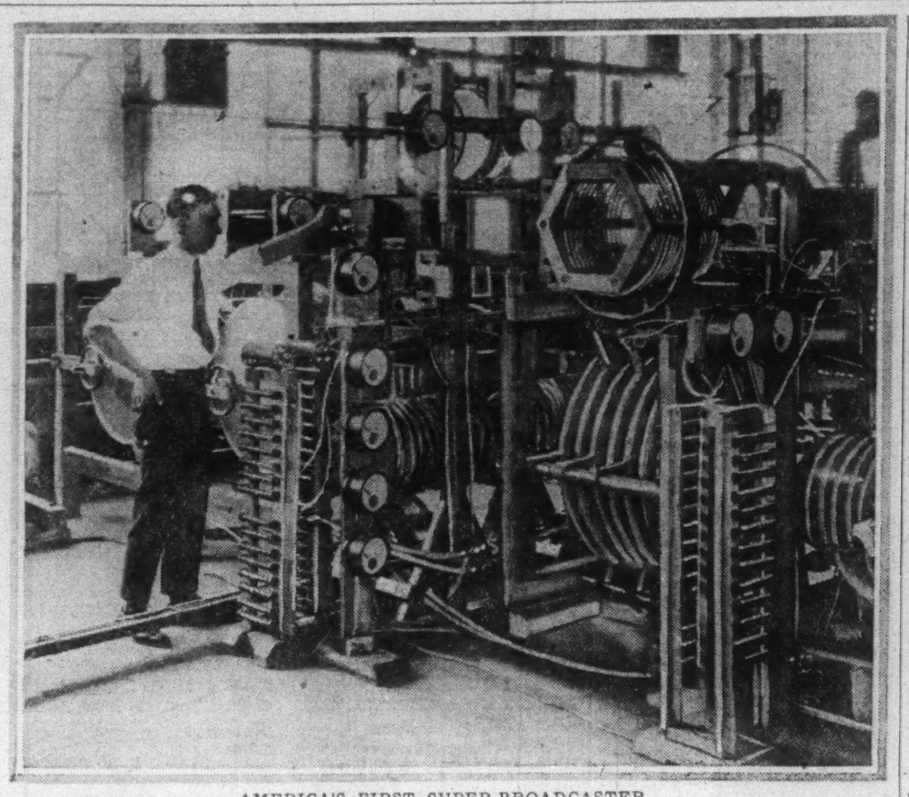
The station sounded quite like any broadcast transmitter, and unless the announcer had revealed the fact that 50 kilowatts were being used to set the ether in vibration, the average broadcast listener would have been justified in thinking that good atmospheric conditions were responsible for an increase in volume, compared with WGY's regular installation. In fact these super-power signals did not seem like 50 kilowatts, when compared with WHT, Chicago, broadcasting at the same time on a near-by wave length with a power output under 5 kilowatts. These were the observations made 160 miles from Schenectady. At different distances the effect was undoubtedly vastly changed, because some of the waves would reach the receiver by land waves, traveling close to the surface of the earth, and other antennae, further from the transmitter, would be likely to pick up waves traveling via the Heaviside layer in the sky and thus obtain greater volume. On the second and third tests more power was modulated and the volume increased.

There was no doubt in the minds of auditors in the metropolitan district that they were picking up more power from the up-State station, but the volume was not as great as might have been expected of 50 kilowatts, according to trained listeners. Ten miles from New York, on Long Island, the waves of 2XAG during the first test were not as strong as WEAF, rated at 2 kilowatts. WGY has always had difficulty with its waves waxing and waning in and out of the New York area, and this same fading was noticeable during the super-power tests.

Tests to Be Continued.

Work on the Schenectady plant was rushed so that the station could be tested and data collected on super-power for the national radio conference, scheduled to be called by Secretary Hoover this Fall. It is understood that the experiments will be conducted up to that time, so that listeners will probably have plenty of opportunity on numerous occasions after midnight to tune in on super-power.

Based on the reception of WGY's new installation, there does not seem to be any cause for alarm in the New York area regarding interference of the Bound Brook station. However, WJZ's new apparatus will be only thirty-five miles from Manhattan, and just what interference is likely to be produced cannot be predicted, especially in the Winter, when the waves, aided by ideal atmospheric conditions, will cover a much greater distance. It is not known whether or not WGY's engineers released the full capacity of the transmitter into the ether during any of the experiments last week. The announcer said they were testing the new "50-kw. station," but did not say the entire output was on the air. If it was running at full power it would seem that a similar station at Bound Brook would be beneficial to New York radio fans rather than a source of interference. Time alone can tell because of the many variable factors governing radio transmission and reception. Differences in the distance of the transmitter from the receiver, varying conditions of the intervening land, directional effects of the aerials and peculiarities of the atmosphere make it necessary to have an actual test to determine if the plans worked out on paper can be made to come true.



AMERICA'S FIRST SUPER-BROADCASTER.

Preliminary tests of this 50-kilowatt transmitter were conducted after midnight on three occasions during the past week. The station can be heard on the 380-meter wave length radiated from Schenectady.

NEW TUBES DESIGNED TO INCREASE VOLUME

Dry Battery Amplifier in Last Audio Stage Operates Loud-Speaker With Double Intensity Obtainable With 6-Volt Tubes

DEFINITE steps have been taken by the Radio Corporation of America in its program of standardizing vacuum tube bases, resulting in the final adoption of one standard "push" type base for all radiotrons for receiving purposes.

Announcement has been made that there is no difference in the structure, technical characteristics or performance of tubes equipped with either a "UV" or "UX" base, and that the only difference between these two types of tubes lies in the design of the base.

The practical significance of the standardization of tube bases will be reflected in the form of simplified merchandizing problems affecting the entire distribution organization from manufacturer to consumer. Aside from this advantage, the selection of the "push" type base as a standard is favored because of its mechanical and electrical superiority over other types.

The Radio Corporation states that the five standard tubes for receiving purposes, which it has had on the market for the past few years, will continue to be its standards for radio reception. However, three new types of tubes designed solely for audio-frequency amplification and for use in the last stage of the radio broadcast receiver have been announced.

The UX-120 is a special dry battery power amplifier tube requiring 135 volts on the plate and 22½ volts grid bias which, when connected to the last audio stage of a radio broadcast receiver, will provide loud-speaker volume approximately double that obtainable from the storage battery type of receiver using 201-A tubes.

The Radio Corporation of America has another special audio amplifier in the course of development for sets of the storage battery type, the UX-112, requiring 135 volts on the plate for maximum performance, and when connected to the last audio stage of a broadcast receiver, gives loud-speaker volume much in excess of that obtainable from a 201-A tube in the last audio stage. It is for sets of the storage battery type.

A third amplifier, to be known as UX-120, will provide loud speaker volume far in excess of any type of audio amplifier tube heretofore introduced. The filament of the UX-210 may be operated directly from a six-volt storage battery, with upward of 150 volts required for the plate. It may also be used as a 7.5-watt transmitting tube or as an audio frequency amplifier, the plate and filament current for which can be supplied by a rectifier-amplifier unit.

It is also reported that the Radio Corporation will introduce two types of rectifier tubes for use in "B" battery eliminators and current supply device. One tube, known as UX-216-B, has an output of sixty-five milliamperes. This is a single-way or half-wave rectifier. There is another rectifier tube, known as UX-213, which is a double-way or full-wave amplifier and which provides an output of sixty-five milliamperes for "B" battery eliminators and other similar current supply devices.

All of the new tubes are equipped with the standard "UX" base. In due time, no doubt, adapters will appear on the market which will permit the use of these special tubes in the last audio stage of present type broadcast receivers. All of the three amplifier tubes—UX-120, UX-112 and UX-210—are low impedance tubes which provide improved quality of loud-speaker reproduction.

None of these new radiotrons supersedes existing types. They were designed for the special purpose of giving greater audio outputs from existing sets. It is stated that some of the tubes will be delivered to the trade about Sept. 1.

***

The navy is starting a drive to eliminate the extravagant writing out of "comma," "semicolon," "period" and such words in official dispatches. Coding of messages is urged.

***

A 40 to 100 meter direction finder developed for the army by the Bureau of Standards is about to be turned over to the Signal Corps. The finished model will soon be given to Captain Guy Hill of the Bureau of Standards research laboratory for a series of tests by day and night in order to determine the reliability and accuracy of a direction finder on one wave.

***

It is necessary for every owner of a receiving set in Canada to obtain a license from the Federal Government (Department of Marine and Fisheries) and pay an annual fee of $1. This permit can be obtained from any postoffice or from most radio dealers.

***

Complete ownership of the system of capacity neutralization covered by the inventions of John Scott-Taggart, British radio engineer, has been acquired by the Hazeltine Corporation. This involves British, Canadian and American patents covering the claims as set forth and allowed in United States letters patent numbered 1,524,580 and 1,524,581. In the John Scott-Taggart inventions four claims are allowed in the first patent and six in the second. The means whereby capacity neutralization is achieved is set forth in the claims of the first patent.

***

Station WJZ receives more mail from invalid persons and those afflicted with blindness than from any other class. Reading good novels, works of history and the classics to those of the radio audience who are not able to read themselves will be done by WJZ at 4:10 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

***

An innovation of CKAC for the Fall will be a course of piano playing to be given in thirty lessons by Emiliano Renaud.

So far over 35,000 French pupils have registered their intention of learning piano by radio. These courses will begin Sept. 1 and will include answers to questions relative to these lessons from radio fans having signed on this course.

If sufficient interest is taken by English-speaking listeners-in, Mr. Renaud will give his course in English as well as French.

***

Road service information is broadcast every week from WKRC, Cincinnati, by the Cincinnati Automobile Club. The talk is based on descriptive features of national parks and vacation spots to attract motorists during the Summer season.

***

Spain has a new six-kilowatt broadcasting station located at Madrid. The call is EAJ20 and the wave length 440 meters.

***

Popularity of broadcast reception in Germany is shown by the fact that during the past month an average of 643 receiving sets were installed daily in Berlin and Leipsic.

Governor Smith to Open Motion-Picture Pageant

THE Greater Movie Season Pageant tomorrow from 10:15 P. M. to midnight will be broadcast by WEAF and a chain of allied transmitters. The microphones will be in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton. Major Edward Bowes, master of ceremonies, will introduce Governor Smith, who will open the program. Music will be furnished by an orchestra of picked musicians from the Broadway motion-picture theatres. Stars of the screen, including Gloria Swanson and Dorothy Gish, are scheduled to speak to the radio audience.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question—I have a De Forest D12, which I used without aerial or ground, using only the loop provided, and getting fairly good results, until about five months ago, when I added an outside aerial and a ground. The other day, I disconnected the aerial and the ground, and received a number of squeaks, which ceased upon the reconnection of the ground to the set. As these noises were not present when I first used the set without the ground, it seems to me that something must be wrong. As I intend taking the set with me on a trip, where sometimes it may be impossible to use a ground, I would like to remedy this defect. I would appreciate very much if you could tell me what the trouble is. (2)—Why is it advised to light the tubes when testing the "B" batteries with a voltmeter? I get the same result when testing, with the tubes burning as with the filament current off. (3)—When all the tubes are burning and the tube nearest the right side of the set is taken out, a number of noises are heard, making reception impossible. But when a burned-out tube is placed in the socket, the noises cease and reception is possible. Could you please explain to me what causes this?—S. D.

Answer—The set you have is designed to work with a loop but when an antenna and ground is substituted it is the equivalent of a loop and therefore it works all right. But when the ground is removed it is practically the same as using only one side of a condenser and the howls are produced. The best plan is to use the loop and connect an outdoor antenna, about fifteen feet long to one side of the loop, to increase the distance range and volume. The circuit will not work with only the antenna and no ground. (2)—If the set has not been in operation for several hours the batteries if run down will recuperate and a reading taken will be deceiving. Evidently your batteries are in good condition. When the tube is taken out of the socket the circuit is broken, but when a burned-out tube is used there is sufficient capacity in the leads in the base of the socket to pass the incoming radio frequency currents on to the detector.

Question—Where is station WOKO?—H. W. P. **Answer**—The call of WDBX, New York, has been changed to WOKO.

Question—What are the advantages to be gained in the use of the "doughnut" type of coil?—K. L. S. **Answer**—Designers of the doughnut coil claim that losses of energy are lower and tuning is sharper because the radio frequency resistance of this type of inductance is at a minimum and the magnetic field is confined to the inside of the coil eliminating intercoupling. The coil is staggered wound to minimize the effects of distributed capacity. The shape of the coil is such that pick-up energy from local stations is greatly reduced, thereby minimizing the interference and broad tuning of local transmitters.

Question—Will it be injurious to the storage "A" battery if I leave it idle and in a discharged condition while on my vacation?—N. P. R. **Answer**—A storage battery left in a discharged condition for any length of time will become sulphated, that is, a yellowish-white deposit will form on the surface of the plates. The best plan is to leave the battery in care of a battery service station.

Question—When using a five-tube neutrodyne with a 110 ampere "A" battery and storage "B" battery, how long should the tubes last?—J. H. **Answer**—They should last at least 1,000 hours; however, no definite life can be guaranteed because it all depends upon how brilliantly the tubes are burned. The life of tubes differs, and some wear out early although their filaments still burn normally.

Question—I have a three-tube Eaglet set and am using two 45-volt "B" batteries; three "A" batteries and one 4½-volt "C" battery. After using the "B" batteries a month I find they register only 35 volts, which is ineffective for good reception. A previous set of batteries lasted only two months. It seems there must be a defect in the set to cause such leakage. What can you suggest?—M. M. W. **Answer**—The life of the batteries depends to a great extent upon how many hours the set is in operation. The batteries which run down in a month may have been used more during that period than the others were in two months. The batteries may have tested 45 volts when purchased but the real test comes after they have been in use for several hours on the receiver. Batteries idle on a shelf recuperate and give a good test, but run down quickly when put into use. It may be one tube is defective and if so will drain the batteries.

Ten Outstanding Events This Week

Aug. 2—Aug. 8.

Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Today,	*9:15 P. M.—Goldman Band—WEAF and 6 Stations.*
Monday,	*8:45 P. M.—Goldman Band—WEAF-WOO-WWJ.*
	10:15 P. M.—Motion Picture Pageant—WEAF.
Tuesday,	*8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra—WJZ-WGY-WRC.*
	9:00 P. M.—Drama, "Peer Gynt"—WGBS-WMAF.
Wednesday,	*8:00 P. M.—U. S. Navy Band—WEAF-WCAP-WOO-WJAR.*
Thursday,	*8:30 P. M.—U. S. Marine Band—WJZ-WBZ-WGY-WRC.*
Friday,	*8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra—WJZ-WGY.*
	9:00 P. M.—Goldman Band—WEAF-WWJ.
Saturday,	*8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra—WJZ-WGY-WRC.*

AMATEURS KEPT BUSY HANDLING NEWS FROM MacMILLIAN IN ARCTIC

NEWS from the Navy-Macmillan Arctic expedition is causing a flood of radio messages to member stations of the American Radio Relay League throughout the United States and Canada. Some of the more active stations handle several hundred words each from WNP and WAP, the short-wave stations on the Bowdoin and the Peary. Messages to friends and relatives of the members of the expedition, news dispatches to the National Geographic Society from Donald B. MacMillan, reports to the Navy Department here, all swell the total of traffic that these amateur stations handle.

Several unique events have marked the reception of the two stations since their entrance into the northern seas. The Antipodes have reported with station 2AC in New Zealand, owned and operated by I. H. O'Meaha of Gisborne, acknowledging receipt of some of the messages from WAP. This station has picked up signals practically every night since the expedition first reached Newfoundland waters.

From California comes the report of L. Eldon Smith, District Superintendent of the American Radio Relay League, with station 6BUR at Whittier, that his reception of a message from the MacMillan expedition on a 40-meter wave-length got tangled with one from NRRL, the 40-meter experimental station operated by Lieutenant F. H. Schnell, traffice manager of the league, on board the U. S. S. Seattle, flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

At that particular time the Navy-MacMillan expedition was skirting the Labrador coast and the Seattle was steaming about 2,000 miles south of Honolulu.

From still another part of the world, London, England, comes the word that J. A. Partridge of station 2KF had carried on communication with WNP on July 12. R. Bartholomew of Garrachalos, Porto Rico, owner of station 4SA, also carried on regular traffic with this record-breaking short-wave station.

Voice tests over WAP have been heard in a large number of stations, with the best results reported by Austin Wheeldon of Ellsworth, Me.; W. C. Montgomery Jr. of Memphis, Tenn., and the Masonic Radio Club of Converse, Ind. B. H. Taylor of Haverhill, Mass., failed to get the voice tests clearly, but reported that they were made when the expedition was at Hopedale, Labrador.

Stations that have made consistent records of several hundred words each day over extended periods are 1MY, Donald C. S. Comstock, East Hartford, Conn.; 1CKP, G. H. Pinney of South Manchester, Conn.; 2BGG, E. H. Koeper of Elmhurst Manor, New York; 3DW, E. B. Duvall of Mount Ranier, Md.; NKF, Naval Radio Station at Belleville, Md.; 1MK, headquarters radio station of the American Radio Relay League, and 9BKR, J. M. Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.

Short-Wave Stations

THE following short-wave length list has been compiled by the American Radio Relay League for the benefit of radio fans using low-wave receivers:

Wave	Call	Location	Wave	Call	Location
20.0	POX	Nauen, Germany	75.0	WQM	Rocky Point, L. I.
25.0	2YT	Poldhu, England	76.0	POX	Nauen, Germany
25.0	AGF	Nauen, Germany	83.0	RDW	Moscow, Russia
26.0	AGA	Nauen, Germany	84.0	NKF	Anacostia, D. C.
30.0	2XI	Schenectady	85.0	SFR	Paris, France
32.0	2YT	Poldhu, England	85.0	8GB	Kahuku, T. H.
35.0	2XI	Schenectady	86.0	NQC	Belfast, Ireland
36.0	LPZ	Buenos Aires	90.0	6XO	Poldhu, England
38.0	2XI	Schenectady	90.0	1XAO	Paris, France
40.0	1XAO	Belfast, Ireland	92.0	2YT	San Diego, Cal.
43.0	WIX	New Brunswick, N. J.	94.0	2YT	Poldhu, England
47.0	POZ	Nauen, Germany	95.0	SFR	Paris, France
50.0	NKF	Anacostia, D. C.	96.0	8XS	Pittsburgh, Pa.
56.0	KFKX	Hastings, Neb.	99.0	6XI	Bolinas, Cal.
59.8	KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	100.0	POX	Nauen, Germany
60.0	1XAO	Belfast, Ireland	100.0	2XI	Schenectady
60.0	2YT	Poldhu, England	100.0	NAM	Norfolk, Va.
62.0	KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	103.0	WGH	Tuckerton, N. J.
67.0	8XS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	107.0	2XI	Schenectady
70.0	POX	Nauen, Germany	112.0	IXAO	Belfast, Ireland
71.5	NKF	Anacostia, D. C.	115.0	FL	Paris, France
74.0	WIR	New Brunswick, N. J.	120.0	IXAO	Belfast, Ireland
75.0	SFR	Paris, France	146.0	6XO	Kahuku, T. H.

GOLDMAN BAND TO BROADCAST OPERA EXCERPTS ON FRIDAY

Band and Philharmonic Orchestra Will Be on the Air Three Evenings This Week—Army, Navy and Marine Bands to Entertain

THE Goldman Band concert tonight at 9:15 o'clock, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on the campus of New York University, will be radiated by WEAF, WFI, WEEI, WJAR, WCAP, WCTS, WWJ and WCAE. The band will play "Finlandia," by Sibelius; overture, "Maritana," Wallace. This will be followed by soprano solos by Letta Madden, "Homing," by Del Riego; "My Laddie," Thayer; "A Birthday," Woodman. The band will then broadcast "Pilgrims' Chorus" and "Song of the Evening Star," from "Tannhaeuser," and "American Fantasie," by Victor Herbert.

The second concert of the week will be broadcast tomorrow, beginning at 8:45 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, by WEAF, WOO and WWJ. Bohemian music will be featured.

The Goldman Band's third broadcast of the week will be on Friday from 9 to 10:15 P. M., over WEAF and WWJ.

Joan Ruth, soprano, will be the soloist during the concert. Her selection will be "The Love Song" from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which will follow the four opening numbers of the "Verdi-Puccini" program, including excerpts from "Il Trovatore" and "Aida," which the band will broadcast.

***

Three concerts by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra this week at Lewisohn Stadium, City College, will be broadcast. The orchestra will be under the direction of Rudolph Ganz, guest conductor and leader of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The Tuesday evening concert, beginning at 8:25 o'clock, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, will be radiated by WJZ, WRC and WGY. The program will include:

"Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar; "Phaeton" and "Danse Macabre," Saint-Saëns; "Three Hungarian Dances," Brahms; Overture, "Russland and Ludmilla," Glinka; Symphony No. 2, Rachmaninoff.

WRC, Washington, will not be connected to the microphone in the stadium on Friday night. The following program will be broadcast by WJZ and WGY, beginning at 8:25 o'clock: Overture to "Rienzi," prelude to "Lohengrin," "Dich, teure Halle," from "Tannhauser," sung by Helen Traubel, soprano; "Tannhauser," overture; prelude and Love Death ("Tristan and Isolde"), solo by Helen Traubel; March of the Knights of the Holy Grail ("Parsifal"); "Ride of the Valkyries"; Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Music.

The Saturday concert and the last under the leadership of Rudolph Ganz will be sent out by the trio of transmitters, commencing at 8:25 P. M. It will comprise: Overture, "Improvisator," D'Albert; Suite, Op. 19, Dohnanyi; Don Juan, R. Strauss; Waltz, "Artists' Life," J. Strauss; overture, "Euryanthe," Weber.

***

A brass sextet and the Capitol Male Quartet will be heard tonight over WEAF and a chain of allied stations. The sextet will be heard in the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor." The second act finale from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," will be sung by soloists augmented by an ensemble of twenty-five.

***

The United States Navy Band will broadcast on Wednesday, at 8 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, through WEAF, WOO, WJAR and WCAP.

***

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," which will be performed at Ebbets Field Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock, will be broadcast by WNYC.

***

Ibsen's drama, "Peer Gynt," will be broadcast by WGBS and WMAF at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. A special adaptation of the play has been prepared for the radio. Arvid Paulson will have the leading role of Peer Gynt in the performance. In addition to a cast of well known professional players, the presentation will be enhanced by a symphony orchestra which will play Greig's music.

***

WOR will broadcast the first of a series of concerts next Wednesday evening, presenting the Central Park Casino Orchestra, from 11:15 to 12 o'clock. This orchestra will be heard subsequently on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The Saturday evening concerts of dance music will be played between 7:30 and 8 o'clock.

***

Frank Silvernail and Norman Clarke, who amuse with voice and all manner of stringed instruments, will again be featured in the "pop" concert to be given on Thursday, beginning at 8 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, through WEAF, WEEI, WSAI, WGR, WWJ and WFI.

***

Orchestral numbers will be broadcast by WEAF and nine other stations Thursday at 9 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. Grand opera, light opera, waltzes, symphonic numbers and musical comedy will have their place as in the overture from "Martha," by Flotow; "Fantasy," from Sullivan's "Mikado," "Old Timers' Waltz," by Fischer; "Hungarian Dances," by Hubay, and selections from Victor Herbert's "Dream Girl." Interspersed between these numbers will be vocal solos. The following stations will be allied with WEAF: WEEI, WSAI, WGR, WWJ, WFI, WCAE, WJAR, WCCO and WOC.

***

A combination of light classical and popular selections will characterize the program by the Salon Orchestra, under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret, Tuesday, at 9 P. M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time, through WEAF, WEEI, WFI, WCAE, WGR, WWJ, WOC, WJAR, WCCO and WSAI. Charles Harrison, tenor, will be the vocal soloist and will sing "The Trumpeter" and "Cradle Song of 1916." The orchestra will play Paderewski's "Minuet," "Apache Waltz," by Offenbach; "La Golondrina," a Mexican folk song; "Black Eyes," "Marcheta," by Schertzinger; "Mamie," by Shilkret; Massey's "Prisoner's Song," Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," arranged for orchestra, and "Whistler and His Dog," Pryor.

***

On Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock, Eastern Daylight Saving Time, the opera "Norma" will be radiated by WEAF, WEEI, WFI, WCAE, WGR, WWJ and WCCO.

PREVENTING INTERFERENCE FROM MOTOR BRUSHES

A SERIES commutor motor causing a surge by sparking at the brushes may have its leads reversed to reduce the radio interference. Where one wire is grounded, radio interference from such a motor is sometimes reduced by reversing the leads supplying the motor, so that one of the brushes is connected to the ground side of the line and the field coil is connected to the live side of the line. In this case the field coil is used as a choke. It may also be necessary to place a condenser of one or two microfarads capacity across the brushes.

In cases where neither side of the line is grounded, a choke may be inserted on the line connected directly to one of the brushes, while the field coil may act as a choke in the other line. In this case it is recommended to use two two-microfarad condensers in series and ground the middle point.

In cases where it is not convenient to make connections with the brushes of a motor, the condenser may be placed across the line as near the motor as possible, and a choke coil may be inserted in the live line when necessary. The live side of a low-voltage lighting circuit may be determined by means of a test lamp connected from ground first to one wire and then to the other. The lamp will light when connected from the live line to the ground.

DRAMA CONTEST WINNER.

The comedy, "Sue 'Em!," by Nancy Brosius of Cleveland, Ohio, was selected by the judges of the WGBS Radio Drama Contest as the best play submitted for radio production. Miss Brosius receives $75 cash as advance royalties from WGBS, WGY and WIP, each of these stations planning to produce the winning play over the air soon. At WGBS it will be acted by the Providencetown Players. Brentano's will issue the comedy in printed form, and Miss Brosius will receive the regular author's royalties from the sale of the book. She will also receive royalties on each subsequent production of the piece, whether on the air or by dramatic organizations.

TRADE NOTES AND COMMENT

BROOKLYN'S second annual radio exposition will be held from Oct. 17 to 24 at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. The exposition hall, which is the largest in the city, will provide over 60,000 square feet of floor space for the exhibition and display of radio's newest developments.

The hours of the exposition will be from 2:30 until 10:30 P. M. Over a million rebate tickets will be distributed in the schools, among the various troops of Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, manufacturers, jobbers, distributers, dealers in radio and the radio clubs and societies throughout the city. Any society or club interested in radio can secure a supply of tickets by addressing the executive offices, second annual Radio Exposition, Albee Theatre Building, 1-7 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

***

The Professional Radio Set Builders' Association has been organized to promote custom-built receivers. The association is endeavoring to counteract the tendency of the non-technical public to buy inferior apparatus offered at prices inconsistent with good design and service. Headquarters are at 71 West Broadway, New York. Henry Horneiji is President.

***

A new tube which operates directly from 110-volt alternating or direct current has been announced by the Lestein Corporation of America, 2 Broadway, New York. The filament, which is lit directly from the 110-volt supply, also functions as a heater for an additional element, which when heated emits electrons. The electronic emission from the filament is used for rectifying purposes, and the emission from the new element, surrounding it in the form of a circle which measures one-eighth of an inch in diameter, functions in the same manner as the filament emission from standard tubes.

The general size and appearance of this tube is the same as the 201A type tube. The standard four prong base is used, and the internal elements are so wired to these prongs that the filament, plate and grid leads will connect to any standard base socket used with the present-day tubes.

The tube can be used as either a detector, oscillator, radio or audio frequency amplifier, and in any of the present-day circuits.

***

A new receiver which requires no batteries but takes its current supply direct from the alternating or direct current lighting mains has been introduced by the Batteryless Radio Corporation, 1,457 Broadway, New York. It is a five-tube tuned radio frequency circuit.

***

Announcement is made of the election of Lewis E. Dorfman as Vice President of the Rova Radio Corporation, which operates a large chain of retail radio stores in New York and other Eastern cities. Mr. Dorfman was formerly President of the Narragansett Radio Corporation of Providence, R. I.

***

Canadian radio manufacturers are reducing their prices in order to compete with American goods. This price cutting is said by Vice Consul C. Bruce Andrews of Montreal to be general throughout the electrical trade. Several American manufacturers already have branch factories in Canada. About half the parts and accessories are imported from the United States.

The Canadian rate of duty is 27½ per cent. general. Reciprocating British possessions import their apparatus at 15 per cent., while materials from France, Italy and Belgium and their possessions are assessed 25 per cent. subject to a 10 per cent. reduction when imported direct. In addition to the duty there is a sales tax of 5 per cent. on imported goods, payable upon importation.

Radio has not become popular in the rural districts of the Province of Quebec, largely due to the fact that most of the farmers in the Province are French Canadians, and do not understand English, and only a few stations broadcast in French. Their purchasing power is also somewhat lower than the average in Canada.

***

The Stewart Warner Company inaugurated a broadcasting program last night at station WBBM, Chicago, operating on 226 meters. Arrangements have been made for the Stewart Warner Company to send out entertainment over WBBM every night.

Radio Exchange

Rate: 40 cents an agate line. On contract, 13 times in 6 months, 38 cents; 26 times in one year, 36 cents. Minimum space 5 lines.

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THE best tube deserves the safest packing. De Forest goes to great lengths to build you a tube exact in construction. A variation in distance between plate and grid half the thickness of a human hair will cause rejection under the De Forest factory inspection system. All this care would be wasted by poor packing. Transit shocks, banging on station platforms, would disarrange delicate parts and fine adjustments. Care in packing De Forest tubes matches the care in making them. The De Forest safety metal container is in keeping with other De Forest precision methods. Price $3.00.

Authorized De Forest dealers display this sign.

DE FOREST TUBES

De Forest Radio Co., Jersey City, N. J.

RADIO PROGRAMS SCHEDULED FOR THE CURRENT WEEK

STATIONS are arranged according to their distance from New York. Eastern Daylight Saving Time is used in all cases. Numerals after names of stations denote wave length in meters.

TODAY.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
2:00 P. M.—Federation hymn sing.
4:00-5:00 P. M.—New York Federation of Churches interdenominational services; address, the Rev. A. B. Moss; music by Federation Quartet; Aida Brass Quartet.
7:29-9:15 P. M.—Capitol Theatre music.
9:15-10:15 P. M.—Goldman Band; Lotta Madden, soprano.

WNYC, NEW YORK—526.
8:45 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:00-11:00 P. M.—Brooklyn Strand Theatre music.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
9:00 A. M.—Children's hour.
10:40 A. M.—Grace Church chimes.
11:00 A. M.—West End Presbyterian Church services; sermon by the Rev. E. W. Work.
2:30 P. M.—Radio Forum; talk, Dr. M. J. MacLeod.
4:00-5:30 P. M.—Richard Franklin, piano; Marie Dean, soprano.
7:00 P. M.—Hotel Pennsylvania Concert Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:10 P. M.—Esther Adde, soprano.
8:30 P. M.—M. Kalfus, tenor.
9:00 P. M.—Lakewood Ensemble.
10:00 P. M.—Godfrey Ludlow, violin.

WJY, NEW YORK—405.
8:15 P. M.—To be announced.
9:00 P. M.—Rapi Paniagua, piano.
9:30 P. M.—Josephine Evans, contralto.
9:45 P. M.—Edwin Preble, tenor.

WGBS, NEW YORK—316.
3:30 P. M.—Piccadilly Theatre music.
8:00 P. M.—Same as WIP.

WMCA, NEW YORK—341.
11:00 A. M.-12:15 P. M.—Services, Third Church of Christ, Scientist.
7:00-7:35 P. M.—Hotel McAlpin Orchestra.

WHN, NEW YORK—361.
1:00-1:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
5:00-5:30 P. M.—Roseland Orchestra.
10:45-11:15 P. M.—Hofbrau Orchestra.

WRNY, NEW YORK—299.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Special concert; address, the Rev. J. P. Atkins.

WFBH, NEW YORK—273.
5:00 P. M.—Arright Church Singers.
5:30 P. M.—Smith's Artists.
8:00 P. M.—Masonic news.
8:15 P. M.—Mercedes Hauser, soprano.
9:30 P. M.—Lumber Jacks Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Vail Trio.
8:30 P. M.—Concert.

WQAO, NEW YORK—360.
11:30 A. M.—Calvary Baptist Church service.
9:00 P. M.—Church service.

WHAP, BROOKLYN—240.
2:00-2:30 P. M.—Sacred music.

WBBR, STATEN ISLAND—273.
10:00 A. M.—Watchtower Orchestra; F. Twardzik, tenor; Bible lecture.
9:00 P. M.—Choral singers; Bible lecture; instrumental selections.

WGBB, FREEPORT, L. I.—244.
10:40 A. M.—Methodist Church service.

WGCP, NEWARK—252.
8:00-11:00 P. M.—Orchestra; recitations; vocal and instrumental solos.

WRW, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—273.
8:00 P. M.—Studio program.
9:00 P. M.—Violin chimes.
10:30 P. M.—To be announced.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
7:30 P. M.—Presbyterian Church service.
9:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—508.
10:45 A. M.—Presbyterian Church service.
2:30 P. M.—Sunday school music.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—508.
4:15 P. M.—Vesper service.
7:15 P. M.—Holy Trinity Church service.
10:00 P. M.—Music.

WHAR, ATLANTIC CITY—275.
3:30 P. M.—Seaside Trio.
4:45 P. M.—Sermon, the Rev. James Lord.
8:00 P. M.—Seaside Trio.
11:00 P. M.—Organ recital.

WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—300.
4:15 P. M.—Church service.
8:00 P. M.—Traymore Concert Orchestra.
10:00 P. M.—Organ; vocal and instrumental solos.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—333.
9:00 P. M.—"Starlore and Religion," G. L. Patterson; organ.
9:45 P. M.—M. Bachrach, tenor.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
10:45 A. M.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, service.
8:00 P. M.—Same as WJZ.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WCTS, WORCESTER, MASS.—268.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WCAP, WASHINGTON—469.
12:00 M.—Church service.
8:00 P. M.—Washington Cathedral open-air service at the Place of the Cross.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
10:30 A. M.—Presbyterian Church service.
8:00 P. M.—Vesper services.

CFCA, TORONTO—356.
11:00 A. M.—Church service.
7:00 P. M.—Church service.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
3:00 P. M.—Church service.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner concert.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:45 A. M.—Church service.
6:00-7:00 P. M.—Baseball scores every half hour.
8:15 P. M.—Municipal Band.

WEAR, CLEVELAND—389.
4:30-5:10 P. M.—Francisci String Ensemble.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Park Theatre Orchestra.

WWJ, DETROIT—353.
10:30 A. M.—St. Paul's Cathedral services.
7:20-10:15 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
8:00 P. M.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WKRC, CINCINNATI—422.
11:00 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental solos.

WLW, CINCINNATI—422.
10:30 A. M.—Sunday school.
12:00 M.—Church of the Covenant service.
7:00 P. M.—Orchestra; Arthur Dondero, violin.

WSAI, CINCINNATI—326.
8:00 P. M.—Sermon; chimes.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
6:45-7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
4:00-4:45 P. M.—Cliff Murray, piano; Nelle O'Brien, soprano; W. G. Ramer, mandolin; "Human Side of Music," Margaret Cowl.
5:15 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
7:00 P. M.—Margaret Schilling, soprano.
7:15 P. M.—Mark Strand Theatre music.
8:30 P. M.—Health talk.
8:45 P. M.—Goldman Band; Waino Kauppi, cornet.
10:15-12:30 P. M.—Greater Movie Season Radio Pageant from Ritz-Carlton Hotel; Major Edward Bowes, master of ceremonies; address by Governor Alfred E. Smith; orchestra of picked men from New York theatres; soloists; quartet; screen celebrities.

WNYC, NEW YORK—526.
6:45 P. M.—Herman Neuman, piano.
7:00 P. M.—Market high spots.
7:10 P. M.—Charleston Five.
7:15 P. M.—Police alarms.
7:35 P. M.—Charleston Five.
8:00 P. M.—"Knotty Baseball Problems," J. R. Foster; baseball results.
8:15 P. M.—Band concert, direct from the Mall, Central Park.
10:15 P. M.—"Trend of the Times," Dr. S. Fisher.
10:30 P. M.—Police alarms; weather.
10:35 P. M.—Story and music of "Cavalleria Rusticana."

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
10:00 A. M.—Talk, Mrs. Julian Heath.
10:20 A. M.—"Literature of the Garden," Olive H. Foster.
10:30 A. M.—"Home Decoration," Dorothy Welsh.
10:40 A. M.—Meat Council of N. Y.
10:50 A. M.—Fashion talk.
11:00 A. M.—Book Review.
1:00 P. M.—Park Lane Orchestra.
2:00 P. M.—News.
4:00-6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; racing results; news.
4:15 P. M.—J. B. Daniel, reading.
4:50 P. M.—To be announced.
5:30 P. M.—Market reports; closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange; foreign exchange quotations; financial review; news.
6:00 P. M.—U. S. Navy Band.
7:25 P. M.—Organ Recital.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; racing results; news.
8:10 P. M.—To be announced.
8:20 P. M.—Landay Hall program.
9:30 P. M.—To be announced.
10:30 P. M.—News.
10:35 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.

WGBS, NEW YORK—316.
12:30 P. M.—Scripture reading.
1:30 P. M.—Pirates' Den Quartet.
3:00 P. M.—Interview, Julia V. Shawell.
3:10 P. M.—Anna Berger, violin.
3:20 P. M.—Talk, Edna C. Ferguson.
3:30 P. M.—Anna Berger, violin.
3:40 P. M.—Talk, Louise Rice.
6:00 P. M.—Uncle Geebee.
6:30 P. M.—Premier Orchestra.

WHN, NEW YORK—361.
2:15-2:15 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental solos.
2:45-5:00 P. M.—Harold Glenn, whistler; F. R. Capouillez, baritone; Carrie Bovile, piano; Regina Haddock, soprano; Byrd Dentinger, reader; B. Benard, tenor.
7:30 P. M.—George Gut, tenor.
7:45 P. M.—Helen Armstrong and Joe Dettig, songs and piano.
8:00 P. M.—Roseland Orchestra.
8:30-10:00 P. M.—Lilly Louise, soprano; L. Alpin, baritone; Ruby Cowan, songs; Coakley Sisters, songs; E. Welton, ukulele; C. G. Cash, tenor; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Wood, songs and piano.
11:30-11:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
12:00 P. M.-12:30 A. M.—Richman Entertainers.

WMCA, NEW YORK—341.
11:00 A. M.-12:00 M.—W. Scofield, baritone; Louis Burkow, violin.
6:30 P. M.—Hotel McAlpin Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Coakley Sisters, songs.
8:00 P. M.—Lecture, Third Church of Christ, Scientist; lecturer, W. D. Kilpatrick.
9:15-12:00 P. M.—Grace McDermott, violin; Ben Bernard, songs; Richard Gilliam, piano; Minnie Weil, piano; Anne Tyndall, soprano; Ralph Wylie, guitar; George Natanson, ukulele.

WRNY, NEW YORK—299.
12:00 M.—Luncheon entertainment.
1:00 P. M.—Industry Hour.
1:02 P. M.—Sports forecast.
1:10 P. M.—Photoplay Orchestra.
1:20 P. M.—Sports results.
1:30 P. M.—Code lesson.
1:50 P. M.—Commerce of the Day.
8:00 P. M.—Orlando's Orchestra.
8:15 P. M.—Paolo del Pino, tenor.
8:30 P. M.—Studio program.
9:00 P. M.—"Things the Broadcast Listener Should Know," Hugo Gernsback.
9:15 P. M.—Novelty program.
10:30 P. M.—Bernie's Orchestra.
11:00 P. M.—Shower contest.

WFBH, NEW YORK—273.
2:00 P. M.—Studio recital.
2:30 P. M.—Harmony Kings.
3:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
4:00 P. M.—Geneva Flagg, soprano.
4:15 P. M.—Studio recital.
5:00 P. M.—Hortense Henry, songs.
5:15 P. M.—Studio recital.
6:00 P. M.—Ben Hur Orchestra.

WBBR, STATEN ISLAND—273.
8:00 P. M.—Irene Kleinpeter, soprano; C. Kenny, soloist; news; Bible instruction.

WAHG, RICHMOND HILL—316.
12:30 P. M.—Music.
12:55-1:05 P. M.—Time signals; weather.
7:30-11:30 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental selections.

WOR, NEWARK—405.
6:45-8:15 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
2:30 P. M.—Nadine Cox, soprano.
2:45 P. M.—To be announced.
3:30 P. M.—Nadine Cox, soprano.
3:45 P. M.—"French Period Furniture for Modern Homes," W. Sewell.
6:00 P. M.—Talk, Dr. F. H. Vizetelly.
6:17 P. M.—Chateau Baltusrol Orchestra.
7:15 P. M.—"Sports," Bill Wathey.
7:30 P. M.—Sara Dunn, soprano.
7:45 P. M.—"The Chow," G. W. Little.
8:00 P. M.—Sara Dunn, soprano.
8:15 P. M.—Playlet, "The Man in the Street."
8:30 P. M.—Branford Theatre music.
9:30 P. M.—"Voyagers Yet to Return," E. H. Bierstadt.
9:45 P. M.—Julius Koehl, piano.
10:00 P. M.—Jack Smith, songs.
10:15 P. M.—"The Land of Santa Claus," Earl Rossman.
10:30 P. M.—Julius Koehl, piano.
10:45 P. M.—Jack Smith, songs.
11:00 P. M.—To be announced.
11:30 P. M.—To be announced.

WGCP, NEWARK—252.
2:30-5:30 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental solos; talk; racing results.
8:00-10:30 P. M.—Orchestra; trio; talk; soloists.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—508.
7:00 P. M.—Bedtime story; roll-call.

WLIT, PHILADELPHIA—395.
8:15 P. M.—Arcadia Orchestra.
8:30 P. M.—To be announced.
9:00 P. M.—Stanley Theatre features.
10:00 P. M.—Arcadia Orchestra.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—508.
8:00-10:55 P. M.—Same as WEAF.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather report.
11:00 P. M.—Adelphia Orchestra.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
6:40 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:45 P. M.—Bellevue-Stratford Orchestra.

WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—300.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:05 P. M.—Dinner music.
9:00 P. M.—Traymore Orchestra.
9:45 P. M.—Ambassador Orchestra.
11:00 P. M.—Dance orchestra.

WTIC, HARTFORD—349.
6:00 P. M.—Hotel Bond Trio.
6:30 P. M.—Weather report.
6:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:55 P. M.—Dinner music continued.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—333.
7:00 P. M.—Capitol Theatre Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball results.
7:32 P. M.—Capitol Theatre Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—Drum Corps.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—H. Cummings, harmonica; S. Greenlaw, musical saw; Eva Duree, reader; J. Marchese, baritone.
10:30 P. M.—Market report.
10:40 P. M.—Dramatic review.
10:50 P. M.—Baseball results.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather reports; missing persons.

WHAZ, TROY—380.
9:15 P. M.—Charlotte Carmen, contralto; Norman Yakel, piano; Charles O'Rourke, sound talk; G. T. Geer.
10:00 P. M.—Rainbow Orchestra; Male Quartet.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
12:30 P. M.—Market reports.
12:45 P. M.—Weather report.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
2:30 P. M.—Music; "The Family's Savings," Professor Martha Van Rensselaer.
2:50 P. M.—Asia Club Orchestra.
6:00 P. M.—News; market quotations; baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner music.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:35 P. M.—Paula Smith and Ollie Yettru, pianists; J. Crapp, bass.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
8:45 P. M.—Music.
9:00 P. M.—Block Island Vacation Hour.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
6:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
3:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
6:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
7:15 P. M.—Lost and found articles; baseball scores.
7:30 P. M.—Musicale.
8:00 P. M.—Talk.
8:30 P. M.—Program from WEAF.
10:00 P. M.—Nautical Garden Orchestra.
10:00 P. M.—Talk.

WMAF, SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.—441.
6:00-10:30 P. M.—Special program from WGBS.

WRC, WASHINGTON—469.
10:00 A. M.—Program from WJZ.
1:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
2:00 P. M.—Hotel Shoreham Orchestra.
6:00-7:25 P. M.—United States Navy Band; baseball scores.

WCAP, WASHINGTON—469.
7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
8:30 P. M.—Health talk.
8:45 P. M.—G. McCauley, tenor; Erma Calvert, soprano.
9:15 P. M.—Carlo Jaccarino, tenor.
9:30-11:00 P. M.—Army Concert Band.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
12:00 M.—Weather and market report.
12:45 P. M.—Statler Concert Ensemble.
2:30-4:30 P. M.—Concert.
6:30 P. M.—Century Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Announcements; sport news.
9:50-10:50 P. M.—Popular program.
11:00 P. M.—Supper music.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:45 A. M.—Market reports; news.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:00 P. M.—Weather; market reports; news.
3:30-6:30 P. M.—Baseball scores every half hour.
4:20 P. M.—Closing market quotations.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:25 P. M.—News; market reports.
9:45 P. M.—Caruso commemoration program.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast; baseball scores.

CFCA, TORONTO—356.
6:00-7:30 P. M.—Dinner music.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
11:00 P. M.—Dance music.

WTAM, CLEVELAND—389.
7:00-8:00 P. M.—Dinner music.
9:00 P. M.-1:00 A. M.—Orchestra; soloists.

WEAR, CLEVELAND—389.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Organ recital.

WWJ, DETROIT—353.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.
8:30 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner music.
9:00 P. M.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WREO, LANSING—286.
11:00 P. M.—Weather; baseball scores.

WKRC, CINCINNATI—422.
9:00 P. M.—Dance music.
10:00 P. M.—American Legion program.
1:00 A. M.—McKay's Orchestra.

WLW, CINCINNATI—422.
11:00 P. M.—Popular program.
12:00 P. M.—Organ recital; Lyric Male Quartet.

WSAI, CINCINNATI—326.
11:00 P. M.—Studio recital.

WHAS, LOUISVILLE—400.
7:00 P. M.—Time signals.
8:20 P. M.—Slater's Orchestra.
9:15 P. M.—"Evolution of the Bedstead," Dr. F. H. Vizetelly.
9:30 P. M.—Ballin and Race, duo-piano.
9:45 P. M.—Serenaders Quintet.
10:15 P. M.—"Mental Telepathy," Khaldah.
10:35 P. M.—Sam Siegel, mandolin; Antonio Gianelli, guitar.
11:15 P. M.—Casino Orchestra.

WGCP, NEWARK—252.
2:30-5:30 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental music; talk; racing results.
8:00-10:00 P. M.—Orchestra; talks; soloists.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—508.
7:00 P. M.—Bedtime story; roll-call.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—508.
7:45-10:30 P. M.—Program from WEAF.
10:30 P. M.—Hotel Adelphia Orchestra.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather report.
11:00 P. M.—Hotel Adelphia Orchestra.

WLIT, PHILADELPHIA—395.
8:00 P. M.—Fairmount Park Orchestra.
10:00 P. M.—Arcadia Orchestra.
11:00 P. M.—Organ recital.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
6:40 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:45 P. M.—Bellevue-Stratford Orchestra.

WAHG, RICHMOND HILL—316.
12:30-12:55 P. M.—Music.
12:55-1:05 P. M.—Time signals; weather.

WOR, NEWARK—405.
6:45-8:15 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
2:30-4:30 P. M.—Concert.
6:30 P. M.—Hotel Washington Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner music.
9:00 P. M.—Stadium concert.
11:00 P. M.—Hotel Washington Orchestra.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
12:00 M.—Weather; market reports.
12:45 P. M.—Statler Ensemble.
2:30-4:30 P. M.—Concert.
7:30 P. M.—Announcements; sport news.
9:00-10:30 P. M.—Musicale.
11:00 P. M.—Supper music.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:45 A. M.—Market reports; news.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:00 P. M.—Weather; market reports; news.
3:30-6:30 P. M.—Baseball scores every half hour.
4:20 P. M.—Closing market reports.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:25 P. M.—Market reports; news.
9:45 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast; baseball scores.

CFCA, TORONTO—356.
5:35-6:05 P. M.—Closing stock report; news; baseball scores.
7:00 P. M.—Salvation Army Band.
10:30 P. M.—Watson's Orchestra.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
11:00 P. M.—Aldine Theatre music.

CKAC, MONTREAL—411.
1:45 P. M.—Windsor Hotel Trio.
4:00 P. M.—Weather, stock, road reports.

WTAM, CLEVELAND—389.
7:00-8:00 P. M.—Dinner dance music.
9:00-11:00 P. M.—Organ; soloists.
11:00-12:00 P. M.—Hollenden Orchestra.
12:00 P. M.-2:00 A. M.—Dance music.

WEAR, CLEVELAND—389.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner music.
9:00 P. M.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WWJ, DETROIT—353.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.

WREO, LANSING—286.
11:00 P. M.—Weather; baseball scores.

WKRC, CINCINNATI—422.
9:00 P. M.—McKay's Orchestra; songs.

WLW, CINCINNATI—422.
8:30 P. M.—Dinner concert; baseball scores.
11:00 P. M.—Male quartet; solos; instrumental trio.
12:15 A. M.—Organ recital.

WSAI, CINCINNATI—326.
11:00 P. M.—Studio recital; golf talk.
12:00 P. M.—String quartet.

WHAS, LOUISVILLE—400.
9:30-11:00 P. M.—Concert; talk; vocal solos; news; Standard Time announced at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUG. 4.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.
6:45-7:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
11:00 A. M.—J. Zimmerman, piano.
11:10 A. M.—"Garden Talk," K. Boynton.
11:25 A. M.—J. Zimmerman, piano.
11:35 A. M.—"Motion Pictures Forecast," Adele Woodard.
11:50 A. M.—J. Zimmerman, piano.
12:00 M.—Market and weather reports.
4:00 P. M.—Aurora Quartet.
4:20 P. M.—M. Gershenson, piano.
4:30 P. M.—Women's program; Frances Golden, soprano; talk, Mrs. E. Jacobowitz.
6:00 P. M.—Waldorf-Astoria Dinner music.
7:00 P. M.—C. Mertens, baritone.
7:10 P. M.—"The Heavens for the Coming Month," Dr. C. S. Braislin.
7:30 P. M.—Great Notch Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—Toilefson Trio.
8:30 P. M.—Gold Dust Twins.
9:00 P. M.—Eveready Hour; Salon Orchestra; C. Harrison, tenor.
10:00 P. M.—Opera, "Norma."
11:00-12:00 P. M.—Lopez Orchestra.

WNYC, NEW YORK—526.
6:45 P. M.—Herman Neuman, piano.
6:50 P. M.—Market high spots.
7:10 P. M.—Canadians Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Police alarms.
7:35 P. M.—Canadians Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball results.
8:05-10:00 P. M.—Irwin Hassel, piano; Frederick Rosen, violin; J. J. Byrne, bass; Lawrence Metcalf, tin whistle; Rosel Bends, soprano.
10:00 P. M.—Story and music of "Pagliacci."
10:30 P. M.—Police alarms; weather.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.
10:00 A. M.—Talk, Mrs. Julian Heath.
10:20 A. M.—Talk on etiquette.
10:30 A. M.—"Art and Exhibition," Augusta O. Patterson.
10:40 A. M.—"Housekeeping in Foreign Lands," Jane Burr.
10:50 A. M.—Fashion talk.
1:00 P. M.—Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra.
2:00 P. M.—News.
4:00-6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores half hourly; news.
4:05 P. M.—School contest.
4:35 P. M.—To be announced.
5:30 P. M.—Market reports; closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange; foreign exchange quotations; financial review; news.
7:00 P. M.—"Dogs," Frank Dole.
7:15 P. M.—Hotel Vanderbilt Orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; racing results; news.
8:00 P. M.—Travelogue, "Ceylon."
8:25 P. M.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra.
10:30 P. M.—W. Ballyn, songs.
10:55 P. M.—News.

WJY, NEW YORK—405.
7:30 P. M.—Hotel Ambassador Trio.
8:15 P. M.—"An Emu Family," L. S. Crandall.
8:30 P. M.—Helen E. Vogel, violin.
9:00 P. M.—Sport talk.
9:15 P. M.—E. B. Morss, baritone.

WGBS, NEW YORK—316.
1:30 P. M.—Scripture readings.
1:35 P. M.—Blossom Heath Serenaders.
3:00 P. M.—"Politics," E. F. Stewart.
3:10 P. M.—Luz Gonzalez, soprano.
3:20 P. M.—Talk, Alice C. Barnhill.
3:30 P. M.—Luz Gonzalez, soprano.
3:40 P. M.—A. G. Robyn, piano lessons.
3:50 P. M.—Luz Gonzalez, soprano.
6:00 P. M.—Uncle Geebee.
6:30 P. M.—Dance orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Radio Instructions, J. Bressler.
7:10 P. M.—Dance orchestra.
7:30 P. M.—Sport talk, F. J. Gallico.
7:40 P. M.—Canoodlingers.
8:00 P. M.—Hemstreet Quartet.
8:30 P. M.—Marguerite Volavy, piano.
9:00 P. M.—Play, "Peer Gynt," by Henrik Ibsen.
10:00 P. M.—Apollo Danish Singing Society.
10:30 P. M.—Arrowhead Inn Orchestra.
11:00 P. M.—Interview with Grant Mitchell.
11:15 P. M.—Davis Orchestra.

WHN, NEW YORK—361.
12:30-1:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
2:00 P. M.—State Theatre music.
3:15 P. M.—Lexington Orchestra.
4:30 P. M.—Talk, Uncle Robert.
4:45 P. M.—T. A. Pollard, soprano.
7:00 P. M.—Cambria Serenaders.
7:30 P. M.—Oakland's Orchestra.
8:00-9:30 P. M.—Colonial Acas; Sano Marcov, baritone; Bob Miller, songs; Leslie McLeod, tenor; Griffin and Morgan, songs.
9:30 P. M.—Palisades Orchestra.
10:00-10:30 P. M.—Al Wilson, songs; Jean Moresco, tenor.
11:30-12:00 P. M.—Plantation Revue; Vodrey's Orchestra.

WMCA, NEW YORK—341.
11:00 A. M.-12:00 M.—Homemaking hour.
6:30 P. M.—Carolinian Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Interview with Russell Doubleday; Doris Glass, songs.
8:00 P. M.—May Breen, ukulele; Peter De Rose, piano.
8:30 P. M.—Columbia Park program.
9:00-10:00 P. M.—F. Gersold, baritone; Louis Burkow, violin.
10:00 P. M.—Music.
11:00 P. M.—Hotel McAlpin Orchestra.

WRNY, NEW YORK—299.
12:00 M.—Luncheon entertainment.
1:00 P. M.—Sports forecast.
1:10 P. M.—Industry hour.
1:15 P. M.—Schaefer and Fisher, songs.
7:20 P. M.—Sports results.
7:30 P. M.—Commerce of the day.
8:00 P. M.—Orlando's Orchestra.
8:30 P. M.—"The Motor Car of Tomorrow—Review of Past, Present and Future," H. W. Secor.
8:45 P. M.—W. J. Mais, violin.
9:00 P. M.—J. M. Rose, tenor.
9:15 P. M.—W. J. Mais, violin.
9:30 P. M.—Studio program.
10:00 P. M.—"Time Signals by Radio," L. J. Adelmann.
10:30 P. M.—Palisade Dance Orchestra.

WEBJ, NEW YORK—273.
7:00 P. M.—Doris Sheldon, contralto.
7:15 P. M.—Samuel Feinman, piano.
7:30 P. M.—Czechoslovakian Band.
8:00 P. M.—Talk, G. T. Geer.
8:10 P. M.—Jean Moresco, tenor.
8:30 P. M.—Pryor's Band.

WFBH, NEW YORK—273.
2:00 P. M.—Lafayette Club Orchestra.
3:00-4:45 P. M.—Studio recital.
5:00 P. M.—Greystone Trio.
6:00 P. M.—Mildred Enright, songs.
6:15 P. M.—Talk, Bill Schudt.
6:30 P. M.—Lumber Jacks Orchestra.

WAHG, RICHMOND HILL—316.
12:30-12:55 P. M.—Music.
12:55-1:05 P. M.—Time signals; weather.

WOR, NEWARK—405.
6:45-8:15 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
2:30-4:00 P. M.—W. Burke, tenor; Lena Kievsky, piano; Shirley Vernon, soprano.
6:15 P. M.—Talk, Dr. F. H. Vizetelly.
6:17 P. M.—Mollie Gould, soprano.
6:30 P. M.—Man in the Moon stories.
7:00 P. M.—William Fagan, tenor.
7:15 P. M.—"Sports," Bill Wathey.

WGCP, NEWARK—252.
2:30-5:30 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental music; racing results.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—508.
8:00 P. M.—Comfort's Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 P. M.—"Song of the Surf."
8:50 P. M.—Veselli's Band; soloists.
10:05 P. M.—Movie review, E. M. Orowitz.
10:30 P. M.—Dance music.
11:00 P. M.—Dance orchestra.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—508.
7:30 P. M.—Hotel Adelphia Orchestra.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast.

WLIT, PHILADELPHIA—395.
11:00 A. M.—Organ recital.
12:02 P. M.—Lally almanac; announcements.
12:05 P. M.—Organ.
12:30 P. M.—Orchestra.
2:00-3:00 P. M.—Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 P. M.—Artists' recital; talks.
5:30 P. M.—Sports results.

WCAU, PHILADELPHIA—278.
10:30 P. M.—Hayes Orchestra.

WFI, PHILADELPHIA—395.
8:00-11:00 P. M.—Program from WEAF.
11:00 P. M.—Bellevue-Stratford Orchestra.

WPG, ATLANTIC CITY—300.
8:05 P. M.—Philharmonic Orchestra.
9:05 P. M.—Dual Trio.
10:05 P. M.—Same as WIP.
10:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
11:15 P. M.—Dance music.

WTIC, HARTFORD—349.
7:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
8:10 P. M.—Iris Gyngell, soprano.
8:20 P. M.—"Canoeing in Central and Northern Maine," H. Avery.
8:45 P. M.—Colt Park Orchestra; soloists.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—333.
7:00 P. M.—Lenox Ensemble.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball results.
9:00-10:00 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental solos.
10:00 P. M.—Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 P. M.—Market report.
10:40 P. M.—World market survey.
10:45 P. M.—National Industrial Conference Board news.
10:50 P. M.—Results of baseball games.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals; weather report; missing persons.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.
12:30 P. M.—Market report.
12:40 P. M.—Weather report.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:00 P. M.—Music; play, "The Wind."
2:30 P. M.—Van Curler Orchestra.
6:00 P. M.—News; market report; baseball scores.
6:30 P. M.—Dinner music.
7:30 P. M.—Address, (a) "Do Some of Your Trees Need Help?" (b) "Uneconomical Cheap Apples," B. Tukey.
7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:35 P. M.—Bee talk, L. A. Huguemont.
7:45 P. M.—Ethel Osterhout, piano; Mrs. F. F. Ellison, soprano.
10:20 P. M.—Same as WJZ.
10:25 P. M.—Mrs. F. F. Ellison, soprano; Ethel Osterhout, piano.
11:00 P. M.—Mayflower Orchestra.

WJAR, PROVIDENCE—306.
8:30-10:00 P. M.—Same as WEAF.

WDWF, PROVIDENCE—441.
9:30-10:30 P. M.—Arcadia Dance Orchestra.

WEEI, BOSTON—476.
6:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
3:00 P. M.—Ferncroft Orchestra.
6:30 P. M.—Lost and found; baseball scores.
7:30 P. M.—Musicale.
7:45 P. M.—Lost and found articles; baseball scores.
8:00-11:00 P. M.—Program from WEAF.

WMAF, S. DARTMOUTH, MASS.—441.
6:00-10:30 P. M.—Program from WGBS.

WCAP, WASHINGTON—469.
7:45-8:45 A. M.—Setting-up exercises.
8:00-9:30 P. M.—United States Navy Band.
9:30 P. M.—Baseball results.
9:35-10:30 P. M.—To be announced.
10:30-11:00 P. M.—Vocal solos.

WRC, WASHINGTON—469.
10:00 A. M.—Program from WJZ.
1:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
2:00 P. M.—Hotel Washington Orchestra.
6:00-7:25 P. M.—United States Marine Band.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.
12:00 M.—Market reports; weather.
12:45 P. M.—Statler Ensemble.
2:30-4:30 P. M.—Concert.
7:30 P. M.—Announcements; sport news.
9:00-10:30 P. M.—Musicale.
11:00 P. M.—Supper music.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—309.
10:45 A. M.—Market reports; news.
12:55 P. M.—Time signals.
1:00 P. M.—Weather; market reports; news.
3:30-6:30 P. M.—Baseball scores every half hour.
4:20 P. M.—Closing market reports.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:25 P. M.—Market reports; news.
9:45 P. M.—Time signals; weather forecast; baseball scores.

CFCA, TORONTO—356.
5:35-6:05 P. M.—Closing stock report; news; baseball scores.
7:00 P. M.—Salvation Army Band.
10:30 P. M.—Watson's Orchestra.

WCAE, PITTSBURGH—461.
11:00 P. M.—Aldine Theatre music.

CKAC, MONTREAL—411.
1:45 P. M.—Windsor Hotel Trio.
4:00 P. M.—Weather, stock, road reports.

WTAM, CLEVELAND—389.
7:00-8:00 P. M.—Dinner dance music.
9:00-11:00 P. M.—Organ; soloists.
11:00-12:00 P. M.—Hollenden Orchestra.
12:00 P. M.-2:00 A. M.—Dance music.

WEAR, CLEVELAND—389.
8:00-9:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.

WCX, DETROIT—517.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner music.
9:00 P. M.—Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

WWJ, DETROIT—353.
7:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.

WREO, LANSING—286.
11:00 P. M.—Weather; baseball scores.

WKRC, CINCINNATI—422.
9:00 P. M.—McKay's Orchestra; songs.

WLW, CINCINNATI—422.
8:30 P. M.—Dinner concert; baseball scores.
11:00 P. M.—Male quartet; solos; instrumental trio.
12:15 A. M.—Organ recital.

WSAI, CINCINNATI—326.
11:00 P. M.—Studio recital; golf talk.
12:00 P. M.—String quartet.

WHAS, LOUISVILLE—400.
9:30-11:00 P. M.—Concert; talk; vocal solos; news; Standard Time announced at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.

**WEAF,

HELP TO MAKE BRAILLE BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Volunteers Are Organized By Red Cross Throughout Country to Aid Sightless Soldiers.

THE first Braille was written in France in 1829. Since then it has passed through many changes and becomes the universal type for blind people, adapted to every language in which they are taught. The present form in this country, "Braille, Grade One and a Half," was officially adopted in 1917. It superseded similar-looking dot types used in America known as New York Point and American Braille.

Braille is a system of raised dots representing letters, groups of letters, figures and punctuation marks. The dots are embossed on paper in sufficient relief to be read by touch. The embossing may be done by hand with simple apparatus. Such Braille is spoken of as hand-copied, and but one copy can be written at a time. Braille is also embossed on metal sheets, and from them numbers of impressions are taken on paper. This is known as press Braille, a necessity.

A page 9 by 11 inches is the standard size adopted for hand-copied books. It will contain only about half the text printed on the ordinary book page. The usual novel copied into Braille makes from seven to nine volumes as large as can be conveniently handled. Because of the bulk and the cost of Braille books there are few private collections. Readers prefer to borrow from libraries having facilities for circulating. By a provision of Congress books for the blind go through the mails free of charge when lent by a library or returned by a borrower.

Larger funds have been available for printing Braille books, hand-copying has steadily grown, and lending libraries give increasing service, but the supply of reading matter falls short of the demand. The American Foundation for the Blind characterizes the number of Braille books available as "distressingly limited."

England, with an endowed Braille press, depends upon voluntary copying to supply a large proportion of books produced for her blind. In France and Germany hand-copied books have been found useful for many years. In America it remained for soldiers blinded in the World War to enlist volunteer braillists to supply some of their wants. Americans, intent on substituting machine-made for hand-made products, had thought that to copy a book by hand was wasteful of time and energy, but the needs of the blinded soldier changed this feeling; he must have books; if not press-made, they must be made by hand.

From the beginning the American Red Cross was interested, and a number of its chapters began Braille transcribing. As the need grew the national organization assumed responsibility and in 1921 took charge of the work, with a director of Braille working in cooperation with and through the Library of Congress. Under the Red Cross transcribing has grown until there are certified workers from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington.

First came books, more than 2,000 volumes, covering a wide range of subjects, such as fiction, biography, history, travel, essays, drama. These books meant much to the blinded soldier. They stimulated his interest in reading, and reading once more for himself proved often a key to his rehabilitation. Many grateful letters from war victims testify to the good thus accomplished.

With preparations for closing the Evergreen Training School for Blind Soldiers this year books for years in that library for the use of men under training were released for country-wide circulation. Through lending libraries they now go out to ex-service men wherever they may be. The delight of the general reader privileged to share the hand-copied books knows no bounds. From many come expressions of pleasure. They commend the character of the subject matter, the size and the form of the volumes, the clearness and accuracy of the Braille, and show an appreciation of the time and devoted effort so willingly contributed. A lonely deaf-blind woman writes:

"I always look at the title page of hand-made books to see not only who is the author, but also the name of the adorable person who transcribed it. Their places in my heart are well warmed and feathered, when they use their time and hands to make books that will some day fall into my hands."

Interest in students has led braillists to copy for them law and insurance texts, French, Latin and Greek, &c. The transcription of Homer's Odyssey into Greek Braille is a recent achievement of one volunteer.

TRADE WINDS MAY HELP IN WEATHER FORECASTS

EDWARD A. BEALS, chief of the Weather Bureau in the Hawaiian Islands, discussed at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference at Honolulu the possibilities of long-range forecasts based upon the behavior of the trade winds. In pointing out that "long range forecasting was the ultimate goal of meteorologists," Mr. Beals said that the Indian meteorologist service is the only Government bureau that attempts this work, and it has not been entirely successful. He said:

"With the help of the radio service weather reports can now be obtained from regions heretofore inaccessible. I believe a further extension of this service will lead to the solving of the problems relating to changes of barometric pressure that are not now thoroughly understood. Changes in the pressure control the direction and force of the wind, and they in turn cause heat and cold and dry and wet periods. Promising leads to better forecasts of the weather, I believe, will be found by giving closer study to ocean temperatures. These vary in accordance with the direction of the winds.

"The trade winds blow with great regularity for weeks at a time, although slight variations take place in their direction and large variations occur in their force. These winds control about one-fourth of the earth's atmosphere by weight, and it is reasonable to suppose that even slight variations in their direction or force will be transmitted to ocean currents by making them travel at different speeds and by causing them to have different temperatures. Very little study has so far been attempted in this direction, but it should be done at the earliest opportunity because of the possibility by this means of improving weather forecasts."

Uptown's Fastest Growing Store

L. M. Blumstein

West 125th Street, Between 7th and 8th Avenues

For Other Important Sale News See Today's American and Home News

Women's Full Fashioned Pure Silk Hosiery, $1.14 pr.

An exceptionally fine quality—so good that the maker has advised us that the next lot will cost more. However, here they go at a price that will not occur again. Black and leading shades. While lot lasts.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—STREET FLOOR

An Excellent Cash Purchase Enables Us to Offer

2100 YARDS SUPERIOR QUALITY

Black Satin CHARMEUSE $1.48

A favorite Silk for Fall—good weight, soft finish and lustrous, deep, rich black. An exceptional value.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—STREET FLOOR

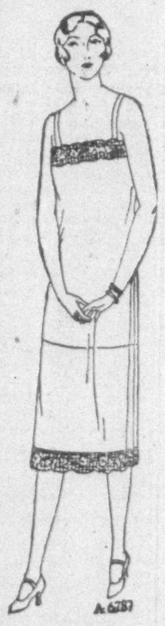
EXCEPTIONAL!

"Double Ve" Non Lacing

GIRDLES $3.54

Usually $5.00. Silk brocade in flesh; long hip, with one-piece elastic sides, 4 hose supporters attached.

SECOND FLOOR



Cut to the last and lowest price of year

DRESS SLIPS

of dotted silk

$1.47

Formerly Sold at $2

Many beautiful flowery shades in a bodice model—trimmed with filet lace and wide shadow proof hem. This slip represents the biggest value of the year.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—SECOND FLOOR

A New Lot! A Sacrifice

Women's Genuine Leather

HAND BAGS $1.44

An exceptionally large variety of new styles of morocco, beaver calf, ecrase, pin seal and Persian leathers; moire lined. Fitted with purse and mirror.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—STREET FLOOR

Cut to the Last and Lowest Prices of the Season

CRETONNES

Elegant grades in a splendid variety of patterns. Suitable for all decorative purposes, while quantity lasts.

Regular 25c Quality for			17c yd.
" 35c	"	"	26c yd.
" 49c	"	"	32c yd.
" 55c	"	"	44c yd.
" 69c	"	"	52c yd.
" 79c	"	"	59c yd.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—FOURTH FLOOR

Household Linens and Bed Coverings

Cut to the Lowest Prices of the Season

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETS

Size 81 x 90 Pequot, Utica or Anchor Sheets **$1.44**

Reg. Price	Size	Sale Price
$1.39	54x90	1.14
$1.59	63x90	1.24
$1.59	63x99	1.34
$1.69	72x90	1.34
$1.69	72x99	1.44

Reg. Price	Size	Sale Price
$1.79	81x90	1.44
$1.89	81x99	1.64
$1.98	90x90	1.74
$2.25	90x99	1.84
$2.49	90x108	1.94

72" Fruit of Loom Sheeting **57c** yard

Towels in the Sale

50c Turkish Towels, large size, all white or colored bordered. Each 38c

Up to 70c Extra Size Turkish Bath Towels. Fancy and striped borders Each 48c

Linen Specials

50c Mercerized Damask. Yard 46c

64-inch All Pure Linen Table Damask. Yard 1.00

Size 18 x 18 Hemmed, Mercerized Napkins. Dozen 1.20

36 inch Fine Thread Bleached Muslin **15c** yard

Three Big Specials in Famous Brand Pillow Cases

Size 45 x 36 Dwight Anchor 36c

Size 45 x 36 Fruit of Loom 34c

Size 45 x 36 Sampson Brand 23c

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—STREET FLOOR

BLUMSTEIN'S

"The Summer Store"

"I'm going into BLUMSTEIN'S to Cool Off"

—is the casual remark we are hearing these sultry summer days. One is apt to think that Blumstein's is the name of a summer resort. But the truth is that Blumstein's is the most modern department store in the city, equipped with a gigantic ventilation system that creates cool summer breezes.

* * *

Croton Water, Ice Cold, without Ice

On each of our six immense selling floors there are fountains of water that is made ice cold by our tremendous refrigeration plant that produces ice cold water without the aid of ice. How healthful and refreshing!

* * *

Daylight on Every Floor!

Our fine store towers so far above adjoining buildings that every nook and corner is flooded with daylight, which permits particular and accurate choosing.

* * *

Shop in Comfort—And Economize, Too!

As you glance over this page and read the exceptional values we offer, also realize that Blumstein's is the "Summer Store" where every comfort is provided for your convenience.

Two Great Dress Sales Begin On Monday. See Home News

At noontime in our

Restaurant

A delicious club lunch is served at a most moderate cost.

Close-Out of Women's

Union Suits

at a Fraction of Their Value

57c

CHOICE

Athletic Union Suits of novelty material, Pink and White. Sizes 36 to 44. Fine weave cotton and lisle, in other styles to select from, open and closed models. Sizes 36 to 50 in the lot. Not all styles in each size.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN SECOND FLOOR

Cut to Last and Lowest Sale Price of the Season!

Men's High Grade

PAJAMAS

$1.79

Our Usual $2.50 Quality

A large selection of fine quality Novelty Madras. Sateen, Plaid and plain color Sateen trimmed with silk braid, four silk loops. Cut full and well made.

Sizes A, B, C and D

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—STREET FLOOR

AUGUST SALE OF RUGS

THESE VALUES ARE TYPICAL OF THE MANY OTHERS THAT ARE NOT MENTIONED HERE. ALL POPULAR BRANDS—NO EXCEPTIONS

AVERAGE SAVINGS ONE-THIRD

To take advantage of this buying opportunity you may place a small deposit and we will hold your selection until wanted.

Imperial Ispahan Wiltons

Reg. $139. Size 8.3x10.6. Sale $97.50

Reg. $145. Size 9x12. Sale $99.75

High Grade Seamless AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12, 45.00

Rich Persian and Oriental designs. Splendid selection at start of sale.

Seamless Wool Velvet Rugs

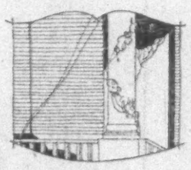
Size 6x9 at 12.95 || 8.3x10.6 at 21.75 || 9x12 at 24.95

Axminster Hall Runners

27" x 9 ft. $6.95 || 27" x 12 ft. $8.95 || 27" x 15 ft. $12.00

Extremely Serviceable Grade.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—RUG SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR



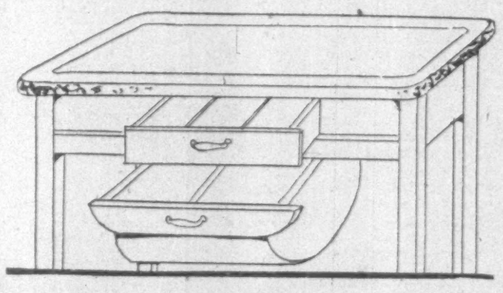
CLEARANCE!

Porch Screens

Imported Bamboo

Size 4 ft.	$1.98
Size 5 ft.	2.49
Size 5x8 green	3.49
Size 8x8 green	4.50
Size 8x8 natural	3.98
Size 10x8 green	5.25
Size 10x8 natural	4.75

FOURTH FLOOR



Lowest Price of the Season!

Porcelain Top Tables

$8.94

They come in size 25x40, with deep flour bin and partition drawer. Snow white porcelain tops. Mail orders in Greater New York only.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—DOWNSTAIRS

Arrived too late to illustrate

200 Genuine Cowhide

Suit Cases

at **$5.95**

A full one-third saving!

24-inch size, straps all around, heavy brass lock and two trunk style snap locks. Sturdy handle, heavily stitched and bradded. Leather corner protectors with brass rivets. Lined with a fancy, durable fabric.

L. M. BLUMSTEIN—FOURTH FLOOR

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925.

SPORTS AUTOMOBILES Section 9

MISS RYAN CONQUERS MISS WILLS, 6-3, 6-3

British Star Scores Decisively Over National Champion in Seabright Tourney.

RICHARDS ROUTS ANDERSON

Overwhelms Australian Davis Cup Leader, 6-1, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0, Before 4,000.

JOHNSTON-GRIFFIN VICTORS

Beat Kinseys and Gain Doubles Bowls Outright—Miss Ryan and Miss Goss Triumph.

By ALLISON DANZIG.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 1.—Miss Elizabeth Ryan celebrated her return to the United States from England by defeating the national women's tennis champion today in her first singles tournament in this country in thirteen years. On the same court whereon she was defeated by Miss Eleanor Goss two years ago, a few weeks before she won the title from Mrs. Mallory, Miss Helen Wills went down in defeat in the final of the invitation tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. Miss Ryan's victory was convincing and won on pure merit. The score was 6–3, 6–3. The match lasted forty minutes.

This was the first defeat suffered by Miss Wills in the United States since her meeting here with Miss Goss and her first setback on any court since Miss Kathleen McKane triumphed over her in the final of the Wimbledon Tournament last year after defeating her shortly before in the International Wightman Cup matches.

The defeat of Miss Wills was the outstanding event of the final day of a tournament that has been eventful for the high calibre of the play and the number of its upsets. This has easily been the most interesting week of tennis in the thirty-two years' history of the tournament, and no more fitting finale could have been asked for.

Richards Gains First Leg.

Vincent Richards gained his first leg on the men's bowl by defeating James O. Anderson of Australia in the concluding round at 6–1, 4–6, 6–0, 6–0. The New York youth disposed of the captain of the Australian team with even less trouble than he defeated Gerald Patterson. Anderson was never able to cope with the speed and volleying of Richards except in the second set and the match developed into a procession in the final chapter. Anderson got only eight points, two games going to deuce. The match lasted 140 minutes.

William Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin won permanent possession of the Seabright Men's Doubles bowls, defeating the Kinsey brothers, national champions, in the final at 8–6, 7–5, 6–1. Miss Ryan triumphed over Miss Wills a second time, when, paired with Miss Eleanor Goss, she defeated Miss Wills and Mary K. Browne in the final of the women's doubles at 11–9, 6–1. Miss Browne was the winner last year of both the women's singles and doubles, pairing with Mrs. T. N. Dudley in the doubles.

Four thousand spectators filled every seat and bit of standing space, included in the number were members of the U. S. L. T. A. Executive Committee and Davis Cup Committee.

A Remarkable Feat.

When one recalls the disaster that has overtaken women players in this country in the last few years, the achievement of Miss Ryan today is remarkable. Mlle. Lenglen found it impossible to overcome the handicap of transferring her play across the ocean in 1921, going down before Mrs. Mallory in their one set of play at Forest Hills, and two years ago the best players of England could not win a single match in the international series on the same courts. When these same players completely reversed the results of the 1923 series in England last year it was generally accepted that women players were placed under too big a handicap when competing on foreign courts for them to rise to their best flights.

Miss Ryan proved the fallacy of that contention. There was nothing in the way of a fluke about her victory, and it can be said that it did not come as a total surprise. Her crushing defeat of Miss Goss, followed by her triumph over Miss Mary Browne in the semi-finals, made it evident that Miss Wills was in for a stiff fight. Miss Ryan had one thing in her favor and that was the dampness of the courts. In a way, it can be said that she found herself more at home today than did Miss Wills, for playing on wet turf in England is a common experience.

Miss Wills Worried.

After the downpour of Friday the Seabright turf, which was imported from England, was very heavy this morning when the match was played. This suited Miss Ryan's chopping game to a tee. Miss Wills was aware of this and worried about it a lot. Her fears were well grounded, for it was Miss Ryan's short chops that brought about the Berkley girl's downfall.

Again and again throughout both sets Miss Ryan caught her opponent flat-footed at her base line with a sliced ball just over the net, using a beautiful change of pace. In the first set she took the first four games in rapid succession, scoring on trap shots with such regularity as to stun the gallery. In the last game of this set she won the last three points with the same shot, two of them off service. Miss Wills appeared to be helpless against these tactics. She was anything but keen, and certainly not the brilliant player she was at Boston and Manchester or Incruishing Mrs. Mallory here in the semi-finals.

It seemed that it would have been wiser for the champion to have sought the net more often than she did, even though the footing was so poor that the players had to wear spikes, while Miss Ryan discarded her shoes in the first set and played in her stockinged feet. Miss Wills could not handle her opponent's mixture of soft shots with drives and in view of this and the fact

Continued on Page 5, This Section.

COMING DOWN THE HOME STRETCH IN FIFTH RACE ON OPENING DAY AT SARATOGA TRACK.

Wide World Photos.

POMPEY CAPTURES U. S. HOTEL STAKES

Coe 2-Year-Old Thrills 20,000 in Winning $10,000 Saratoga Feature From Post Time.

THE MILLER TO STIRRUP CUP

With Silver Fox Scratched, Added Starter Scores Easily—Upsal Takes 'Chase.

By HENRY R. ILSLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Pompey, bay son of Sun Briar and Cleopatra, raced himself into the front rank of the American two-year-olds of 1925 when he came to the fore in a great stretch battle and thrilled 20,000 spectators by capturing the twenty-third running of the United States Hotel Stakes over the six-furlong course of the Saratoga Association this afternoon.

A brilliant gathering turned out for the first Saturday of the Summer meeting and the main event of the card was fully up to the high standard of this two-year-old classic. Pompey, ridden by C. Fairbrother and carrying 122 pounds, was the equal favorite with Walter J. Salmon's Ursa Major at 5 to 2. He ran the distance in 1:16 3-5 over a heavy track and earned the tidy sum of $10,650 for his owner, W. R. Coe, who is at present abroad.

The historic Miller Stakes for the three-year-olds was a disappointment, as only three ran and the Rancocas Stable's Silver Fox declined the issue because of the heavy track. The winner was the Greentree Stable's Stirrup Cup, an added starter, which carried 111 pounds and Jockey Hudgins to an easy victory. The son of Broomstick and Cafe au Lait ran the mile and three-sixteenths in 2:05 and earned $4,550 for Mrs. Payne Whitney.

The Saratoga Association was fortunate in the day, but not in the track. It rained heavily during the early morning hours and the track was drenched once more. But the sun broke through the clouds shortly after noon and overhead it was a perfect afternoon. The unexpected storm, however, upset the plans of the trainers.

Eight Juveniles Start.

Eight crack juveniles went to the post for the $10,000 United States Hotel Stakes, which has been won by some of the greatest of America's thoroughbreds. Pompey was fortunate in drawing the post position on the rail and all three in the money were well played. The field was only three minutes at the post and Mars Cassidy got them away to an excellent start. The only one which did not break well when the barrier rose was P. D. McElroy's Special Account, the rank outsider of the party, which was never in the running.

It was any one's race from the fall of the flag until the winner flashed under the wire and the great crowd was kept in a fever of excitement. Ursa Major broke into the lead, but J. E. Griffith's Canter was right with the Salmon colt and they raced down the backstretch and around the turn heads apart.

Pompey did not get the best of the break and was forced to stay in the worst of the going. When they swung into the homestretch Fairbrother took him out to the middle of the track and Pompey closed with a great and game rush.

It was a desperate struggle among the first three, but there was another factor in the race and one that was most unexpected. Toward the end there was a flash of white, with black sleeves and scarlet sash and cap that was recog-

Continued on Page 2, This Section.

NEW RACING PLANT FOR LONG ISLAND

Luke A. Cassidy, Who Will Have Charge of Construction, Makes the Announcement.

MASSAPEQUA IS THE SITE

Men Financially Prominent in Nassau County Behind Project—Break Ground Next Spring.

Long Island will have another race track. The Massapequa Racing Association, backed by prominent financial men in Nassau County, will sponsor the new course, which will open either in the Fall of 1926 or in the Spring of 1927, it was announced yesterday by Luke A. Cassidy, manager of the Miami Jockey Club, who will have charge of the construction of the plant. At the same time it was stated that a petition was filed yesterday by Levy, Fishel & Beck, attorneys of Freeport, L. I., with the New York State Racing Commission for the incorporation of the Massapequa Racing Association.

The site of the new racing plant is a tract of 360 acres of high pine land at Massapequa, ample enough for the construction of a mile track, a grandstand and clubhouse and stables to accommodate a thousand horses, and within forty-five minutes' run of New York. Ground will be broken next Spring and work will be pushed to the completion of the plant as rapidly as possible.

The men representing the new association are prominent in the business and social life of Long Island, or have been actively identified for many years with racing. The Board of Directors consists of Townsend Scudder of Glen Head, for fourteen years a Judge of the Supreme Court, previous to that a Representative in Congress from the district in which he now resides, and at present a member of the New York State Park Commission; Stephen Pettit, President of the City National Bank of Freeport, President of the Long Island Bankers' Association, and a Director of the Long Island Title Guarantee Company of Freeport, who also is identified in a sporting way with a small stable.

Also Benson Smith, a Director of the Citizens National Bank and of the Atlantic Beach Company; Rufus Smith, President of the Oceanside Bank of Oceanside, L. I.; George M. Levy of Levy, Fishel & Beck, Freeport attorneys; John B. Campbell, who will be the racing secretary, and who served during the racing season either as steward or racing secretary at Miami, Jefferson Parish, Bowie, Laurel, Havre de Grace, Blue Bonnets, Dorval Park, Ottawa, Hamilton, Fort Erie and Windsor, and placing judge at Pimlico and Woodbine, and Luke A. Cassidy, for six years president manager at Laurel, and who last season developed and constructed the Miami Jockey Club plant.

Advent of New Track Predicted.

Thoroughbred racing never has been so popular as it is at present. It has been the opinion of many persons closely connected with the sport here that the advent of a new track on Long Island, constructed on modern lines for the comfort of the public and the horsemen, was only a question of time. In 1908, when the population of Greater New York was two-thirds of its present total, this city supported six race tracks on Long Island, represented by Belmont Park, Aqueduct, Jamaica, Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend and Brighton Beach. Only the first-named three opened their gates twelve years ago, when the blight days of racing at each course. Now the

Continued on Page 7, This Section.

Yale and Harvard Tennis Team Captures Series From Oxford-Cambridge, 11 to 10

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1 (AP).—The Yale and Harvard combined tennis team trailed the Oxford and Cambridge players here today in their international meeting, 4 matches to 5, but won the three-day series by 11 matches to 10. The British, who were behind at the start of competition this morning, cut down the lead of their rivals to 8 matches to 7 when they won two of the three singles.

At the resumption of play in the afternoon the Britons took one singles and two doubles matches and thus pulled up to a total of 10, but the United States collegians, by virtue of their two victories in the singles and their one in the doubles increased their total to 11, thus defeating their rivals by the narrow margin of one match, a closer score than any one would have predicted after the first two days of play.

Arnold Jones of Yale scored an impressive victory for the Americans when he conquered H. K. Lester of Cambridge, 6–4, 6–3. The Yale captain was hard pressed, despite the indication the score gives, and it was only through superb rallies that he was able to defeat the fast Briton.

In other matches W. W. Ingraham, Harvard, defeated J. P. Carleton, Oxford, 6–4, 6–1; J. F. Whitbeck, Harvard, defeated J. R. Sumner, Oxford, 6–1, 6–3; E. M. Jonklaas, Oxford, defeated H. L. Hopkins, Yale, 6–4, 6–1; Lezard and Van Alen, Cambridge, defeated Ingraham and Whitbeck, Harvard 6–3, 6–4; Jones and Watson, Yale, defeated Jonklaas and Sumner, Oxford, 6–1, 9–7; Carleton and Lester, Oxford and Cambridge, defeated Briggs and Hopkins, Harvard and Yale, 6–4, 6–3; J. H. Van Allen, Cambridge, defeated Charles Watson, Yale, 6–4, 7–9, 6–3; J. J. Lezard, Cambridge, defeated A. Briggs, Harvard, 3–6, 6–4, 6–3.

DIEGEL KEEPS TITLE WITH 295 IN CANADA

U. S. Star Retains Dominion Open Honors, Leading Brady by 2 Strokes in Toronto.

HAGEN IS TIED BY KAY

New Yorker Falters, Takes Total of 301 and Shares Place With Lambton Pro.

By WILLIAM D. RICHARDSON.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 1.—Another foreign golf championship cup began its journey Statesward today when Leo Diegel, Glen Oaks professional, won the Canadian open crown at the Lambton Golf and Country Club. It will be no strange adventure for the trophy, however, for Diegel was the defending champion. In fact, ever since the Americans began crossing the border in search of the Canadian title the cup has spent the major portion of its time outside the Dominion. When the late Douglas Edgar of Atlanta won it in 1920 a precedent was established that has not been broken since.

Diegel's score for the seventy-two holes played was 295. He took the lead on the very first day when he registered a 69, which established a new course record, and he was never displaced in spite of the fact that he field contained the full golfing strength of the Dominion, as well as Willie Macfarlane, the American open champion; Walter Hagen, former British open champion and present holder of the P. G. A. title; Cyril Walker, 1924 American open champion, and a host of other American stars.

Diegel's 69 gave him a two-stroke lead on the field, his 75 in the second round kept him in the lead by a stroke, he picked up four strokes on the third rounds and after Hagen played the first hole in the afternoon it was all over so far as he was concerned. As a matter of fact, Hagen finished down in third position, six full shots behind Diegel and four behind M. J. Brady of Winged Foot, whose total was 297. Andrew Kay, the little Scotsman from the Lambton Club, prevented the American invaders from making a clean sweep of it by finishing in a tie with Hagen at 301.

Willie Macfarlane finally struck his stride and turned in a 73 for his closing

Continued on Page 5, This Section.

HANLAN CUP LIFTED BY PENN A. C. EIGHT

Wright's Crew Beats University of Toronto by Three Feet in Canadian Henley.

SINGLES TITLE TO GILMORE

Philadelphia Oarsman Also Captures ¼-Mile Dash—Bachelors Take Senior Four Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 1.—Coach Joe Wright's Penn Athletic Club senior eight today lifted the Edward Hanlan Cup, feature event in the Canadian Henley, before a crowd of 10,000 rowing enthusiasts from all parts of Eastern Canada and the northern part of the United States. The Penn A. C. eight beat the University of Toronto by three feet, with Detroit Boat Club three lengths in the rear. This is the first time that a visiting crew ever has carried the Hanlan trophy out of Canada, a feat which some of the leading eights from across the border and also a few from England have tried to do in the last twenty years.

Wright, a former Argonaut Rowing Club sculler and sweep oarsman, was heartily congratulated on the victory of his crew over the Toronto eight, which contained five members who finished runner-up to Yale in the last Olympics. The Penn A. C. covered the Henley course of one mile 550 yards in 6 minutes 53 4-5 seconds.

Toronto, coached by Professor Louden, a former coxswain under Joe Wright, led until the last 100 yards, but when the Penn oarsmen cut loose there was no stopping them. Jack Kelly, Olympic sculling champion of 1920 and doubles champion with Costello in 1920 and 1924, pulled a powerful oar at No. 2 in the winning shell. Tom Maguire at stroke was another tireless worker.

Philadelphians in Fine Form.

Aside from the victory in senior eights, Philadelphia oarsmen won four other Canadian championships. The Detroit boat, Argonauts of Toronto and Dons of Toronto each gained one title. In the two days of the Henley, crews from the States won eleven championships to Canada's seven.

For the second time in the last three years, W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia, won the Canadian single sculling and senior

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YANK HITS STAMPEDE BEWILDERED INDIANS

Twelve Safe Drives Bring 8-3 Victory, Fourth in Row, Before 25,000 at Stadium.

MEUSEL GETS 22D HOMER

Scores Ruth in First, Then Gehrig Makes His Eleventh of Year in Fifth.

By HARRY CROSS.

The Yankees' winning streak got far beyond control up at the Stadium yesterday and by tumbling Cleveland, 8 to 3, the long absent streak grew into four straight games. It is suspected that the Yankees' stay in the second division soon will be terminated.

Playful home runs into the left field bleachers by Bob Meusel and Lou Gehrig brought moments of deep suffering to Sherry Smith, who did the deceiving for the Indians. The Yanks made a cluster of a dozen hits and made good use of them. Most of the 25,000 spectators changed their minds about the Yankees being incorrigible.

It was not much of a day for the batting aristocracy. This Speaker, who is the Grand Mogul of the leagues' stickers, with an average of .402, got a couple of uneventful singles, while the other deposed Grand Duke of the Bat, Babe Ruth, got a double and a single.

By giving free play to their present high intentions it is not at all impossible that the Huggins troupe may be suddenly stricken with ambition to get into the first division, where they can get a bit of the world's series split. It's a peculiar thing that they never thought of that before.

Indians Look Familar.

About the best way to describe the Indians is to point out that yesterday they looked just like the Yankees looked for so long this season when they were holding the inconsequential end of each and every score they laid their hands on. A change has come over the Yankees when they can take three straight from the Browns and one from the Indians. A slight change, it is true, but nevertheless a change.

Colonel Ruppert, who owns the once proud Yankees, saw them win. He can't remember when he has had that sensation before this season. He wonders where his players have been hiding on him.

The Yanks were back at their old tricks of concentrating runs and in the third they bunched three resounding slaps on the Indian southpaw and gathered three runs. Meusel's homer in the first with Ruth on the base paths gave them two at the very start and the rest was easy.

Pennock pitched a fine game outside of the fourth, when he got wild, as all left-handers do sooner or later, and went so far as to force a run over the plate before he was overcome by the shame of it all. After that he did well, as he had done up to that outburst of charity.

Pennock Is in Trouble.

Pennock tossed himself out of a bit of trouble in the first. He walked Jamieson and Lee skied to Ruth. Speaker walked and Joe Sewell and Burns both missed their chances by going out by the air route.

There were two out in the Yankees'

Continued on Page 2, This Section.

ROBINS GET 17 HITS OFF CUB SOUTHPAW

Fall on Jones, Tenth Left-Hander to Face Them in 11 Games, for 7-1 Victory.

WHEAT REAPS FIVE BLOWS

Collects Two Doubles and Three Singles—Dick Cox and Eddie Brown Make Homers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Robins came across a left-handed pitcher they could hit this afternoon when Manager Maranville of the Cubs selected Percy Jones to start against them. They made seventeen hits in eight innings off Percy's southpaw slants and won the opening game of the series by a score of 7 to 1.

Jones was the tenth left-hander to start against the Flock in their last eleven games. Although the Robins made at least one hit in each inning pitched by Jones they scored in only two frames, the third and eighth. Two runs were made in the third and five in the eighth.

Burleigh Grimes did the pitching for the Robins and his moist ball was effective. Burleigh yielded only seven hits and the Cubs did not score until the last chapter.

Zack Wheat led the Robins's vigorous attack on Jones by making five hits in as many times at bat. Zack collected three singles and two doubles and it was the most profitable afternoon he has enjoyed since he emerged from his recent slump in stick work.

Two Homers Off Jones.

Two home runs were made off Jones. The first was hit by Dick Cox and it gave the Robins their two-run lead in the fourth. In the third Eddie Brown sent the ball into the left field bleachers with a man on the bases.

The only incident that marred the Robins' victory was the banishment of Fournier. In the fourth inning Jack was called out on strikes by Umpire Wilson. The Frenchman registered a long complaint and was put off the field. The departure of Fournier made it necessary for Wheat to shift Jimmie Johnston from third to first base. Cotton Tierney took Johnston's place at the far turn.

Jones was ineffective as early as the first inning, when the Robins made two singles. They were poked out by Stock and Wheat. In the next frame Taylor and Mitchell delivered singles, but once again the Robins failed to score.

Wheat opened the third with his second single. Fournier was struck out, but Cox hammered the ball over the screen in left field and Wheat scored in front of him. The Robins continued to make hits frequently but were unable to score again until the eighth, when they staged a rally that put the game out of the Cubs' reach.

Get Busy in Eighth.

With one out Mitchell singled to right and Stock followed with a single into the same section of the park. Wheat hit a long foul over the right field bleachers and then came back with a double down the first base line that scored Mitchell. Tierney raised a foul to Grimm, but Cox renewed the rally with a single to centre that sent Stock and Wheat over the plate. When Brooks fumbled the ball Cox continued to third base. Brown then drove out his home run, scoring Cox in front of him. Johnston made the third out with a fly to Griffith.

Three of the hits made off Grimes were crowded into the first inning, but

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GIANTS REGAIN LEAD, BEATING CARDS, 5-1

Top National League by 2 Points as Pirates Go Down to Double Defeat.

BARNES IS NEAR SHUT-OUT

Yields More Hits Than Rhem, but Is Not Scored Upon Until Ninth.

MEUSEL AND TERRY HELP

Contribute Triple and Double, While Gowdy and Southworth Also Get Two-Baggers.

STANDING OF LEADERS.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	58	39	.597938
Pittsburgh	56	38	.596745

By JAMES R. HARRISON.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Sound the loud timbrel! Beat the cymbals together and tickle the snare drum! The Giants are back in first place.

They got there today with a long leap, a sort of hop, step and jump. The Pirates lost two to the Phillies, which is a miracle. The Giants won one from the Cardinals which is not a miracle. The Giants are leading by two points. In the last three days they have gained three full games, and the Corsairs are receding as rapidly as the scenery from the observation platform of the Broadway Limited.

In today's pastime at Sportsman's Park the Cardinals made more hits than the Giants, but it's runs that count, my boy. The McGravans were represented by five of the valuable species, whereas the Cards could collect only one.

Between Zeke Barnes's almost shutout pitching and the rather loose hurling of Flint Rhem there was no more difference than between day and night. Virgil was tapped for ten safe blows, but they were just as far apart as Ban Johnson and Judge Landis. The Giants, on the other mitt, concentrated their hitting in three innings and were aided by some foolish fielding on the part of the Cardinals.

Until the ninth the home boys were in possession of exactly no runs. But two singles saved the Cards from a layer of whitewash.

Rhem, who has gained a local reputation as a Giant Killer, was easy for the metropolitan host. He held nothing with which to deceive. In the fifth he was knocked loose from his reputation and Eddie Dyer, a southpaw, locked the stable door after the steed had been purloined.

The victory made four out of five for the Giants in the West. Clear the track for the through express!

Giants Score in Third.

Both teams started ferociously. Southworth doubled for the Giants and went to third on Frisch's out. After Young had walked Meusel clouted into a double play by way of pitcher and second baseman. Smith's single was the opening blast for the Cardinals, but Toporcer hit into a double play. Manager Hornsby then cracked a hit over second, but Bottomley was declared void by Kelly.

The Giants got their first run in the third. Gowdy doubled to left centre, went to third on O'Farrell's low throw of Barnes's bunt and scored when Southworth singled to right.

Meusel's triple to the flagpole and Terry's two-bagger made the mathematics 2–0 in favor of the New Yorkers in the fourth, and the Giants ran amuck for three more markers in the fifth.

This session witnessed some rare baseball by the Cardinals. Southworth was the harbinger of trouble. He singled to left and Frisch was favored with a ticket to first. Young bunted and Master Rhem, under the delusion that he had a play at third, chucked the ball over Bell's head. Southworth scored and his two colleagues each advanced a base.

Meusel bruised Torporcer's shin with a single, Frisch easing himself in. Rhem also eased himself out and there wasn't a dissenting voice. Eddie Dyer came in to find Terry swinging a couple of bats. Bill fouled to Bell, but Kelly singled to left and Young found time to prance home. The rest is nothing. Lindstrom forced Kelly, Gowdy again was passed purposely and Barnes struck out.

Barnes Shutout Runs.

Torporcer and Hafey ruined Barnes's shutout in the ninth. Specs fed off with a safe bunt and took second unmolested. Young was in front of Hornsby's liner. Bottomley pushed a fly to Meusel, but Hafey singled to centre and Torporcer hurried gallantly home.

Mr. Young was up to more of his prankish tricks in the fifth. Bell singled to right and charged gallantly around first. Ross cut a throw to Terry and Bell was out by half a length of open water.

Well, the boys will get careless. Mr. Heathcote yesterday and Mr. Bell today were negligent with their footwork. They don't know what a little cutup Young can be at times.

Local opinion seems to be that Messrs. Pfirman, O'Day and Sweeney are blind. There was once a good umpire, St. Louis says, but he is dead.

Bell, the third base guardian, made a couple of fancy backhand catches. He speared a Frischian drive in the third and doubled Barnes off second. In the seventh Kelly's liner received similar treatment, Herman picking it carelessly off his kneecap.

The score of today's game:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'th'wth,cf	5	1	3	0	1	Smith,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Frisch,ss	4	1	0	0	5	Toporcer,ss	4	1	1	3	1
Young,rf	3	1	0	3	1	Hornsby,2b	4	0	1	5	2
Meusel,lf	4	1	3	2	0	Bot'mly,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Terry,1b	5	0	112	1	0	Hafey,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Kelly,2b	4	0	1	4	6	Mueller,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Lindst'm,3b	4	0	0	1	2	Bell,3b	4	0	2	4	3
Gowdy,c	2	1	1	4	0	O'Farrell,c	3	0	2	3	1
Barnes,p	3	0	0	1	1	Rhem,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Dyer,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	9	27	17	Total	34	1	10	27	10

Errors—New York 0, St. Louis 3.

New York	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Southworth, Gody, Hafey, Terry, Bell. Three-base hit—Meusel. Sacrifices—Barnes, Young. Double plays—Rhem, Hornsby and Bottomley; Lindstrom, Kelly and Terry; Bell and Hornsby; Bell and Bottomley. Left on bases—New York 7, St. Louis 6. Base on balls—Off Rhem 7 in 4 innings (none out in fifth), Dyer 2 in 5. Umpires—Pfirman, O'Day and Sweeney. Time of game—1:39.

Double Defeat Drops Pirates From Lead; 40,000 See Athletics Beaten in the 15th

PIRATES LOSE TWO; TOPPLED BY PHILS

Meet Defeat in Opener, 3-2, and Final, 4-2, Dropping Both Games in Eighth.

HENLINE'S HOMER WINS 1ST

Carey's Error in Second Game Costs Two Runs — Friberg's Four-Bagger Helps Victors.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Pirates lost two games to the Phils today, 3 to 2 and 4 to 2. The eighth inning of each game spelled defeat for Pittsburgh.

Henline's home run decided the first game. In the eighth inning of the second Carey muffed Ring's long fly and Wilson and Friberg romped home. Friberg hit a home run in the closing contest.

The double defeat cost the proud Pirates first place in the torrid National League race and they now trail the Giants by two points.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Sands,ss	5	0	2	4	2	Carey,cf	4	0	1	3	1
Leach,cf	5	0	1	8	0	Moore,2b	4	0	1	4	1
W'gt'ne,lf	1	1	0	0	0	Cuyler,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Mokan,lf	2	0	0	3	0	Barnhart,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Harper,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Traynor,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Henline,c	3	1	1	1	0	Wright,ss	4	1	2	1	5
Fonseca,1b	4	1	1	7	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	2	9	1
Huber,3b	3	0	2	0	1	Gooch,c	4	0	2	4	0
Friberg,2b	4	0	2	2	4	Kremer,p	1	0	0	0	0
Decatur,p	4	0	1	0	0	Morrison,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	12	27	7	Totals	36	2	9	27	11

Errors—Philadelphia 2 (Leach, Henline). Pittsburgh 0.
a Batted for Morrison in ninth.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Wright, Gooch, Moore, Sands. Three-base hits—Harper, McInnis, Fonseca. Home run—Henline. Sacrifice—Huber. Double plays—McInnis, Wright and McInnis; Traynor, Moore and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 8. Bases on balls—Off Kremer 1, Decatur 1. Struck out—By Morrison 3, Decatur 1. Hits—Off Kremer 8 in 3 2-3 innings, Morrison 4 in 5 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Kremer (Henline). Losing pitcher—Morrison. Umpires—McCormick and Rigler. Time of game—1:31.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Sand,ss	5	0	0	3	2	Carey,cf	3	0	1	3	1
Leach,cf	5	1	3	3	0	Rigbee,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Mokan,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Moore,2b	2	0	2	5	5
Harper,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Cuyler,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson,c	3	1	0	1	2	Traynor,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Fonseca,1b	4	0	0	14	2	Wright,ss	4	0	1	0	0
Huber,3b	4	1	1	2	2	McInnis,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Friberg,2b	3	1	1	1	3	Smith,c	2	0	0	5	0
Ring,p	4	0	0	0	5	Meadows,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	36	4	7	27	16	Total	27	2	5	27	10

Errors—Philadelphia 1 (Fonseca); Pittsburgh 4 (Carey, Moore, Wright, Smith).

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Leach (2), Carey, Mokan. Home run—Friberg. Sacrifices—Cuyler, Smith. Double plays—Sand, Friberg and Fonseca; Wilson and Fonseca. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 5. Bases on balls—Off Meadows 2, Ring 5. Struck out—By Meadows 4. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows (Mokan). Umpires—Rigley and McCormick. Time of game—1:34.

YANKEES DEFEAT INDIANS, 8 TO 3

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first when Ruth stung a single to centre while the Injun outfield was hanging on the back fences for his rockets. Bob Meusel tilled a high fly into the left field sun veranda for a homer, Ruth jogging home in front.

The Redskins got one in the third. After Smith fanned and Jamieson rolled to Gehrig Lee got an infield hit, beating Shanks's toss to first. Speaker's single to left sent Lee to second. Joe Sewell belted a single in short right, Lee scoring. Speaker also tried to cross the dish, but was nipped at the plate. Tris probably can't gallop as he did half a dozen years ago.

Engrave three more for the Ruppert boys in the third. Pennock singled to centre and Combs hopped a single off Lutzke's tender shins, Pennock going to third and Combs to second when the play at third failed to cut down the Yank pitcher. Ward's slap to right sent Pennock and Combs to the home station.

Queer noises of disappointment rumbled through the stands when Ruth fanned. Meusel displayed a feeling of violent hate toward the ball and soaked a single to centre which scored Wardie.

Pennock was seized with a philanthropic impulse in the fourth and showed alarming indications of giving the game away. With one out, Fewster got an infield hit and Lutzke walked. Luke Sewell singled to centre, scoring Fewster. Smith rolled one to Pennock who tossed to Bengough, and Lutzke was out at the plate on an extremely close decision. Jamieson walked and filled the bases. Pennock was overgenerous, passed Lee and forced Luke Sewell home. He repented for that and pitched so well to Speaker that Tris merely lofted to Ward.

Two hands had been exterminated in the fifth when Lou Gehrig catapulted a home run into the left field bleachers. Shanks followed with a double to right which came close to sinking into the bleachers. Bengough singled to right, tallying Shanks, but Benny died trying to get like rubber and stretch his way to second.

Ward skipped to single off Joe Sewell's glove in the seventh and went to third on Ruth's two-bagger to right. Speaker tried to get his clutches on it and ran almost to the wire screen but missed the ball. Meusel's sacrifice fly to Speaker scored Ward with the final run of the game.

The score of yesterday's game:

NEW YORK (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Combs,cf	4	1	1	4	0	Jamieson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Ward,2b	4	2	2	1	2	Lee,rf	4	1	2	2	1
Ruth,rf	4	1	2	2	1	Speaker,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Meusel,lf	3	1	2	0	0	J Sewell,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Gehrig,1b	4	1	1	12	0	Burns,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Shanks,3b	4	1	1	1	1	Fewster,2b	4	1	1	3	1
Bengough,c	3	0	1	4	0	Lutzke,3b	3	0	1	0	2
W'inger,ss	4	0	0	1	2	L.Sewell,c	4	1	3	4	0
Pennock,p	4	1	2	0	4	Smith,p	4	0	0	0	4
Total	34	8	12	27	10	Total	35	3	9	24	12

Errors—New York 0, Cleveland 1 (Lee).

New York	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0										8
Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0										3

Two-base hits—Shanks, Ruth. Home runs—Meusel, Gehrig. Sacrifice—Meusel. Left on bases—New York 4, Cleveland 9. Bases on balls—Off Pennock 4, Smith 1. Struck out—By Pennock 1, Smith 3. Umpires—Rowland, Evans and Dinneen. Time of game—1:32.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

At Toronto.

FIRST GAME.

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	13	1	1
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	1	1

(Twelve innings.)

Batteries—Satterfield and Manion; Hallahan and Niehergall.

SECOND GAME.

Toronto	0	0	6	2	0	2											10	11	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0

Batteries—Smith and Manion; Rees and Kopshaw.

At Providence.

Providence	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0									5	12	2
Reading	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—Swartz and Lyan; Mangum and McCarty.

Buffalo at Rochester, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltim'e	71	40	.640	Rochester	53	55	.491
Toronto	68	44	.607	Jersey C.	51	58	.468
Buffalo	67	55	.598	Provid'ce	42	66	.389
Reading	55	54	.595	Syracuse	41	66	.383

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Jersey City at Baltimore (two games).
Toronto at Syracuse.
Reading at Providence.
Rochester at Buffalo.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York 8, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
(Fifteen innings.)
Washington 9, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 5, Boston 2.

NATIOAL LEAGUE.

New York 5, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.
(First game.)
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati 6, Boston 5.
(Thirteen innings).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	62	33	.653
Washington	61	35	.635
Chicago	55	46	.545
Detroit	49	50	.495
St. Louis	49	50	.495
Cleveland	46	54	.460
New York	42	55	.433
Boston	29	70	.293

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	58	39	.598
Pittsburgh	56	38	.596
Cincinnati	52	44	.542
Brooklyn	47	45	.511
Philadelphia	44	48	.478
St. Louis	45	53	.459
Chicago	41	55	.427
Boston	39	60	.394

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Detroit at Washington.
Other clubs not scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Other clubs not scheduled.

ROBINS GET 17 HITS OFF CUB SOUTHPAW

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

the frame ended when Freigau was thrown out at the plate. Adams led off with a single and died trying to steal his way to second. Maranville was tossed out by Grimes and Freigau singled. Griffith followed with a double to right and Freigau tried to score from first. Cox relayed the ball to Grimes, who threw to Taylor in time to nail Freigau as he slid into the plate.

Cubs Escape a Shutout.

After that the Cubs did not have a chance to score until the last inning, when they escaped being shut out. Freigau led off with a single and was allowed to walk to second. He took third on Griffith's infield out and carried the lone Cub tally over the plate after Cox caught Grigsby's fly against the right field screen.

Rabbit Maranville is finding it difficult to make base hits since he was made a manager. The Rabbit went hitless this afternoon, and has only four safeties in his last thirty-seven times at bat.

The fans gave the Rabbit the razz after he batted in the eighth inning.

Tom Griffith was the only Cub who made any headway against Grimes's slants. The former Robin made a double and two singles.

Wheat may allow his rookie southpaw, Arthur Brown, to start his first game when the series is resumed tomorrow. Wilbur Cooper is slated to pitch for the Cubs.

The score of today's game:

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mitchell,ss	6	1	3	4	5	Adams,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Stock,2b	5	1	2	1	5	M'r'nville,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Wheat,lf	5	2	3	0	0	Freigau,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Fournier,1b	3	0	0	5	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Tierney,3b	2	0	0	0	0	Grigsby,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Cox,rf	4	2	2	3	1	Brooks,cf	3	0	0	2	0
E.Brown,cf	5	1	3	2	0	Grimm,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Janson,3b-1b	4	0	1	7	2	Hartnett,c	1	0	0	9	0
Taylor,c	5	0	1	3	1	Jones,p	2	0	0	0	1
Grimes,p	5	0	0	1	3	aWeis	1	0	0	0	0
						Brett,p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	7	17	27	17	Total	30	1	7	27	8

Errors—Brooklyn 0; Chicago 1 (Brooks).
a Batted for Jones in eighth.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	7									
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Griffith, Wheat (2), Grimm, E. Brown. Home runs—Cox, E. Brown. Sacrifice—Grigsby. Double play—Mitchell and Fournier. Left on bases—Brooklyn 12, Chicago 6. Bases on balls—Off Jones 2, Grimes 2. Struck out—By Jones 6, Grimes 2, Brett 1. Hits—Off Jones 17 in 8 innings, Brett 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Grimes (Hartnett). Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Wilson and Klem. Times of game—1:55.

SENATORS ADVANCE ON 9 TO 5 VICTORY

Gain Full Game on Athletics by Beating Tigers With Four-Run Rally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Senators gained a full game on Philadelphia today by defeating the Detroit Tigers, 9 to 5, while the Athletics were losing an extra-inning contest to Chicago. The game was a free-hitting affair enlivened by spectacular catches by Rice. A four-run rally in the fourth clinched the game for Washington.

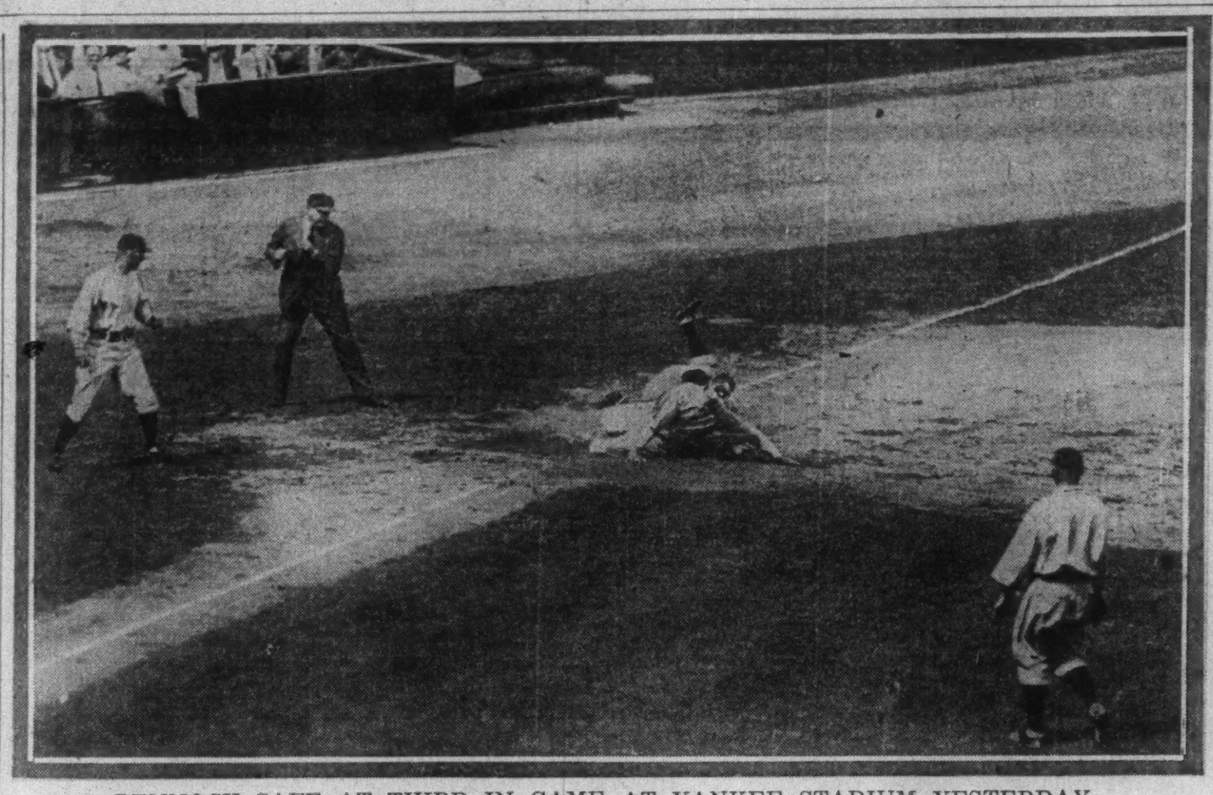
The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
McNeely,cf	1	2	1	4	0	Rigney,ss	4	0	2	3	2
S.Harris,2b	4	2	2	3	3	O'Ro'rke,2b	4	0	0	6	3
Rice,rf	4	2	1	3	0	F'h'rg'il,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Goslin,lf	4	1	3	3	0	Cobb,cf	4	1	2	3	1
Judge,1b	4	0	0	7	0	H'lmann,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Bluege,3b	3	0	1	0	2	Blue,1b	3	1	1	8	1
J'ngsh,ss	4	0	0	6	2	Jones,3b	3	1	0	0	3
Ruel,c	4	0	0	5	1	Woodall,c	2	0	1	1	0
Reuther,p	4	2	3	0	1	Stoner,p	2	0	0	0	3
						Doyle,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aHaney	1	0	0	0	0
						bNeun	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	9	11	27	8	Total	34	5	10	24	14

Errors—Washington 2 (Bluege, Peckinpaugh); Detroit 0.
a Batted for Stoner in sixth.
b Batted for Doyle in ninth.

Washington	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2										9
Detroit	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0									5

Two-base hits—Fothergill, Goslin. Stolen bases—Rice, Bluege, S. Harris. Sacrifices—Blue, McNeely. Double play—Ruether, S. Harris and Judge; Bluege, S. Harris and Judge. Left on bases—Detroit 7, Washington 8. Bases on balls—Off Stoner 5, Ruether 4. Struck out—By Ruether 3. Hits—Off Stoner 7 in 5 innings, Doyle 4 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Stoner 3 (Rice, Bluege, McNeely). Losing pitcher—Stoner. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Hildebrand. Time of game—2 hours.



PENNOCK SAFE AT THIRD IN GAME AT YANKEE STADIUM YESTERDAY.

SPEAKER OUT AT THE PLATE IN THIRD INNING.

Pickups and Putouts.

No, the Yanks cannot get into the world's series, but they may be able to make life miserable for some of their baseball enemies.

A new pitcher reported to the club yesterday. His name is Marquis and he hails from St. Joseph of the Western League. What's he Marquis of?

The Yankess have also bought the king pin shortstop of the minors, Tony Pasqual Lazerre of Salt Lake City. As three or four other major league clubs were bidding for him, it is believed that he cost enough money to fill a bushel basket. He won't report till Spring.

More news: The Yanks have bought Catcher Jack Smith from Scottdale of the Middle Atlantic League and Pitcher Joe Bloomer of the Salina, Kan., club.

Just as though the housing situation in New York wasn't acute enough without the Yanks shipping ball players here by the carload.

Wallie Pipp is out practicing every day and is in shape to get into the game any time. The worst of it is Gehrig, who is understudying Wallie, knocks out too many home runs.

In the sixth inning Gehrig got busy and retired the side without a bit of help from anybody.

The Indians are here again today and many of the home folks will be out to see if what they are saying about the Yankees these days is true.

REDS AGAIN WIN; TRIUMPH IN 13TH

Take Eighth Straight Game When Holke Singles and Bohne Crashes Out Triple.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Reds ran their winning streak up to eight straight games when they triumphed over the Boston Braves here this afternoon in the thirteenth inning of a torrid and hard-fought battle, 6-5. The teams went into the ninth tied at 2-2 but in the tenth the Braves suddenly ran wild and snared three tallies and apparently had the game sewed up.

However, the fighting Reds came back in their half of the session and matched the Braves' three with three of their own. In the Reds' half of the thirteenth Holke singled and Bohne drove him in with a smashing triple to right after Critz had fouled out.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zitzmann,lf	6	2	2	5	0	R'croft,ss	5	1	2	1	8
Pinelli,3b	6	0	1	2	3	G'dreau,2b	6	1	1	0	4
Roush,cf	7	0	3	2	1	Welsh,rf	6	1	2	1	0
Walker,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Mann,rf	1	0	1	1	0
Holke,1b	7	1	2	11	3	Burrus,1b	4	0	0	22	1
Critz,2b	7	0	2	2	3	Felix,cf	6	0	1	2	0
Caveney,ss	5	0	1	3	3	High,3b	6	0	1	0	2
Bohne,s	1	1	1	1	1	Marriott,lf	14	0	0	4	0
Hargrave,c	5	0	2	6	1	d'Padgett	1	0	0	0	0
aDressen	0	1	0	0	0	Harris,lf	0	0	0	1	0
Wingo,c	0	0	0	1	0	Gibson,c	6	1	1	6	1
bSchultz	0	0	0	0	0	R.Mith,p	4	1	3	0	0
Kruger,c	0	0	0	2	1	Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Luque,p	4	0	0	2	5	eNets	1	0	0	0	0
cE.Smith	1	1	1	0	0	Kamp,p	1	0	0	1	
Rixey,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total	54	4	16	39	22	Total	51	5	12	38	18

Errors—Cincinnati 4 (Holke, Bohne, Hargrave, Luque); Boston 2 (Bancroft, Gibson).
*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Hargrave in tenth.
b Batted for Wingo in eleventh.
c Batted for Luque in tenth.
d Batted for Marriott in twelfth.
e Batted for Benton in tenth.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	—	6				
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—	5				

Two-base hits—Roush (2), R. Smith (2), Zitzmann (2), Gibson, Critz. Three-base hits—Bohne. Stolen bases—Pinelli (2), Roush. Sacrifice—Pinelli. Double plays—Roush and Holke. Left on bases—Boston (1), Cincinnati 17. Bases on balls—Off R. Smith 4, Kamp 2, Luque 3, Rixey 2. Struck out—By R. Smith 2, Luque 6, Rixey 1. Hits—Off R. Smith 12 in 9 1-3 innings, Benton 1 in 2-3, Kamp 3 in 2 2-3, Luque 9 in 10, Rixey 4 in 3. Wild pitch—Luque. Winning pitcher—Rixey. Losing pitcher—Kamp. Umpires—Moran, Hart and McLoughlin. Time of game—3:20.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Hartford 1, Waterbury 0.
Springfield 6, Bridgeport 2.
Worcester 7, Albany 4.
Pittsfield 6, New Haven 4 (first game).
New Haven 6, Pittsfield 5 (second game).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

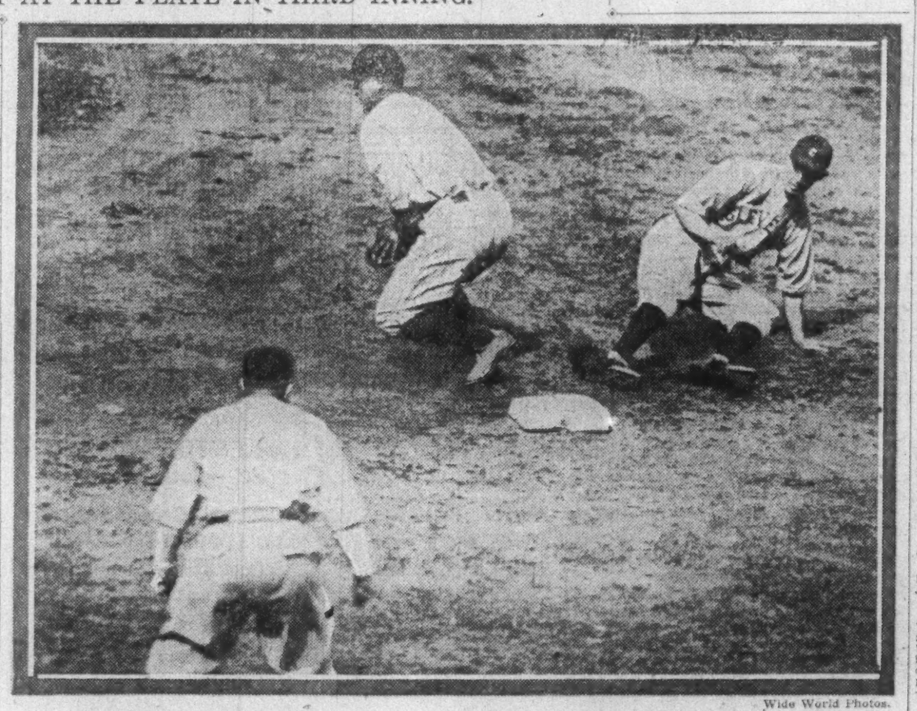
	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Waterb'y	54	42	.562	Bridgep't	50	47	.515
Hartford	54	43	.557	New Haven	47	49	.490
Springf'd	50	46	.521	Worcester	43	52	.464
Albany	52	48	.520	Pittsfield	35	62	.361

NEW YORK-PENNA. LEAGUE.

York 1, Scranton 0.
Harrisburg 6, Elmira 2.
Shamokin 4, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Williamsport 5, Triple Cities 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
York	47	40	.540	Elmira	42	42	.500
W'msport	45	41	.523	Scranton	43	46	.483
Harrisburg	45	42	.517	Wilkes-B.	39	43	.476
Trip. Cities	43	43	.500	Shamokin	38	45	.458



Wide World Photos.

FEWSTER REACHING FIRST SAFELY IN THE FOURTH.

WOMEN NET STARS AT RYE TOMORROW

All of Leading Players to Compete for State Title—Draw Is Announced.

The women tennis stars who have been at Seabright during the past week will be seen tomorrow at the Westchester Biltmore Country Club when the women's New York State tennis championship begins. The title is now held by Miss Helen Wills, national and Olympic champion, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, who defeated her at Seabright yesterday, is also entered. Miss Mary K. Browne, second ranking player in the country; Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, seven times national champion; Miss Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, Helen Jacobs, junior champion, and Charlotte Hosmer, who was the finalist against Miss Wills in the Pacific Coast championship, are others who will appear.

While they are not entered in the tournament, the English women's tennis team, which will oppose the American women at Forest Hills later this month, will probably be seen in exhibitions. Several of them will be at the club during the week. Should Miss McKane and her team mates play at Rye it will be their first appearance in this district.

Miss Wills, Miss Ryan, Miss Browne, Miss Goss, Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. Jessup all will play tomorrow, Miss Ryan and Miss Goss will appear in the morning and the others in the afternoon. At 10:30 A. M. Miss Goss will play Florence Sheldon and an hour later Miss Ryan will oppose Mrs. W. H. Pritchard.

Beatrice Kuokol will be Helen Wills's opponent at 4 P. M. and Miss Browne will play Elizabeth Irving at 3 P. M. Mrs. Mallory will meet Gertrude Dwyer at 4 P. M. and Mrs. Jessup will play Mrs. George B. Stanwix at 3 P. M.

The draw:

Miss Helen Wills vs. Miss Beatrice Koukol, Miss Alice Francis vs. Miss Janet Campbell, Miss Penelope Anderson vs. Miss Peggy Loughman, Miss Hermine Kuhn vs. Miss Margaret Dwyer, Miss Mary K. Browne vs. Miss Elizabeth Irving, Miss Charlotte Hosmer vs. Miss Helen McKenzie, Miss Elizabeth Labartat vs. Mrs. Theodore Casasebeer, Mrs. Warren Lewis vs. Miss Carona Winn, Miss Eleanor Goss vs. Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss Dorothy Brand vs. Mrs. John E. Bailey, Miss Marion Williams vs. Miss Marion Van Colt, Miss Elizabeth Ryan vs. Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, Mrs. Richard Ewers vs. Miss Louise Wilson, Miss Isabelle Mumford vs. Miss Edith O'Brien, Miss Edith Guiler vs. Mrs. Arthur M. Duncan, Mrs. May Sutton Bundy vs. Miss Martha Ewers, Miss Helen Hooker vs. Miss Helen Johnson, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory vs. Miss Gertrude Dwyer, Miss Helen Kolman vs. Miss Marguerite Landini, Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup vs. Mrs. George B. Stanwix, Mrs. George Chapman vs. Miss Helen Jacobs.

Five Leading Batsmen In Each Major League

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Speaker, Cleveland	93	368	71	148	.402
Rice, St. Louis	79	229	59	89	.389
Hellmann, Detroit	94	350	55	136	.386
Cobb, Detroit	83	319	69	123	.386
Sisler, St. Louis	97	428	77	158	.369

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	90	328	83	129	.393
Stock, Brooklyn	85	350	61	134	.383
Wilson, Philadelphia	63	198	29	75	.379
Bottomley, St. Louis	96	401	87	150	.374
Fournier, Brooklyn	89	333	66	123	.369

Figures include yesterday's game.

BUSH HELPS MATES BEAT RED SOX, 5-2

Holds Boston Batsmen to Eight Hits, Aids in Making Four Runs for Browns.

BOSTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Bush's hitting was as big a factor as his pitching in the first game of the Browns-Red Sox series today. The visitors won, 5 to 2. He held the Sox to eight hits and had a part in the making of four runs for his team when he singled twice and doubled.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bennett,lf	5	0	1	2	2	Flagst'd,cf	3	1	0	6	0
Lamotte,ss	5	0	0	3	3	Ezzell,3b	3	0	1	3	1
Tobin,rf	5	0	2	0	0	Boone,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Rice,1b	5	0	2	8	0	Carlyle,lf	4	0	1	3	0
M'Manus,2b	4	1	1	3	3	Wambs'ss,1b	4	0	1	6	1
Jacobson,cf	4	1	2	0	0	Prothro,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Rob'son,3b	4	0	0	4	2	Rogell,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Dixon,c	4	2	2	7	2	Picinich,c	3	1	1	6	0
Bush,p	4	1	3	0	1	Ruffing,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aVache	1	0	1	0	0
						Fuhr,p	0	0	0	1	0
						bWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	5	14	27	13	Total	31	2	8	27	7

Errors—None.
a Batted for Ruffing in seventh.
b Batted for Fuhr in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	—	5								
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2								

Two-base hits—McManus, Dixon, Bush, Ezzell, Carlyle. Stolen bases—Rice, Bush, Flagstead, Picinich. Double plays—Prothro, Rogell and Wambsganss. Left on bases—St. Louis 8, Boston 7. Bases on balls—Off Bush 5, Boston 2, Ruffing 2. Hits—Off Ruffing 14 in 7 innings, Fuhr

Mistral First to Finish Among 40-Footers in Stamford Yacht Club Regatta

MISTRAL IS FIRST AMONG THE FORTIES

Beats Rowdy, Shawara and Banshee in 33d Regatta of the Stamford Y. C.

DORESS 11-SECOND VICTOR

Has Narrow Triumph in R Class Over Astrild, Making Her Debut—56 Yachts Start.

By SEABURY LAWRENCE.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—In a fine sailing breeze from the northwest, which blew as strong as twenty knots in the puffs and sprinkled the Sound with whitecaps, fifty-six yachts started today in the thirty-third annual regatta of the Stamford Yacht Club. The fleet was smaller than had been expected by the Race Committee, but the fact that several of the Long Island Sound clubs were holding several races kept the Stamford squadron down.

As it was, the regatta developed some of the best racing of the season, the northwester holding strong and true throughout the afternoon.

The contests in the R class, forty-foot class, and among the thirties were especially keen, and in the first-named division the winner, Doress, was only eleven seconds ahead of the second boat, Astrild, after sailing a course of ten and one-half miles. Astrild, owned by H. Wilmer Hanan, was making her first start and did extremely well in the strong wind and sea against a good field.

The Hanan sloop is more or less of a reproduction of Ariel, which was designed by the late Addison G. Hanan and which was a consistent winner in the class.

Start Among Forties Is Lively.

It was a fine sailing day, and as the various classes were sent across the starting line their lee rails were under and as their bows plunged clouds of spray flew aft over the racing crews. The start of the New York Yacht Club forty-footers was a lively one, all of the big sloops breaking out balloon jibs as they crossed, with Rowdy having a little the best of it in the windward berth; Shawara next, a bit to leeward; Banshee, sailed by Commodore P. R. Mallory, third, with Mistral, the eventual winner, making a rather poor getaway.

The forties had a broad reach of it to the bell buoy off Lloyd's Neck on the Long Island shore, then a beat to the Matinicock Buoy off Long Island and then a broad reach to the finish, a distance of 19¾ nautical miles. All sailed east on the four-mile leg to Lloyds Neck, but Mistral gained steadily on the leaders and when they headed on the wind for Matinicock was the best of the quartet, beating over a mile on Rowdy at the windward buoy. The Bell sloop finished over two minutes ahead of Rowdy, winning her fourth straight race on the Sound. She was sailed by George Cutler Jr.

Excitement Among R Craft.

The start of the R Class also furnished some excitement, all of the seven starters being well bunched when the gun was fired. Manhasset II., at the windward end, was a little in front, but Doress, sailed by Burton Hart, was well placed at the committee boat end and was moving fastest of the fleet. The new Barbara, owned by Vice Commodore C. D. Mallory, and making her first start, was also footing fast in the fresh breeze. Fifi was to windward of her, with Astrild, Gamecock and Chances crossing in that order.

SPORTS—4th Add Stanford Yachts—

Doress, apparently at home in the heavy going, soon went out in the lead, but could not shake Astrild, sailed by Richard Hanan, and evidently intended for husky work. Gamecock, sailed by Commodore George Nichols, also did well in the strong conditions and soon was outsailing Fifi, Barbara, Manhasset II and Chances.

The finish was close, with Doress scudding across the line eleven seconds to the good over Astrild, with the latter only one second ahead of Gamecock. Ardette and Quiver did not start, having departed for Marblehead to take part in the Eastern Yacht Club's race week which begins Monday.

The starts were made between the committee boat Dawn and a mark moored one mile off Stamford Lighthouse. The committee in charge of the racing was made up of K. A. Gillespie, Chairman; W. H. Defontaine, J. P. Rockwood, D. M. Crutkshank and J. A. B. Smith.

The summaries:

N. Y. Y. C. 40-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:00 P. M. Course, 19¾ Miles.

	Finish.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.
Mistral, W. B. Bell	4:49:19
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:52:21
Shawara, Dunbarch and Hoffman	4:53:03
Banshee, P. R. Mallory	4:53:33

SEAWANHAKA SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:10. Course 13¾ Miles.

Saghana, Howard Smith	4:24:17
Pel-Sen, Irving Cox	4:29:07
Vedmore, Harold Wesson	4:32:29

N. Y. Y. C. 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 13¾ Miles.

Alera, H. F. Whitney	4:27:28
Oriole, S. C. Pirie	4:29:45
Phantom, First and Halsey	4:29:57
Blue Moon, Robert Law Jr.	4:30:07
Silhouette, R. L. Amberg	4:30:09
Mina, W. Atwater Jr.	4:30:55
Narcissus, Frank Page	4:31:56
Alida, J. L. Wardle	4:33:10
Lena, Ogden Reid	4:33:22

CLASS R.

Start, 2:20. Course, 10¼ Miles.

Doress, Robert Law Jr.	4:12:37
Astrild, H. W. Hanan	4:12:38
Gamecock, Nicholas and Morgan	4:12:39
Barbara, C. D. Mallory	4:14:09
Fifi, H. L. Maxwell	4:15:26
Manhasset II, Manhasset Syndicate	4:16:30
Chances, Indian Harbor Syndicate	4:17:04

SOUND SCHOONERS.

Start, 2:25. Course, 10¼ Miles.

Mora, Clarkson Cowles	4:19:35
Halcyon, Harry Walmsley Jr.	4:20:30
Rival, Fred Gade	4:24:09

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:30. Course, 10¼ Miles.

Jane Ann, W. D. Williams	4:20:54
May Queen, J. Savage	4:20:54
Acadian, F. E. Raymond	4:26:54
Arethusa, D. C. Stanley	4:38:15

Corrected time—May Queen, 1:47:52; Acadian, 1:51:07.

INTERNATIONAL 6-METER CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 10¼ Miles.

Betty, Paul Shields	4:32:32
Irie, M. H. Haytne	4:34:20
Hawk, A. L. Luders	4:37:15

VICTORY CLASS.

Start 2:40. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Gopher, W. E. Elmer	4:14:39
Vindictive, R. W. Fraser	4:15:20
Blue Jacket, J. B. Ford	4:17:11
N. A. R., Howard Curry	4:17:35
Ostranto, Jackson Bros.	4:18:00
Flapper, John Muhlfeld	4:18:39

STAMFORD CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Virginia, Geer Morton	4:44:27
Calina, Pomeroy Bros.	4:48:38
Priscilla, J. P. Rockwood	4:53:04
Fawn, Ridabock Bros.	4:57:29

INDIAN HARBOR CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course 7¾ Miles.

Kewaydin, F. H. Bontecou	4:41:55
Aquilla, Mallory and Law	4:42:28

ARROW CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Hawk, S. S. Chanler	4:31:27
Skipper, Mrs. James Lauder	4:31:29

STAR CLASS.

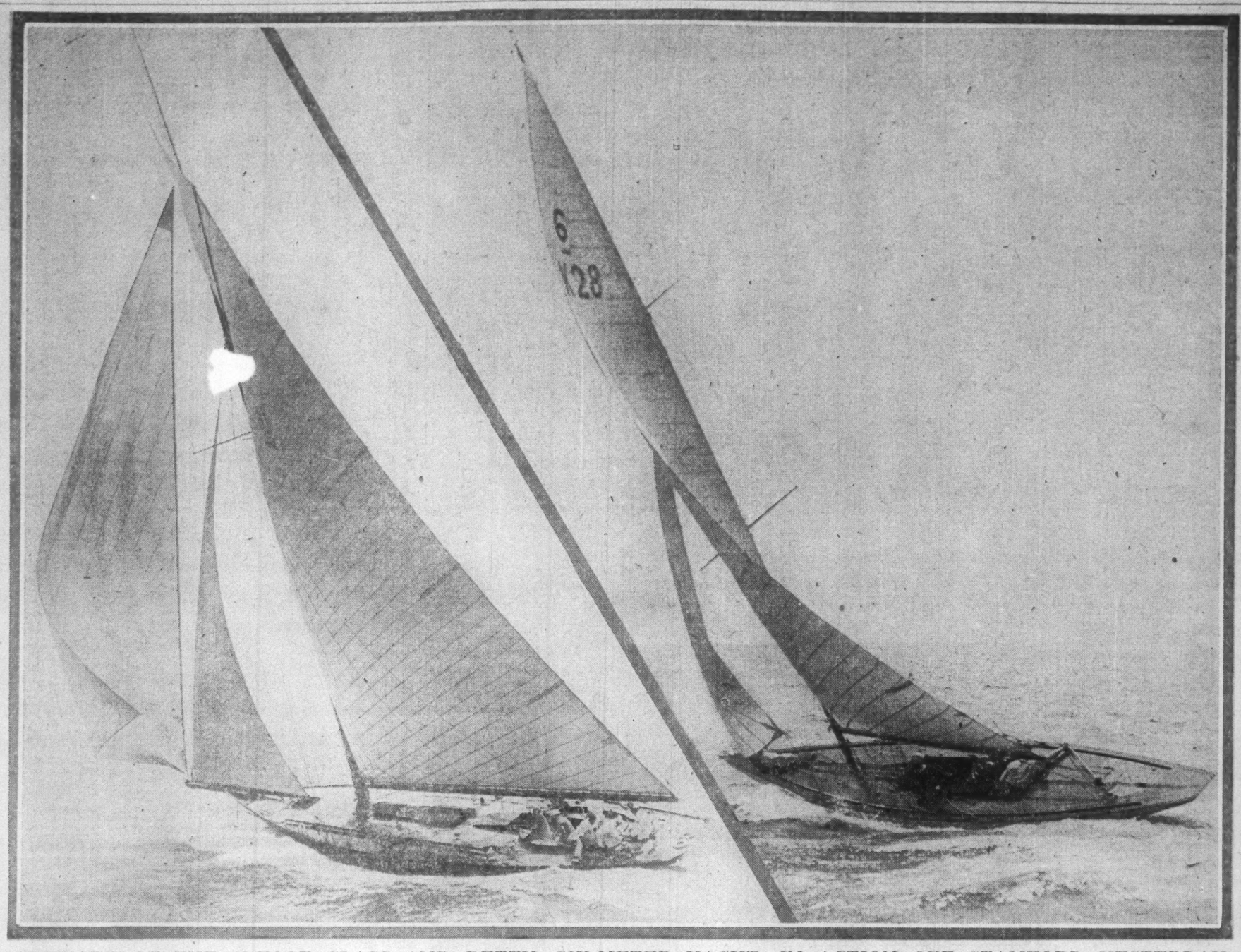
Start, 2:50. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Ilex III., Ernest Ratsey	4:38:08
Gemini, S. C. Pirie	4:45:16
Argo, Agney Fiske	4:48:26

STAFFORD CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Inside Course.

Cent. D., Lockwood	4:18:36
Snipe, N. Cunningham	4:18:38
Teal, J. Bain	4:19:15
Gull, B. Gillespie	4:24:14



SHAWARA OF THE 40-FOOT CLASS AND BETTY, SIX-METER YACHT, IN ACTION OFF STAMFORD YESTERDAY.

POMPEY CAPTURES U. S. HOTEL STAKES

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

nized as the colors of the Hamilton Stable of James Cox Brady. They were worn by little McDermott on the Ballot colt Post Time, an 8 to 1 shot. McDermott had slipped Post Time, which was running the third race of his career, through on the rail and he finished like a streak, only half a length back of the winner.

Ursa Major had tired under the strain of the early battle with Canter, the two having raced each other into the ground, and finished half a length in back of Post Time, taking the short end of the stake by the same distance from Canier, which quit at the end.

Pompey is one of the two fortunate survivors of an epidemic of influenza which swept Sun Briar Court. Sun Briar had been bred to twenty-nine mares at Binghamton. The disease killed four of the mares and only two of the others foaled. One of the produce was Pompey, and the other Sun Seeker, which ran his first race yesterday.

Silver Fox Scratched.

Much of the interest in the running of the historic Miller Stakes was lost when Sam Hildreth declined to send Silver Fox, winner of the Empire City and Cincinnati Derby, for the journey of a mile and three-sixteenths in the mud. The number of the original entry of three overnight was kept intact by the addition by the Greentree Stable of its Broomstick colt Stirrup Cup.

There was not a great deal to the race. Archibald Barklie's home-bred colt Gold Stick, the 1-to2 favorite, was rushed into the lead and opened a couple of lengths before the paddock turn was reached. Hudgins held Stirrup Cup off the pace and in a contending position on the run down the back stretch. On the far turn he raced up on even terms with the leader and in the battle around the turn and into the home stretch made Gold Stick quit.

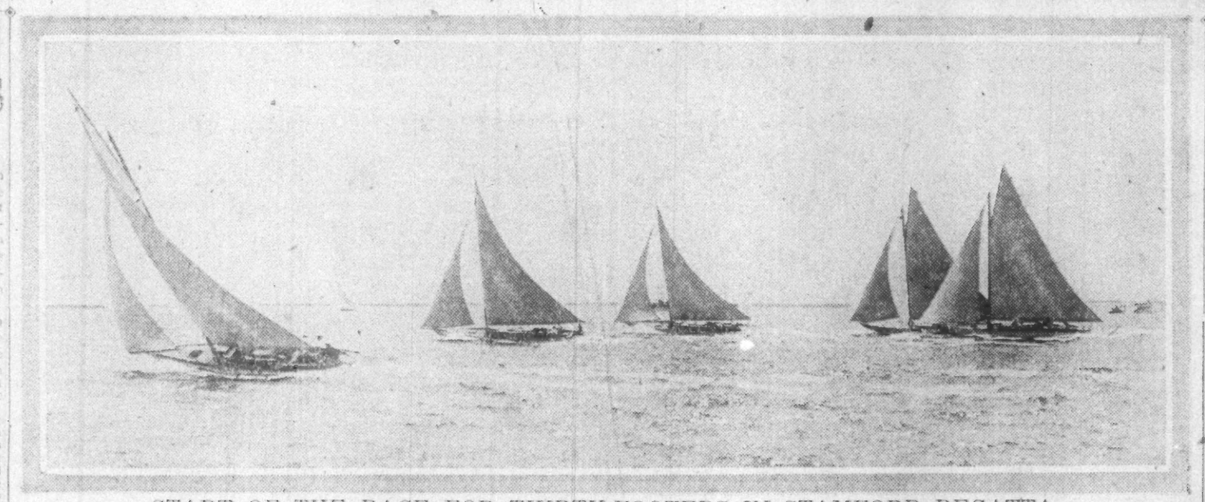
In the last furlong Stirrup Cup drew away to win with ease by two lengths. The Belair stud's Marconi was outrun throughout the race and was eight lengths back to take third money. The fractional times were as follows: 0:24 3-5, 0:49, 1:14 3-5, 1:42, 2:05. Marconi was the second choice in the betting at 3 to 1 and Stirrup Cup the outsider of the trio.

The mile claiming event for three-year-olds and upward was another three-horse race. It was an easy victory for F. J. Buchanan's three-year-old Maddenstown with Laverne Fator up. The winner was the 7-to-10 favorite, made all the pace and came away in the stretch to win by three lengths. W. C. Baine's four-year-old filly Normana made a game bid around the turn and took a temporary lead, but tired. Edward Jelley's Glasgow was never a factor. The race was run in 1:45 4-5.

Warren Again Scores.

Bayard Warren, the Boston sportsman, cleaned up his second steeplechase in as many days when his four-year-old gelding Upsal captured the twenty-second running of the Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap. This clever fencer and consistent performer was in light, under 134 pounds, and at the end won rather easily, although the race was one of the most brilliantly contested of the season. W. Hunt had the mount on the winner, which earned $3,200 through his victory. The winner was the second choice in the wagering, backed to 7 to 2.

It was one of the largest steeplechase fields of the year, eleven parading to the start at the head of the home-stretch for the two-mile journey. The



START OF THE RACE FOR THIRTY-FOOTERS IN STAMFORD REGATTA.

J. F. Byers entry or Carabinier and Thorndale, the former carrying top weight of 153 pounds, was the favorite, backed to 3 to 1. Mr. Byers declared a win with Carabinier, which finished second.

It was a first-class start, the big field getting away in a long line and taking the first three jumps well together. At the Liverpool jump Thorndale made a bobble and unseated McNair, and this accident may have cost Carabinier the race, for he was constantly interfered with by his stable companion, which ran in front or beside him for the rest of the journey.

W. A. Read's Moseley was right up with the leaders when he stumbled at the fifteenth fence. The Somerset Stable's Saint Savin, an added starter, was pulled up early in the race.

Upsal was fortunate all through the race in escaping interference. He was in command for most of the distance and after taking the last jump drew away to win easily. Carabinier finished fast under the heavy burden, getting up to take the place by a head from the Raritan Stable's Rip. The latter trailed his field for a mile, finishing fast. The race was run in 4:22.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000. Seven furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Julie	110	Richards	Even	1st
Dream Maker	119	Hudgins	8-1	2d
Great Luck	110	Kelsey	15-1	3d
Gold Button	112	Turner	7-5	4

Place and show: Julie, 1 to 5, out; Dream Maker, 2 to 1, out; Great Luck, out.

Time—1:27 1-5.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Julie, ch. f., 3, by Berrilldon—Jule; owned by J. Sclaccaluga and trained by H. C. Riddle.

SECOND RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; twenty-second running of the Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap; $2,500 added. About two miles.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Upsal	134	Hunt	7-2	1d
*Carabinier	153	Burgess	3-1	2d
Rip	139	Haynes	7-1	3rd
†Freddenock	138	Kennedy	6-1	4th
†Sea Ballad	136	Escott	12-1	5th
‡Tassel	146	C. Smoot	4-1	6th
†Boatman	152	Pollard	6-1	7th
§Glenreach	150	Ferguson	4-1	8
‡Moseley	150	James	12-1	9
‡Saint Savin	144	S. Veitch	8-1	b
*Thorndale	146	McNair	3-1	a

*J. F. Byers entry. †Brookemeade Stable entry. ‡W. A. Read entry. §Mrs. F. A. Clark-F. M. Akers entry. ‡Added starter. aFell. bPulled up.

Place and show: Upsal, 7 to 5, 3 to 5; Carabinier, 7 to 5, 3 to 5; Rip, 6 to 5.

Time—4:22.

Start good; won easily; place driving. Upsal, b. g., 4, by Tronce La Morte—Phenica; owned by Bayard Warren and trained by W. Booth.

THIRD RACE.

For two-year-olds; twenty-third running of the United States Hotel Stakes; $10,000 guaranteed. Six furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Pompey	125	Fairbrother	5-2	1½
Post Time	115	McDermott	8-1	2½
Ursa Major	115	Malben	5-2	3d
Canter	122	Turner	3-1	4th
Marche Militaire	115	Sande	15-1	5th
Navigator	125	L. Fator	10-1	6th
Flat Iron	115	C. Kummer	15-1	7th
Special Account	112	Johnson	60-1	8

Place and show: Pompey, even, 1 to 2; Post Time, 3 to 1, 8 to 5; Ursa Major, 1 to 2.

Time—1:16 3-5.

Start good; won driving; place same. Pompey, b. c., 2, by Sun Briar—Cleopatra; owned by the Shoshone Stable and trained by W. H. Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.

For three-year-olds; thirty-sixth running of the Miller Stakes; $3,500 added. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
*Stirrup Cup	111	Hudgins	8-1	1st
Gold Stick	114	Callahan	1-2	2d
Marconi	111	McAtee	3-1	3d

*Added starter.

Place and show: Stirrup Cup, even, out; Gold Stick, out, out; Marconi, out.

Time—2:05.

Start good; won easily; place same. Stirrup Cup, b. c., 3, by Broomstick—Cafe au Lait; owned by the Greentree Stable and trained by C. Phillips.

FIFTH RACE.

For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000. One mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Maddenstown	104	L. Fator	7-10	1st
Normana	107	Coltletti	3-2	2d
Glasgow	99	Thompson	12-1	3

Place and show: Maddenstown, out, out; Normana, out, out; Glasgow, out.

Time—1:45 4-5.

Start good; won easily; place same. Maddenstown, ch. m., 5, by Marten—Far Up; owned by P. J. Buchanan and trained by H. W. Healy.

SIXTH RACE.

For two-year-olds; maidens; fillies; special weights; purse $1,000. Five furlongs.

Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Odds.	Fin.
Asinia	115	Carter	4-1	1½
Christmas Morn.	115	Sande	8-1	2d
Helvetia	115	McDermott	9-5	3d
Tea	115	Legere	4-1	4th
Pincushion	115	Fairbrother	15-1	5th
Gish Chin	115	C. Lang	20-1	6th
Rosina	115	C. Kummer	10-1	7th
Ceres	115	Catrone	20-1	8th
Beneficent	115	Kelly	15-1	9th
Rock Fern	115	McAuliffe	50-1	10th
Laferte	115	Johnson	7-1	11

Place and show: Asinia, 2 to 1, even; Christmas Morning, 3 to 1, 8 to 5; Helvetia, 2 to 5.

Time—1:03.

Start good; won driving; place same. Asinia, b. f., 2, by Assagai—Contessina; owned by W. S. Kilmer and trained by J. C. Casey.

Weather clear; track heavy.

U. S. Model Yacht Beaten; British Craft Keeps Trophy

GOSPORT, England, Aug. 1 (AP).—The British model yacht Crusader today won the 100 Guineas Cup by capturing the second race of the international model yacht competition from the American entry, Slipper, owned by Joe Weaver of the Central Park Model Yacht Club. Crusader also won the first race, sailed yesterday, and the cup, therefore, becomes the property of her owner, Mr. Daniels, who defeated Danish challengers in 1923 and 1924.

MACKMEN BUY TWO MAYS.

Kit and Orie, Blue Ridge League Brothers, Obtained for $2,500.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 1 (AP).—Kit and Orie May, brothers, of Staunton, Va., both pitchers for Martinsburg in the Blue Ridge League, have been sold to the Philadelphia Athletics. Martinsburg club officials, announcing the deal today, said the brothers would report to Philadelphia at the end of the present Blue Ridge season. The consideration, they said, was $2,500.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds; purse $1,000; claiming; one mile. Play Hour 110 pounds, Pencraft 105, *Otal 108, Captain Thompson 110, Slate 110, *Hidalgo 105, Master Crump 110, Catheen Ni Houlihan 105, Wild Bill 113.

SECOND RACE—For maidens; three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; purse $1,000; about two miles. Tom Tom 137 pounds, Labrador 139, Theodore 155, Martin Sue 145, Oyster Bed 148, Bashdon 139, Miss Smith 143, Loch Ayr 143.

THIRD RACE—For two-year-olds; The Saragota Sales Stakes; purse $1,500 added; five and one-half furlongs. Nurmi 122 pounds, Rockman 122, Federal 122, Skipalong 119, Bookbinder 122, Hayai 119, Bullrun 122.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; The Mechanicsville Handicap; purse $1,200 added; one mile. Stirrup Cup 103 pounds, Laplander 110, Sunsini 111, Ropeskation 119, Volsce 108, Battlefield 105, Wampee 107, Lucky Play 126, The Roll Call 105, Flames 114, Swope 114.

FIFTH RACE—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $1,000; five furlongs. Friends Rock 104 pounds, Cockrill 110, Nancy Clay 102, Hell Cat 104, Sox 113, Revelry 112, Fleeting Time 107, Grand Bey 115, Green Blazer 107, Bombshell 107, Bookbinder 107.

SIXTH RACE—For fillies; three-year-olds; purse $1,000; seven furlongs. Gnome Girl 110 pounds, Glister 110, On Top 104, Follies 118, Solo Mia 104.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

HANLAN CUP LIFTED BY PENN A. C. EIGHT

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

quarter-mile dash championships. He beat a field in championship singles that included Paul Costello, Penn A. C., and Chester Turner and Johnny Durnan of the Argonauts of Toronto. Durnon won the title a year ago, but he was outclassed today.

In a finish that stirred the big crowd, Filmore beat Costello to the line by two and a half lengths, with Turner, winner of the Association singles yesterday, the same distance back of Costello. Filmore sculled the Henley course of 1 mile 550 yards in 8:06 2-5.

The Bachelors' Barge Club senior four, stroked by Sid Jellinek, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, won the Canadian championship, beating the Penn A. C. crew by half a length in a stirring finish. The Argonauts and West Side Rrowing Club of Buffalo scratched their entries.

Seated back of Jellinek were Robert Gerhardt, No. 3; C. S. Stokes, No. 2, and H. Teaf, bow. Johnny Doyle's Penn A. C. four gave all it had, but it was not enough. Heffernan, Bergen and Johnson rowed back of Doyle. The Bachelors' crew was timed in 7:40 1-5.

J. J. McNicholas and Sam Moorehead of the Penn A. C. pulled away to an easy victory in the senior doubles championship, beating Captain Ed Hagerty and Algernon Flizpatrick of the Maltas by five lengths in 7:43. Dent and Caler of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, winners of the junior doubles yesterday, were three lengths back of the Maltas.

By the scant margin of one foot the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto won the senior 140-pound four special race from the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, with the Lachine Rowing Club of Montreal six lengths behind and the Dons of Toronto hopelessly last.

The summaries:

High School Fours (working boats). Final—Won by Hamilton, Ontario; second, St. Catharine's Crew No. 1; third, St. Catharine's Crew No. 2. Time—5:40 (one mile).

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash (Final)—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Paul Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; third, Algernon Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; fourth, Charles E. McElvaine, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Time—1:24 4-5.

Senior 140-Pound Special Fours, Final—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; second, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; third, Machine Rowing Club, Montreal; fourth, Don Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—7:43 3-5.

Senior Four-Oared Shells, Final—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia (H. Teaf bow, C. Stokes, 2, Robert Gerhardt 3, Sid Jellinek stroke); second, Penn A. C., Philadelphia. Time—7:40 1-5.

Junior Club Working Boats, Final—Won by Niagara District Crew No. 1; second, Niagara District Crew No. 3; (Crew No. 2 was scratched). Time—9:55.

Senior Championship Singles, Final—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; second, Paul Costello, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; third, Chester Turner, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; fourth, Johnny Durnan, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—8:06 2-5.

Senior 140-Pound Eights, Special—Final—Won by Detroit Boat Club; second, Niagara District, St. Catharines, Ontario; third, Lachine Rowing Club, Montreal; fourth, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—7:11 2-5.

140-Pound Singles, Special—Final—Won by F. W. Burns, Don Rowing Club, Toronto; second, G. Goerss, West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo; third, W. E. Johnson, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; fourth, Joe Bachmardt, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—8:22.

Senior Doubles—Final—Won by Penn A. C., Philadelphia (Sam Moorehead, bow; J. J. McNicholas, stroke); second, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; third, Don Rowing Club, Toronto. Time—7:43.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Final—Won by Penn A. C. (J. Flynn, bow; Jack Kelly, 2; J. J. Medd, 3; J. A. Bergen, 4; E. F. Sullivan, 5; J. M. Dougherty, 6; Jack Costello, 7; Tom Maguire, stroke; G. W. Pflugfelder, coxswain); second, University of Toronto; third, Detroit Boat Club. Time—6:53 4-5.

High School Eights—Final—Won by Buffalo High School; second, Hamilton (Ontario) High School. Time—7:17 1-5.

SCAT WINS TWICE IN YACHT RACES

Takes Kitten Class Honors in Morning and Afternoon Brushes at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 1.—Racing was resumed for all classes at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club here today. There was a race in the morning for the Kitten Class and in the afternoon Class S, the Fish and Kitten divisions, filled. The wind was southwest and light in the morning. In the afternoon it freshened considerably, giving the Corinthians a splendid race.

The winner among the Kittens in the morning was Scat, which is owned by J. Weeks. Then came Bobcat, the property of Guy DeZerman. In the afternoon Bobcat was the first home, with Scat finishing second. Among the S boats the winner was Sister, which is owned by H. W. Warner. The first of the Fish yachts to finish was Cockle, the craft which belongs to Outerbridge and Harvey.

The summaries:

KITTEN CLASS.

Start, 11:20. Course 23.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.
Scat, J. Weekes	12:03:50
Bobcat, Guy De Zerman	12:04:37
Meow, S. and B. Weekes	12:05:59
Shella, Dave Burton	12:09:22
Kittical, D. and T. Weekes	12:12:19

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 3:50. Course 1 (Outside).

Sister, H. W. Warner	5:28:10
Ellen Ralph Ellis	5:29:05
Cloelie, H. S. Morgan	5:29:30
Meg, F. S. Peck	5:31:40
Puffin, J. S. Morgan Jr.	5:32:00
Tea Ticket, H. Crews	5:38:50

FISH CLASS.

Start, 3:55. Course 1 (Inside).

Cockle, Outerbridge & Harvey	5:14:31
Minnow, T. S. Williams	5:17:20
Whitebait, A. N. White	D. N. F.

KITTEN CLASS.

Start, 4:00. Course 23.

Bobcat, Guy De Zerman	4:38:10
Scat, J. Weekes	4:38:40
Meow, S. and B. Weekes	4:38:40
Kittical, D. and T. Weekes	4:40:00
Tiger Cat, E. and R. Ranch	4:40:20
Vanedis III, H. Vanderpool	4:51:15

HARMSWORTH RACE HAS FOREIGN ENTRY

T. A. Clarke, Challenger From France, Cables He Will Ship Boat on Aug. 22.

WILL RACE AT DETROIT

Mystery Surrounds Craft That Will Try to Lift Trophy From American Holders.

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (AP).—Receipt of a cable from T. A. Clarke, French challenger for the British International (Harmsworth) Trophy, by the Yachtsmen's Association of America stating that he would ship his boat on the French liner Savoie from Havre Aug. 22 assures the Gold Cup Committee of the foreign entry.

There had been some skepticism remarked among officials and followers of motorboat racing as to the genuineness of the challenge to enter in the ninth annual regatta on the Detroit River Sept. 5-7.

Little is known here of the boat or its possibilities and its name has not been announced. It is powered with two sixteen-cylinder Broguet engines and its hull is the Thornycroft type of hydroplane. Mr. Clarke is an Englishman, who lives in France. His crew will be French.

The American team to date includes Commodore Gar Wood, who brought the trophy to this country in 1920 and captured it again in 1921; his son, Garfield A. Wood Jr., and the Yankee Doodle, owned by H. Alec Johnson of New York.

Several additional entries have been received for the Sallan trophy, a cabin cruiser handicap to be run for the seventh time in connection with the regatta, bringing the total entries to seventeen.

TEXAS LEAGUE.

Fort Worth 10, San Antonio 1.
Dallas 4, Beaumont 3.
Houston 18, Shreveport 9.
Wichita Falls at Waco; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Ft. Worth	22	9	.710	S. Antonio	14	14	.500
Houston	19	11	.633	Shreveport	11	19	.367
Wichita F.	18	12	.600	Waco	10	18	.357
Dallas	17	13	.566	Beaumont	7	22	.241

BOATS—LAUNCHES and ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—High-class speed boat, white cedar planking, mahogany trim, beautiful; built by master yacht builders; Hall-Scott 100-horsepower motor, starter, reverse gear, &c.; boat's third season; a by demonstration, and will deliver her in New York; length 23 feet; never advertised before; never run over fifty miles; boat and engine right or no sale; price for immediate delivery, $1,650. Communicate with owner, Seth P. Taylor, Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, Md.

52-FOOT BRIDGE DECK EXPRESS CRUISER.

Sleeps 5. Speed 15 miles per hour. In commission; available immediate delivery.

CONSOLIDATED SHIPBUILDING CORP., Sedgwick 7800. Morris Heights, N. Y.

WILL ACCEPT MOTOR HOUSEBOAT, CABIN CRUISER, Auxiliary Sloop or Yawl as part payment on 2 family, 12 room, 3 bath brick house in upper Manhattan; 7 rooms and 2 baths ready for new owner's occupancy; boat must have sleeping and other accommodations for four; must not cost over $5,000. A. N. GITTERMAN, 12 E. 44TH ST.

FOR SALE—Atkin designed, Gordon built, raised deck cruiser, 28x8x2 ft. 3 in.; mahogany trimmed; lavatory, sink; 20 Kermath engine with self-starter; used only two months; full equipment; price $2,500; now at Stoughton's, Clinton, Conn. A. H. Crosby, 215 Hawthorn St., Hartford, Conn.

BEAR CAT and Hacker-Dolphin Runabouts, Matthews Cruisers, Belle Isle-Hacker Boat Sales Co., Room 1210, 393 7th Av., at 32nd St. Phone Penn. 8752.

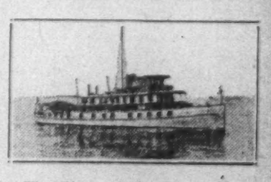
RAISED deck, day cruiser, 33x8x3; 6-cylinder Wisconsin engine; speed 17 miles; completing thorough overhaul boat and engine. Will outfit to suit buyer. Price $1,700. POST BOAT AGENCY, BABYLON, N. Y. Phone Babylon 489.

WE own and have in our office new sextants purchased from the United States Navy, which we are offering at $25 each. MIDGLEY STEEL PRODUCTS CORP., 1,140 B'way, N. Y. C., Room 509.

BRIDGE DECK cruiser for sale, hand design, 30-foot mahogany hull, bright finish; 4-cyl. Wisconsin motor, self starter; fine condition; $2,500. R. W. Latham, Mineola, N. Y. Tel. Garden City 2453W.

PARTY boats for hire, "Klondike" and "Georgie M," by day, afternoon, evening, sailing or beach parties. Hudson Park, Capt. P. Persson. New Rochelle 4314.

CRUISER, cabin, 32x9, Lathrop engine; toilets; excellent condition; lack of time, will sacrifice. Windsor 4248.



The Fine 100 ft. Power House Yacht "Edithia" to be sold at auction by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late owner,

At Marine Basin, ft. Hubbard Street, Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, August 10th, at 3 P. M.

Full particulars can be obtained from the yacht's agent.

FRANK BOWNE JONES
Cunard Bldg., 25 Broadway, New York

BARGAINS IN USED BOATS.

A number of used boats, turned in by customers toward the purchase of Elco standardized boats, are offered at very attractive prices. They range from 20-foot open launches to 50-foot cruisers, and may be inspected at our works. Here is a chance to pick up a bargain.

THE ELCO WORKS,
Ave. A and North St., Bayonne, N. J.
Telephone Bayonne 470

Spence Establishes a Record for Medley Swim

SPENCE SETS MARK IN MEDLEY SWIM

Covers 300 Meters With Breast, Back and Free Style Strokes in 4:39.

MET. A. A. U. TITLE TO LEE

New York A. C. Boy Wins Junior Honors at Asbury Park—Fine Performance by Hosie.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—A record feat in medley swimming by Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., a clean-cut victory in the one-mile metropolitan A. A. U. junior championship by Edward Lee of the New York A. C. and a striking backstroke performance in the latter event by Robert Hosie, a teammate of Spence's, were features of a water carnival held over a 110-yard course at Shark River Hills this afternoon.

Spence won a 300-meter medley (breast, back and free style strokes) in 4:39, defeating by forty yards his nearest rival, George Fissler of the Boys' Club. As no national record is listed for this distance the brackets will be claimed for the exploit, which, when conditions and difference in yards are considered, compares favorably with Spence's world standard of 3:51 for 300 yards, set in a seventy-five-foot pool last Winter.

Fast Time by Lee.

Lee had no difficulty in winning the one mile junior title race, in which he faced seven opponents. He assumed the lead on the first lap and increased it steadily to the end, finishing thirty-five yards ahead of Hosie, the runner-up, in 27:08 2-5.

Hosie, however, used the back stroke all the way and made amazingly fast time for this style of swimming, returning 6:28 4-5 at 440 yards and 13.37 2-5 at 880 yards, then completing the mile in 27:37 3-5. Though no records are registered for the last two distances, Hosie's figures were said to be the fastest ever achieved over a long course.

James Burns of the Boys' Club was third in the championship, reaching the line eleven seconds behind Hosie.

George Fissler caused amazement by nosing out Spence in a 220-yard free style scratch swim, with Ernest Drosdick of the Zimnock S. S. third, five yards back. But Spence's setback undoubtedly was due to a mishap at the turn, when he tore his foot severely in striking a nail. This is borne out by the comparaitvely slow time, 2:33 2-5.

Close Finish at 220 Yards.

A 220-yard breast stroke swim resulted in a blanket finish. The contestants did not seem to try very hard until thirty yards from home, when all sprinted. Robert White of the Boys' Club gained the decision in 3:50 2-5, inches ahead of Frank Barnitz of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Jake Silverman of the Boys' Club was a close third.

The summaries:

One-Mile Swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. Junior Championship)—Won by Edward Lee, New York A. C.; Robert Hosie, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, second; James Burns, Boys Club, New York, third. Time—27:08 2-5.

220-Yard Swim—Won by George Fissler, Boys Club, New York; Walter Spence, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, second; Ernest Drosdick, Zimnock S. S., third. Time—2:33 2-5.

300-Meter Medley Swim (Breast, Back, Free Style Strokes)—Won by Walter Spence, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; George Fissler, Boys Club, New York, second; Robert Hosie, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, third. Time—4:39.

220-Yard Breast Stroke Swim—Won by Albert White, Boys Club, New York; Frank Barnitz, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, second; Jake Silverman, Boys Club, New York, third. Time—3:50 2-5.

Fancy Diving, 10-foot Springboard—Won by Curt Ramsdorf, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, 108.8 points; James Dougherty, New York A. C., 103.1 points, second; Frank Sullivan, Boys Club, 89.8 points, third.

BURGHLEY AND LOWE RETURN TO ENGLAND

British Track Stars Praise Sportsmanship of Americans on Sailing for Home.

Lord Burghley and three other members of the Oxford-Cambridge Athletic Team, who recently defeated the Princeton-Cornell team and tied for first place against the Yale and Harvard team, left yesterday for England on the Cunarder Andania. They lauded the American athletes and said they were good sportsmen.

Lord Burghley said that he was hurrying home to begin six weeks' military service in the Officers Training Corps before returning to Cambridge University to resume his studies. When he has taken his degree he will become an officer in the Grenadier Guards. His three companions were D. G. A. Lowe, Olympic 800-meter champion; R. A. Richard and W. E. Johnson.

GALETIAN OUT OF TRAINING.

Will Race No More This Season Owing to Knee Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Galetian, George D. Widener's crack two-year-old colt by Trompe la Morte and Lady Galette, which was cut out for championship honors among the 1925 juveniles, will race no more this year, it was learned this afternoon. The winner of the Juvenile Stakes has developed knee trouble and will be thrown out of training for the rest of the season.

Announcement was made today that the racing stable of H. M. Howard is to be disposed of this month. The horses in training, which have been in charge of Bud May, will be offered under the hammer by the Fasig-Tipton Company on the evening of Aug. 6 in the sales paddock here. Among the better known of the horses are Noae Dive and Frigate.

NEW HANDBALL CHAMPIONS.

Berleigh and Murphy Win Y. M. C. A. Title From Branden and McCarthy.

Jerry Berleigh and Jack Murphy won the final of the New York Athletic Club handball doubles championship yesterday, defeating G. N. De Branden and Jack McCarthy, who were defending their title in straight games. The score was 21—20, 21—19, 21—18.

The match was one of the hardest fought in the Fifty-ninth Street clubhouse. The more accurate work of Berleigh and Murphy decided the issue.

STARS WHO WILL COMPETE FOR NATIONAL TITLES THIS WEEK.

MET. JUNIOR SWIM TO MISS SCHUERICH

Youngest Member of Olympic Team Wins 100-Yard Breast Stroke Title in 1:26 3-5.

IS FIRST BY FOUR YARDS

Finishes Ahead of Miss Irwin and Miss Chester in Race in Starlight Park Pool.

Miss Matilda Schuerich of the Women's Swimming Association and youngest member of the American Olympic swimming team last Summer, won the Metropolitan A. A. U. junior 100-yard breast stroke championship in the fast time of 1:26 3-5 in the 100-yard pool at Starlight Park in the Bronx yesterday afternoon.

Assuming the lead soon after the start Miss Schuerich increased it slowly but steadily to the end and she finished four and seven yards ahead of her club mates, Miss Lillian Irwin and Miss Jessie Chester, who gained the places as named.

A 50-yard free-style sprint for girls under 14 proved almost a dead heat between Miss Reah Reilly of the Helvedere Beach S. C. and Miss Lisa Lindstrom of the Women's S. A. The former earned the verdict by a touch in the remarkably fast time of 0:31 1-5.

The summaries:

100-Yard Breast Stroke Swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. Junior Championship)—Won by Miss Matilda Schuerich, W. S. A., N. Y.; Miss Lillian Irwin, W. S. A., N. Y., second; Miss Jessie Chester, W. S. A., N. Y., third. Time—1:26 3-5.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Miss Isabel Clancy, People's Palace, Jersey City; Miss Nova Morehouse, unattached, second; Miss Lillian Fuller, unattached, third. Time—1:22 2-5.

50-Yard Breast Stroke Swim—Won by Miss Jeanette Kippel, unattached; Miss Rose Fuller, W. S. A., N. Y., second; Miss Vera Jahn, unattached, third. Time—0:46 3-5.

50-Yard Swim (Girls Under 14)—Won by Miss Reah Reilly, Helvedere Beach S. C.; Miss Lisa Lindstrom, W. S. A., N. Y., second; Miss Viola King, Yonkers A. C., third. Time—0:31 3-5.

100-Yard Swim (Handicap)—Won by Miss Lucy Lorenz, Yonkers A. C. (29 seconds); Miss Helen Kateria, W. S. A., N. Y. (21 seconds), second; Miss Virginia Wilson, unattached (10 seconds), third. Time—1:29.

Fancy Diving—Won by Miss Louise Davidson, People's Palace, 76.5 points; Miss Sophie Brendle, Y. W. C. A., 73.2 points, second; Miss Mina Schneider, People's Palace, 68.5 points, third.

STENROOS IS BEATEN BY HENNIGAN IN RUN

Dorchester A. C. Athlete Leads Finn and De Mar in 15-Mile Marathon in 1:25:54½.

BOSTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Jimmy Hennigan of the Dorchester A. C. won in 1 hour 25 minutes 54 1-5 seconds the fifteen-mile marathon run today under the auspices of the seventy-second annual Scotch picnic at Caledonian Grove. He led Albin Stenroos, Finn distance star, by half a lap, and Clarence De Mar of Melrose by three laps.

The race was run on a track with eight laps to the mile.

Karl Koski of the Finnish-American A. C. finished fourth. He was followed by Jack Lamb of St. Andre's, Biddeford, Me., and Cliff Howe, running unattached, in that order.

De Mar took the lead at the gun, but soon after the runners started on the second mile Stenroos passed the Melrose runner. Hennigan trailed close behind and at the sixtieth lap, with fifty more to go, took the lead from Stenroos. After that the Dorchester runner was never headed. The race attracted a field of twenty-two.

The Walter Scott Mile Cup, which has been in competition for nine years, became the permanent possession of the Boston Athletic Association today, when W. C. Baldwin, wearing the B. A. A. colors won the event in 4 minutes 36 2-5 seconds. William Dooley, St. Alphonsus, was second, and Gus Barbato, of the Stoughton Athletic Club, was third.

Geoghegan Wins Hartford Title.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—Bud Geoghegan won the Hartford City golf championship here today, one up over Robert Gorman, in the thirty-six-hole final at Goodwin Park.

WOMEN TO COMPETE FOR AQUATIC TITLES

National A. A. U. Events Will Be Held in Detroit From Wednesday to Sunday.

The National A. A. U. outdoor swimming championships for women to be held in Detroit will start on Wednesday and end on Sunday, and several titles are due to change hands owing to the absence of the holders, the Misses Gertrude Ederle and Helen Wainwright of the Women's Swimming Association of New York and Ethel Lackie of the Illinois A. C., of Chicago. The last named is recovering from scarlet fever, and a wire received from her club a few days ago stated she would be unable to bid for the laurels. Miss Ederle is abroad, and Miss Wainwright turned professional recently.

The competition for Miss Lackie's 100-yard free style crown promises to be particularly interesting. Miss Eleanor Garratti of San Rafael, Cal., has returned the best time lately, 1:06, but the least slump may prove fatal to her, as the Misses Adelaide Lambert of the W. S. A., Dorothy Colter of the Detroit Y. C., Corinne Condon of Omaha, Neb., and Minnie De Vry of the Illinois A. C. are close on her heels.

Miss Ethel McGary of the W. S. A., world's record holder at 880 yards, is the logical favorite for the quarter, half and one-mile free style swims. She is in great form and there is reason to believe that if conditions are favorable she will hang up new marks for the two longer distances. Her closest rivals on past performances are these clubmates, the Misses Virginia Whitenack, Sarah Lord and Doris O'Mara; Miss Margaret Ravoir of Philadelphia and Miss Delma Karlstrom of Worcester, Mass.

Miss Sybil Bauer of the Illinois A. C., who holds all international backstroke standards for women, has fully recovered from the injuries suffered last Winter, and it may be taken for granted that she will win the 220-yard race. But the fight for the places should be keen. Miss Aileen Riggin and Miss Eileen O'Mara of the W. S. A.; Miss Dorothy Colter of the Detroit Y. C. and Miss Condon of Omaha appear closely matched.

Recent competitive returns indicate that Miss Agnes Geraghty and Miss Karin Nilsson, both of the W. S. A., will provide a stirring fight for premier honors in the 220-yard breast-stroke fixture, while Miss Matilda Schuerich of the same club, Miss Marie Hillegas of Philadelphia and Miss Doris Dunham of the Detroit Y. C. should battle for third place.

The medley swim should go to Miss Nilsson barring accidents, and unless Miss Colter of Detroit has improved very much in her breast-stroke work since the indoor championships in February it looks as if Miss Bauer of the Illinois A. C. and Miss Lambert of the W. S. A. will have it out for the place in this event.

Among the springboard fancy divers, Mrs. Betty Pinkston of Los Angeles and Miss Aileen Riggin and Miss Helen Meany of the W. S. A. rate as top-notchers, virtually on even terms when at their best. But they will have to display their true form, as not far behind them are Miss Lisette Hermann of Philadelphia, Miss Carol Fletcher of Los Angeles, Miss Evelyn Rice of the Detroit W. A. C., and two or three others.

No high fancy diving contest of importance has taken place in a couple of years—the title fixture was not held last Summer—and it is quite impossible to estimate the relative abilities of the candidates. However, Miss Helen Meany never has been defeated and her prospects seem the brightest.

Miss Caroline Smith of the Illinois A. C. and the Misses Aileen Riggin and Helen Meany should be hard to beat in high plain diving, but this event is so difficult to judge competently and the margin among leaders usually is so small that there is no telling what may happen.

The 880-yard relay swim for teams of four should prove a decisive victory for the W. S. A., with the second and third quarters of the local organization and the contingents of the Illinois A. C. and Detroit Y. C. next in line.

The swimmers of the Illinois A. C. hope to outpoint their rivals of the W. S. A. at the title meet, but without the services of Miss Lackie they do not stand much chance of accomplishing the feat.

British A. A. A. Elects Cadigan.

The Earl of Cadigan has accepted the Presidency of the Middlesex A. A. A. of England. He will be supported by Lord Campden, Sir Sefton Branckeer and Sir A. Crosfield as Vice Presidents.

SILKWORTH IS HIGH GUN.

Breaks Fifty Targets, Winning Both Scratch and Handicap Prizes.

W. S. Silkworth did some excellent shooting at the Mineola traps of the Nassau Trapshooting Club yesterday. He was both high scratch and high handicap gunner, with a straight run of fifty targets. As he could not take both cups, the handicap prize went to Dr. W. L. Burns, who also had a full card of fifty targets. In the shoot for the Jimmy Bonner Trophy, F. Cauchois was high gun, with Dr. Amy taking the high handicap prize.

The scores:

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
W. S. Silkworth	50	0	50
Dr. W. L. Burns	43	7	50
Dr. G. H. V. Hunter	40	7	47
F. Cauchois	42	5	47
A. C. Delbon	39	8	47
Dr. Amy	39	8	47
G. Hilton	40	7	47
H. H. Lake	40	7	47
S. L. Mangan	33	7	40
J. H. Stewart	27	12	39

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ONE-PROFIT STUDEBAKERS
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These Studebaker motor cars, on which new prices are herewith announced, are the identical cars which have given Studebaker tremendous sales volume and thereby lowered production costs.

New prices include all equipment now on our various models except that bumpers, extra tire, cover and motometer are no longer furnished on Big Sixes.

There is no sacrifice in materials nor in workmanship. Studebaker has brought out no new yearly models built to sell at new prices.

These are the same Studebakers on which we were able to announce new low prices on January 8th of this year.

The following table forms a striking tribute to Studebaker's one-profit production.

New Prices Effective
August 1st
All Prices F. O. B. Factory

Standard Six Models

	New Price.	Old Price.	Saving
Country Club Coupe	$1,295	$1,345	$50
Coach	1,195	1,295	100
Sedan	1,495	1,595	100

Big Six Models

	New Price.	Old Price.	Saving
Duplex Phaeton	$1,795	$1,875	$80
Coupe	2,045	2,450	405
Brougham	2,195	2,575	380
Sedan	2,245	2,575	330
Berline	2,325	2,650	325

Special Six Models

	New Price.	Old Price.	Saving
Duplex Roadster	$1,395	$1,450	$55
Sport Roadster	1,595	1,645	50
Duplex Phaeton	1,445	1,495	50
Coach	1,445	1,595	150
Brougham	1,695	1,795	100
Victoria	1,750	1,895	145
Sedan	1,895	2,045	150

Page 5, Section 7 Explains the STUDEBAKER "ONE PROFIT" PLAN. Read it.

Turn to section 7, page 5, and find out how we do it.

Only Ford and Studebaker Make in Their Own Plants All Bodies, Engines, Clutches, Differentials, Steering Gears, Springs, Gear Sets, Axles, Gray-Iron Castings and Drop Forgings Used in Their Cars. Studebaker Is the Only One-Profit Manufacturer in the Fine Car Field

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
South Bend, Indiana

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Fisher and Major Meet Today in Nassau and Suffolk County Tennis Title Play

FISHER ROUTS KUHN; FACES MAJOR TODAY

Advances to Singles Final in Nassau and Suffolk County Tennis Title Play.

ALSO IN DOUBLES FINAL

He and Donaldson Defeat Talmage and Bruneau and Will Meet Acker and Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 1.—Kenneth D. Fisher and Cedric Major will meet tomorrow afternoon for the Nassau and Suffolk County tennis championship as a result of the former's victory here today over Ernest Kuhn, 6–1, 6–2, on the courts of the Hempstead Country Club. Fisher will also play in the doubles, for he and J. Cecil Donaldson defeated Reginald Talmage and Armand L. Bruneau, 10–8, 6–2, in one semi-final and Grezel Acker and R. Taylor Townsend took the measure of Millis P. Baker and Jack Garrettson in the other, 6–3, 5–7, 6–3.

Fisher's afternoon was a strenuous one. Before reaching the doubles semi-final he and Donaldson put out Don Lay and Sheldon Noyes, 6–4, 6–2, in the round before the semi-final. In addition to both finals tomorrow afternoon the committee has arranged an exhibition singles match between Mrs. R. Stenz and Mrs. W. H. Pritchard. Fisher and Major will take the court at 2:30 P. M. before the exhibition. At 4:30 the doubles final will be played.

The rain of earlier in the week prevented the playing of any of the matches in which Fisher was involved before today and many in the large gallery expected the tall, slender player to wilt under the hot sun and the three matches which were scheduled for him. Fisher evidently thought differently, for he attacked Kuhn's game so vigorously that the first set was soon over. The stand which was expected of Kuhn in the second set developed, but he could not stave off Fisher, who was reaching everything at the net and overhead either for sharp placements or irretrivable smashes.

The defeat of Lay and Noyes was expected, as Fisher and Donaldson played together in the Metropolitan championship with good effect, even giving the Japanese Davis Cup players a stiff battle. However, Talmage and Bruneau, coming after the pair, had played one match and after Fisher had played two were believed to have a splendid chance of getting through to the final. The first set looked as if would bear out the predictions.

Donaldson, however, covered court at great speed, getting everything that came his way and much that didn't, while Fisher played as consistently as ever. Donaldson's tennis recovery was more striking than ever today, particularly when he and his partner won the long deuce set. They went through the second without undue difficulty.

The summaries:

SINGLES.

Semi-Final Round—Kenneth D. Fisher defeated Ernest Kuhn, 6–1, 6–2.

DOUBLES.

Fourth Round—Kenneth D. Fisher and J. Cecil Donaldson defeated Don Lay and Sheldon Noyes, 6–4, 6–2.

Semi-Final Round—Fisher and Donaldson defeated Reginald Talmage and Armand L. Bruneau, 10–8, 6–2; Grezel Acker and R. Taylor Townsend defeated Millis P. Baker and Jack Garrettson, 6–3, 5–7, 6–3.

NORTON DETHRONES BROWN

Defeats Defending Champion for Missouri Valley Tennis Title.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1 (AP).—Brian I. C. Norton, St. Louis, defeated Wray D. Brown, also of St. Louis, for the Missouri Valley tennis singles championship this afternoon. The score was 7–5, 6–1, 6–2.

Norton, who ranks as No. 8 among the players of the country, had little trouble winning over his opponent, who has held the valley title for three years.

Brown and Norton won over Paul Bennett and Harris Coggeshall, both of Des Moines, 6–2, 6–0, 6–3, for the doubles championship.

ONDA AND MAJOR IN FINAL.

Will Meet Saturday for Fairfield County Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Aug. 1.—S. Onda, Japanese player, and Cedric Major will meet in the final for the Fairfield County tennis championship next Saturday on the Stamford Yacht Club courts. Both advanced today to the final round, Major defeating Dr. B. F. Drake of New Rochelle, 6–3, 6–3, and Onda defeating Paul Martin of New York, 6–3, 6–2.

HOWARD VICTOR AT TRAPS.

Wins Robin Hood Scratch Prize After Tie With Conelley.

Fifteen gunners took part in the monthly shoot of the Robin Hood Gun Club of Staten Island yesterday. The winner of the high scratch prize was J. A. Howard, after a shoot-off with G. Conelley. Each had 47 out of a possible 50 targets in the first time at the traps. On the shoot-off, Howard broke 24 and Conelly 22 targets.

L. J. Olds won the first high handicap and E. B. Magnus took the second handicap prize. J. S. Lewis won the Robin Hood trophy, which has been up for the past three months.

RACELAND ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $800; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Omega 107 pounds, xYanco 107, Phil's Sister 101, Private Peat 112, Intake 101, Crystal Rose 106, Leslie 112, Adventure 112, Spring 102, Cassius 112, Sparkle Star 101, Gleaber 106, Erskimedale 112, xVirginia Queen 102, Gay Boy 24 112, xMargarette Martin 96.

SECOND RACE—Purse $800; maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Neatness 109 pounds, xVinclusty 109, xYucha San 109, Fast Time 109, Income 112, May Morn 109.

A J. C. H. Kroeh entry.

THIRD RACE—Purse $800; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Matinee Idol 112 pounds, xFlora Star 96, xMolasteh 107, Dixie Lou 101, xLabelle 96, Eleanor W 101, xChloe V 102, xRubian 102, xCaptain Kinnarney 107, xBetty Haskell 96, xBerbier 101, Phyllis Gentry 96, xSun Blaze 102, xBeulah Stone 96, Miss Em 107, Holecant 106, Satara 112.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; three-year-olds; mile and seventy yards. Doc McMahon 106 pounds, xRocking 99, xBrownie Smith 101, xLieutenant Rust 104, xCaptain Doman 101, Miss Babe 101, xWuhu 101, Queen Agnes 101.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; The Hotel Scott; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. New Moon 103 pounds, xEke 99, xFuxmore 112, xCoffield 104, xPelion 107, Agnes Call 101.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Fleetanka 108 pounds, Uncle Bob 108, Milord 103, Jane C 102, Reback 103, Only Star 103.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $800; claiming; The Hotel Cecil; three-year-olds and upward; one and one-quarter miles. xHalo 89 pounds, Composer 101, Great Northern 105, xBrotherly Love 110, Atilla 96, Ruddy 101, Piedra 101.

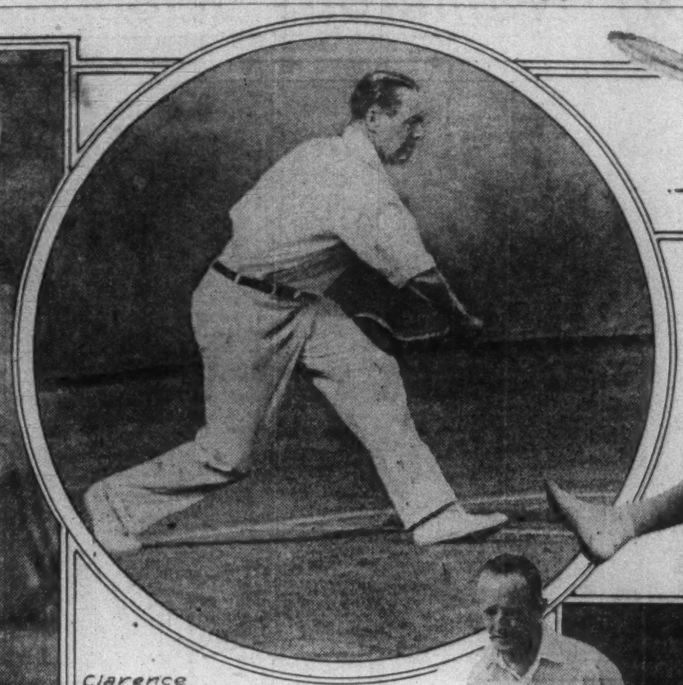
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Louisville 3, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 1, Kansas City 1.
Toledo 10, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

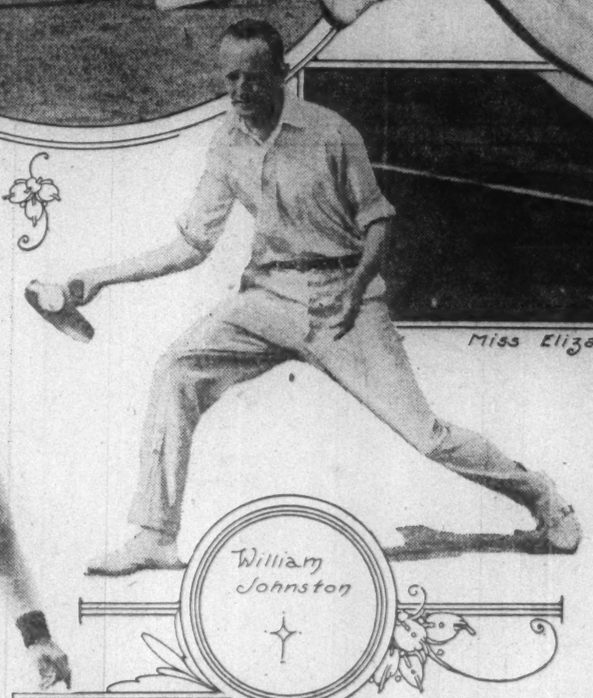
	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Louisville	70	35	.667	Minneapolis	53	53	.500
St. Paul	63	49	.520	Milwaukee	47	59	.443
Indianapolis	54	50	.519	Toledo	43	58	.437
Kan. City	54	50	.519	Columbus	39	61	.390

Miss Helen Wills



Clarence Griffin.
WIDE WORLD PHOTOS.

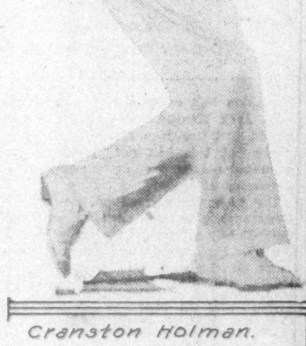
Miss Elizabeth Ryan.



William Johnston

James O. Anderson.

NOTED PLAYERS IN SEABRIGHT TOURNEY, WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY.



Cranston Holman.

DIEGEL SCORES 295 AND RETAINS TITLE

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

chapter, the best score made during the fourth round. As a result he pulled himself up into a tie with Cyril Walker of Englewood, who held the American title prior to Macfarlane, for fifth place, their totals being 304. Big Bob McDonald of Chicago and George Christ of Rochester tied for seventh at 306 and Al Watrous of Grand Rapids, Mich., was ninth with 308.

Hagen Is Diegel's Sole Rival.

At the start of the last round Diegel's only dangerous rival for the honor was Hagen, and Hagen's chances were about 10 to 1. Diegel led him by four strokes as a result of his three-stroke advantage in the morning round. His total was 217, Hagen's was 221. Following Hagen was Andrew Kay of Lambton, tied with M. J. Brady of Winged Foot with a total of 223. There were only two others under 230, Walker and "Big Bob" McDonald with 227.

The only one that Diegel had to fear, however, was Hagen, unless Kay or Brady should by chance "go wild." After the first hole Hagen's chances of winning one of the few titles he has not held at one time or another went glimmering. He took an 8 on a hole where 4s were common and 5s not uncommon. At the same hole Diegel almost got a 3, but was satisfied with a 4 and the additional four strokes that it gave him to work on, now eight in all.

Hagen succeeded in getting two of them back before the turn was reached, but he was now fighting a hopeless battle. Having gone out in 37, which was as well as any of his pursuers did, the title was more or less of a certainty for Diegel from that point onward.

There was Brady to be considered, however, although no one gave him much thought until toward the finish of the round. How dangerously near to the title he had been was illustrated when Diegel, who had wavered badly on the inward half of his round, could afford to make no mistake on the last hole and be certain of his retaining his title. Brady had returned a 74, giving him a total of 297, and Diegel needed to do better than a 5 to win. He did better than that, however, getting a par 3.

Brady lost his chance for the title at the fifteenth hole in his morning round. A par 5 there would have put him in a tie with Diegel, but he took a 7. As he was about to play his third shot a jitney came rattling down the road loaded with empty milk cans. So fascinated was "the king" that he lifted his head and sent his ball completely over the green and it required two more strokes to get back.

Hagen played one of the worst rounds of his career this afternoon, being twice out of bounds, once on the first hole and again on the seventeenth. Macfarlane succeeded in climbing up by adopting new methods. Seeing that his putter would not work for him, he began pitching his second shots so close to the pin that he didn't give himself an opportunity to take three putts, but no matter how close he got he generally took two.

Diegel Leads in Morning.

When the morning round was finished there was little change among the leaders and for once, at least, the third round of a championship had been void of the disasters that usually accompany it. Diegel, with his 73, which was the low score for the morning, was still showing the way to Hagen, Kay, Brady, Walker, Macfarlane, McDonald and other marksmen, who were gunning for him. The Glen Oaks professional had a total of 217, and instead of surrendering the lead, which was held since the beginning, he had improved on it.

The nearest to him was Hagen, whose total was 221, Walter having dropped three shots to Diegel during their third-round duel, at the beginning of which they had been within one stroke of each other. Brady was still in the hunt with his 76, which gave him a total of 223, while Kay, the Dominion hope, had improved his standing with a 75, which put him in a tie with the Winged Foot professional. Bob McDonald and Walker were next in line, the former's 74 and the latter's 76 giving them totals of 227.

George Christ of Rochester was next, with 230, and Macfarlane, Watrous and Nicol Thompson followed with totals of 231, which left them too far back.

There were two changes, however. Frank Sproell, the Saginaw (Mich.) professional, who had been up in the thick of the fight since the beginning, was out of it, while Kirkwood, the trick-shot star, had failed to turn in a card after a round of 84. The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Diegel	4	4	5	4	3	4	2	5	4—35
	4	4	5	3	3	5	6	5	3—38—73
Hagen	5	3	5	4	5	4	3	5	4—38
	6	4	2	5	3	6	5	4	3—38—76
Brady	4	2	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—36
	5	4	4	3	4	7	5	5	4—40—76
Kay	4	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	4—36
	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5—37—75
Walker	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	6—38
	4	5	3	5	4	5	2	5	4—38—76
Macfarlane	4	4	5	6	4	4	2	5	4—38
	5	4	3	5	4	9	5	6	4—42—79

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Diegel	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4—37
	6	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	3—41—78
Brady	5	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	5—37
	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5—37—74
Kay	5	3	5	4	4	5	2	4	4—36
	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	4—41—78
Hagen	8	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—39
	6	5	5	5	3	5	5	6	3—41—80
Macfarlane	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—38
	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5—37—75
Walker	3	5	6	5	5	4	3	5	4—40
	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	3—37—77

The following is the order of finish:

Leo Diegel, Glen Oaks	144	151	295
M. J. Brady, Winged Foot	147	150	297
Walter Hagen, Pasadena	145	156	301
Andrew Kay, Lambton	152	152	304
W. Macfarlane, Oak Ridge	152	152	304
Cyril Walker, Englewood	151	153	304
Bob Macdonald, Chicago	151	153	306
George Christ, Rochester	153	153	306
Al Watrous, Grand Rapids	154	154	308
Wilfred Reid, Detroit	154	155	309
C. H. Perkins, Brantford	152	157	309
W. J. Thompson, Mississauga	150	159	309
T. J. McGrath, Glendale	154	157	311
A. Hulbert, Thornhill	158	153	311
C. R. Somerville, London Hunt	153	158	311
Nicol Thompson, Hamilton Golf	157	154	311
C. F. McKenna, Rochester	157	156	313
A. J. Miles, Mississauga	158	155	313
C. R. Murray, Montreal	154	160	314
F. C. Williams, Grand Rapids	152	162	314
W. Brazier, Sault Ste. Marie	159	156	315
K. Marsh, London Hunt	159	156	315
Jock Brown, Summerlea	157	158	315
Frank Sproell, Saginaw	147	168	315
S. Wahlem, Quebec	161	155	316
Joe Sullivan, Rosedale	155	161	316
Stanley Thompson, Mississauga	158	158	316
J. Johnston, Galt	157	160	317
A. Cruikenden, Summit	157	161	318
K. Keffer, Ottawa	157	161	318
J. Martin, Lambton	161	157	318
A. Tinsfield, Weston	161	157	318
J. H. Pirstbrook, Lambton	160	158	318
Bob Shave, Cleveland	158	160	318
W. Freeman, York Downs	162	157	319
G. L. Lyon, Lambton	160	159	319
Jackson Walton, Summit	158	163	321
W. L. Amb, Toronto	161	160	321
George Cummings, Toronto	159	162	321
Frank Locke, Quebec	156	165	321
Frank Murcute, Cherry Hill	158	163	321
A. Keeling, Welland	159	163	322
C. Nixon, London	161	161	322
Dave Spittal, Savannah	164	158	322
R. Fleitz, Cleveland	164	158	322
A. H. Murray, Montreal	161	161	322
J. Hunter, Owen Sound	157	165	322
D. A. Ferguson, Toronto	161	162	323
Joe Laud, Winnipeg	156	168	324
H. Towlson, Ottawa	163	161	324
Perry Barnett, Lake Shore	162	162	324
F. T. Grant, Whitlock	161	163	324
F. Bannister, Winnipeg	160	164	324
Clayton Altridge, Scarboro	162	163	325
F. E. Wattles, Buffalo	160	165	325
F. Robeson, Rochester	156	169	325
R. M. Gray, Jr., Rosedale	163	164	327
B. McNulty, Uplands	162	166	328
A. Klion, Thunder Bay	153	175	328
W. Fox, St. Clair	158	171	329
W. C. Grant, Montreal	164	166	330
A. E. McPherson, Brockville	160	170	330
W. C. James, Lambton	164	167	331
H. Anderson, Islington	164	169	333
A. L. Gooderham, Rosedale	163	177	340
F. M. Kriegor, Rochester	161	179	340

RACELAND RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; five and one-half furlongs. Labelle, 99 pounds (Berg), $6.40, $4.50, $3.20, first; War Zone, 107 (Sylvia), $7.00, $5.30, second; Stage Star, 108 (Paden), $5.70, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Acoushla II., The Girl, Atonement and Cheer On also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $800; five and one-half furlongs. Wee Dear, 106 pounds (Blind), $41.50, $15.10, $6.50, first; Holecord, 103 (Berg), $8.60, $5.10, second; Leslie, 108 (Brothers), $3.80, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Pearl Boots, Nancy McK., Vienese, Yanco and Belle Wood also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; five and one-half furlongs. Wee Tuley Lon, 100 pounds (Berg), $13.80, $6.70, $4.70, first; Red Skin, 108 (Paden), $6.80, $5, second; Keanling, 106 (Guy), $4.50, third. Time—1:07 3-5. Old Paige, Glory, Eleanor W., Captain Kim, Lady Newtown and Red Mill also ran.

FOURTH RACE — For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; one mile and one-sixteenth. Sun Dial II, 112 pounds (Hay), $4.30, $3.50, $3.10, first; Captain Doman, 98 (Guy), $8.70, $4.40, second; Lieut. Rust, 106 (Maclean), $4, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Pajt, Ecerta, Piedra, Dellysis and Black Mask also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For two-year-olds; allowances; purse $800; five and one-half furlongs. Marth Ross, 112 pounds (Berg), $5.20, $2.40, $2.10, first; Sabbna, 106 (Hay), $2.50, out, second; Paris Star, 106 (Maclean), out, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Becky Broomhill also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; one and one-sixteenth miles. Biddle Dee, 101 pounds (West), $39.40, $16.50, $8.40, first; King George, 109 (Byrne), $8, $3.50, second; Polly Leighton, 101 (Charles), $5.10, third. Time — 1:48 3-5. Praiseworthy, Straight Shot, Whiz On and Utah also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $800; one and one-sixteenth miles. Seth Ar-Sar-Ben, 105 pounds (Charles), $6, $3.90, $3.10, first; Mount Shasta, 98 (Sylvia), $5.40, $3.70, second; Fancy Free, 105 (Dishman), $5.10, third. Time—1:47. Reap, Harry B., Bramton and Scarecrow also ran.

Weather, clear; track, fast.

MISS RYAN VICTOR OVER MISS WILLS

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

that she was being trapped so often, the net seemed to be the only place for her.

After dropping the first four games, Miss Wills rallied. Her service was nothing short of marvelous in the fifth game. After dropping the first point she took four in a row and served only four balls. The champion broke through in the sixth game, making a smashing placement off service and getting another point on a kill at the net.

She then went on to take the seventh game, also after a long fight and with the score at 4–3 it looked as though the match would develop into a great struggle. But in the eighth game Miss Wills weakened again and made four errors in a row, after which Miss Ryan took the ninth game with ridiculous ease on trap shots.

Hopes for the Berkeley girl revived again in the second set, when she won the second game and broke through in the third to lead at 2–1. Miss Wills was driving with tremendous sweeping strokes that skimmed the net and kept Miss Ryan going back in trying to hold them off. Miss Ryan was never able to get as much pace on the ball as did her younger opponent, but it was not the pace that told, but the change of pace.

Miss Ryan's play in the fourth game was clever in the extreme. Twice she scored on placements, one a gem of a backhand shot along the sideline, passing Miss Wills after she had been drawn in by a shot of short length. A trap shot off service gave Miss Ryan the game and the score was 2-all.

The champion had another lapse in the fifth and threw the game away on five shots into the net, spoiling three beautiful winning shots, two of which were kills. In the sixth game Miss Wills double faulted twice. She drew up from 15-40 to deuce only to lose the game at 5-3 when Miss Ryan scored a placement and took the next point with a slice just over the net.

Miss Ryan increased her lead to 5-2 on Miss Wills's errors and her own clever back-hand shots. The champion came back strong in the eighth and stirred the gallery as she outplayed her opponent to win a love game. She gained a lead of 40-30 in the ninth and it looked as though she would break through, but after twice being within a point of the game, she lost when Miss Ryan scored on a service ace and Miss Wills hit into the net in the next rally.

The point score and stroke analysis follow:

First Set.

POINT SCORE.

Miss Ryan	4	5	4	4	1	2	5	4	4—6	33
Miss Wills	1	3	2	0	4	4	7	2	1—3	24

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Miss Ryan	6	8	10	0	0
Miss Wills	11	11	8	1	1

Second Set.

POINT SCORE.

Miss Ryan	4	3	1	4	5	5	4	0	6—6	32
Miss Wills	2	4	2	2	3	1	4	4	3—3	28

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Miss Ryan	7	10	9	1	4
Miss Wills	11	9	6	1	1

RECAPITULATION.

	N.	O.	P.	SA.	DF.
Miss Ryan	13	18	18	1	4
Miss Wills	22	20	15	2	3

	E.	E. Pts.	I. Pts.	G.	S.
Miss Ryan	65	29	65	12	2
Miss Wills	45	17	52	6	0

Umpire—Mr. Crawford. Time of match—40 minutes.

Richards's triumph over Anderson constituted the second chapter of his reply to Anderson's expressed opinion that Australia has a better chance to defeat the United States in the challenge round with the New York youth on the defending team than with Johnston. His victory today was as sweeping and convincing as his defeat of Patterson. Richards had everything in every department of the game. He was at his best and nothing that Anderson did could avail against him.

In the first set the Australian was hitting hard and deep, taking all the chances. His control was not accurate enough and he erred frequently. Richards was all over the court, getting back everything and working his way forward at every opportunity to make his matchless volleys. Richards's service was exceptionally good, as it has been all week.

In the second set Anderson improved noticeably. He got the range of the lines and net and his daring forehand drives and slanting volleys kept Richards fighting hard to hold him off. Anderson toook the first two games and Richards took the next two. Service was then the big factor until Anderson broke through in the tenth game. The Australian fell off badly in the third set and never was able to make any further headway against the relentless attack of his younger opponent.

The point score follows:

FIRST SET.

Richards	7	4	5	4	4	2	4—6	30
Anderson	3	1	3	2	1	4	1—1	17

SECOND SET.

Richards	2	2	5	4	0	4	2	4	0—2—4	25
Anderson	4	4	3	0	4	1	4	2	4—46—30	

THIRD SET.

Richards	5	4	6	4	5	4	0	2—8
Anderson	3	2	4	0	3	1	0	1—3

FOURTH SET.

Richards	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	2—6
Anderson	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0—8

Following the Richards - Anderson match, as a finale to the day's long program, William Tilden and William Johnston played two exhibition sets of singles. Tilden won the first at 8–6 and Johnston took the second at 6–3.

Hoppe Runs Out With 182.

Willie Hoppe last night defeated Seymour Kling at 18.2 balkline billiards, 250 to 13, at the Hoppe Academy, going out in three innings. Hoppe had runs of 7, 61 and 182, the last being unfinished. Kling had runs of 1, 11 and 1. In a game the night before Hoppe went out in two innings. In that game he had an unfinished run of 242. For the two nights' play of 500 points Hoppe had an average of 100.

SECRET MEETING HELD ON THE TILDEN CASE

Decision Will Be Announced Today as to Whether Tennis Star Violates Writer Rule.

Whether William T. Tilden 2d has violated the player-writer rule of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and as a consequence automatically debarred himself from the coming Davis Cup challenge round and perhaps from all amateur tennis, will be known today, when the findings of a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. S. L. T. A. will be made known. The special meeting was held last night at the Hotel Vanderbilt with the principal object of deciding whether Tilden's interviews with newspapers during tennis matches in which he was competing was an infraction of the rule which Tilden himself helped to form.

Last night's meeting was secret and Edward B. Moss, Secretary of the Association, told reporters that none of the proceedings would be disclosed until this morning, when the offices at 120 Broadway will be opened specially to give out the results of the conference.

Tilden was present at the meeting, which lasted about three hours. He presented his own case. Jones W. Mersereau, President of the U. S. L. T. A., presided at the meeting.

5 REACH 3D ROUND OF JERSEY TENNIS

Caldwell, MacWatty, Cunningham, Gray and Foresman Each Win Two Matches.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 1.—Five players advanced to the round before the semi-finals and almost the entire field was brought through to the third round as a result of the first day's play here at the Westfield Tennis Club for the Northern New Jersey championship. The five who advanced all won two matches, having previously drawn first round byes. They were W. A. Caldwell, F. L. MacWatty, W. D. Cunningham, C. A. Gray and D. B. Foresman.

The summaries:

First Round—Henry C. Harvitt defeated C. Post, 3–6, 6–4, 6–2; R. K. Bissell won from Ralph C. Hoyt by default; J. G. Hall defeated Stanley Bellows, 6–4, 6–2; Edward W. Wilson defeated Dyer Lawrence, 6–4, 6–1; G. A. Boyce defeated G. A. Barclay, 6–4, 6–2; John Van Ryn defeated J. A. West, 6–2, 6–0; S. J. Lonsdale defeated E. Merrill, 6–3, 9–7; B. D. Lindsay defeated H. K. Bradley, 7–9, 6–4, 6–0; H. M. McLarin defeated Newell A. Chase, 2–6, 6–3, 6–1; L. L. Tremaine defeated Jack Gregg, 6–3, 6–2.

Second Round—P. J. Reilly defeated Charles Jones, 7–5, 4–6, 7–5; W. A. Caldwell defeated R. A. Foust, 6–4, 6–3; F. Gulchard won from Dr. Webster by default; W. J. F. Weir won from K. R. Ware by default; A. R. Wright defeated Frank Miller, 6–1, 6–1; J. A. Wright defeated C. L. Day, 6–0, 6–4; F. L. MacWatty defeated H. R. Mulford, 6–0, 6–2; P. D. Trefford won from Harry P. Hoyt by default; R. T. Newell defeated Jack De Veau, 7–5, 6–2; W. D. Cunningham defeated Woodruff Johnson, 6–2, 6–0; Kenneth Appel defeated Earl Osterheldt, 6–1, 6–1; J. G. Hall defeated R. K. Bissell, 6–2, 6–1; Edward W. Wilson defeated G. A. Boyce, 6–0, 10–8; John Van Ryn defeated S. J. Lonsdale, 6–3, 6–1; B. D. Lindsay defeated H. M. McLarin, 6–0, 6–1; L. L. Tremaine won from Jack Gregg by default; E. H. Waugh defeated E. S. Groesbeck, 5–7, 7–5, 6–4; W. J. Abels defeated H. G. Thielscher, 6–6, 8–6; G. E. Jones defeated C. P. A. Miller, 6–2, 6–1; C. A. Gray defeated J. Rowden, 6–4, 6–2; C. G. Terwilliger Jr. defeated H. Z. Manser, 6–2, 4–6, 9–7; J. C. Jones defeated M. R. Warnock, 6–4, 6–2; D. H. Foresman defeated G. W. Hall, 6–2, 6–1; R. Brown defeated R. A. Cook, 6–3, 11–13, 6–2; B. Carter defeated Charles Appel, 6–1, 6–0.

Third Round—Caldwell defeated Gulchard, 6–2, 6–2; MacWatty defeated Trefford, 6–2, 6–1; Cunningham defeated Newell, 6–1, 6–4; Gray defeated G. E. Jones, 3–6, 6–2, 6–3; Foresman defeated J. C. Jones, 4–6, 6–1, 8–6.

WEATHER MAY DELAY MISS EDERLE'S SWIM

Rough Seas Likely to Postpone Channel Crossing Start, Set for Tomorrow.

FRENCH MARATHON IS TODAY

Miss Harrison Refuses Handicap From Her Male Rivals for 26-Mile Race Down Seine.

BOULOGNE, France, Aug. 1 (AP).—Inclement weather conditions are likely to cause Miss Gertrude Ederle, the American girl swimmer, to postpone her attempt to swim across the English Channel from the French coast to the English side, which she expected to begin on Monday morning.

Tonight a rough sea and an unfavorable southwesterly breeze made the prospects very doubtful for the American girl to take the water on Monday. However, all arrangements have been completed for the trial and Jabez Wolfe, her trainer, expressed confidence that Miss Ederle would succeed, providing she was fortunate enough to strike sixteen hours of good weather.

Miss Harrison Refuses Handicap.

CORBEIL, France, Aug. 1 (AP).—Miss Lillian Harrison of Argentina, the only woman who will take part in the "nautical marathon," which starts down the Seine from this town at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning and ends in Paris, a distance of twenty-six miles, tonight refused to accept a handicap offered her by the eleven male starters in the race.

The men swimmers all agreed that a representative of the feminine sex should be given a reasonable start. Miss Harrison, however, said that she would start on equal terms with the men or would not start at all.

T. W. Burgess, the veteran who swam the English Channel in 1911, predicted to sporting writers tonight that Miss Harrison would win. Rainy weather is in prospect, with a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The contestants include, besides Miss Harrison, Georges Pouilley, former French national champion; Sachner, the Italian champion, Burgess and two Senegalese sailors.

WEISSMULLER WINS 100-YARD TITLE SWIM

Triumphs Over Laufer in A. A. U. Championship Race Staged at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 1 (AP).—Johnny Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, captured the 100-yard free style swim which featured the third and final day of the national championship swimming meet staged by the Amateur Athletic Union. Weissmuller was timed in 0:52 with Walter Laufer, Y. M. C. A., Cincinnati, second; Buddy Smith, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans, third.

The Illinois Athletic team, with 34 points, won the meet. The Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. team was second, with 25 points, and the Roman Pool, Miami, Fla., third, with 15.

The summaries:

100-Yard Free Style—Won by Johnny Weissmuller, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; Walter Laufer, Y. M. C. A., Cincinnati, second; Buddy Smith, Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans, third. Time—0:52.

880-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois A. C. (Harold Kruger, Conrad Mila, Albert Schwartz, John Weissmuller); Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; Oakes Athletic Club, Tacoma, third. Time—10:24 3-10.

Fancy Diving, 14, 22 and 30 Feet—Won by Pete Des Jardines, Roman Pool, Miami, Fla.; David C. Fall, Stanford University, second; Al White, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Vernon 2, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 5, Los Angeles 4.
Salt Lake City 18, Sacramento 6.
Seattle 14, Portland 6.
(First game.)
Portland 7, Seattle 6.
(Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
San Fran.	75	42	.641	Portland	52	60	.464
Salt Lake	71	47	.602	Oakland	53	63	.457
Seattle	66	51	.564	Sacramento	44	73	.376
L. Angeles	62	56	.525	Vernon	44	75	.370

FULL Havana Filler

Actual size of Robt Burns PANATELA

For men who are hard to please

Men who are particularly exacting in their cigar expectations, probably set their standards by tobacco like that now being used in Robt Burns Panatelas. The FULL Havana Filler is from the best crop since 1915 . . . sweeter tasting, cooler, more fragrant than ever.

Robt. Burns

PANATELA 10¢ PERFECTO 2 for 25¢ INVINCIBLE foil-wrapped 15¢ STAPLES 10¢

Bowman Entries Carry Off Numerous Ribbons at the Stamford Horse Show

5 BLUES ARE WON BY BOWMAN HORSES

Miss McNeal Also Scores Triumph at the Stamford Show, Riding Four Winners.

WEEBECKY ALSO A VICTOR

Miss Greve Applauded for Her Showing of Winner in Ziegler Cup Saddle Event.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—The closing session of the eighth annual Stamford Horse Show today was a triumph for John McE. Bowman of New York and Miss Margaretta Barnwell McNeal of Philadelphia. The McE. Bowman horses won five blue ribbons in the hunter and jumper classes, and Miss McNeal with her chestnut gelding Greenway Boy took the blue in the ladies' hunter and the President's Cup classes.

She also rode the McE. Bowman horse Waterway to victory in the open jumpers and Corinthian classes. Miss McNeal topped her afternoon's performance by winning the triple bar event on Greenway Boy.

Other winners were Fernbrook Farm, with Fernbrook Drumfire, in the class for saddle ponies not exceeding 14.2 and in the combination ponies class, 14.2 and under. George Crouch of New York won with Bronze King in the class to determine the easiest riding horse and with Ned King in the class for heavyweight saddle horses over 14.2.

Miss Nancy Hass of Mount Kisco rode Fernbrook Drumfire to a third blue in the class for saddle ponies not exceeding 14.2, to be ridden by children not over 12 years of age.

One of the best afternoon classes was the ladies' hunters, in which conformation and quality counted 50 per cent. and performance 50 per cent. In this class Miss Margaretta Barnwell McNeal of Philadelphia scored a victory over Miss Maddison and Miss Jackson on her chestnut gelding Greenway Boy.

The blue in the ladies' saddle class for the William Ziegler Great Island Cup went to Miss Elizabeth Greve of Brooklyn and Islip, L. I. This was one of the important classes of the day and Miss Greve was warmly applauded for her showing of Weebecky.

The open jumping class, with amateurs riding, brought together Miss McNeal, Miss Helen Bedford, Miss Maddison, Miss Jackson, Miss Marie Leary and Captain A. M. Marshal. There were eleven entrants all told. The winners, after numerous jump-offs, was Miss McNeal, who rode John McE. Bowman's Waterway.

The summaries:

Troopers' Mounts, 15 hands and over—Won by Sergeant Major, Daniel F. P. Hickey; Chief, P. B. Warfield, second; Caesar, Maurice Wertheimer, third.

Model Saddle Horses, over 14.2—Won by Just You, Charles F. Hubbs; Denmark, Mrs. R. J. Goodman, second; Webecky, Miss Elizabeth Greve, third.

Pairs of Hunters, performance and way of going to count—Won by Over There and Waterway, John McE. Bowman; Dansant and Greenway Boy, John McE. Bowman and Miss Margaretta Barnwell McNeal, second.

Heavyweight Saddle Horses, over 14.2, walk to be especially considered—Won by Red King, George Crouch; Dunbeyne, J. Grant Deremer, second; Caesar, Maurice Wertheimer, third.

Saddle Ponies, not over 14.2—Won by Fernbrook Drumfire, Fernbrook Farm; My Me, Mrs. L. L. Rowland, second; Little Chloe, Master Paul Chase, third; Lady Mine, Miss Jane Marion Swope, fourth.

Heavy and Middle Weight Hunters, conformation, quality, manners and way of going to count 50 per cent., performance 50 per cent.—Won by Waterway, John McE. Bowman; Over There, John McE. Bowman, second; Sage Brush, John McE. Bowman, third.

Local Saddle Horses, over 15.2—Won by Rajah, Miss Marjorie Heather; Moonlight, Maurice Wertheimer, second; Norman, Jack W. Schiffer, third.

Saddle Ponies, Not Exceeding 14.2, to Be Ridden by Boys Not Over 12 Years of Age—Won by Little Chloe, Master Paul Chase; Fernbrook Ruby, second.

Saddle Geldings, Over 14.2—Won by Silver Joy, J. A. Ramsdell; Denmark, Mrs. R. J. Goodman, second; Rajah, Miss Marjorie Heather, third.

Jumpers, to Be Ridden by Children Not Over 16 Years of Age, Jumps Not Over 3 Feet 6 Inches—Won by Little Canada, Lawridge Stables; Mr. Melcady, George Gunther, second; Farinda, Miss Helen Bedford, third; Miss Muffet, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, fourth.

Combination Ponies, 14.2 and Under—Won by Fernbrook Drumfire, Fernbrook Farm; Perfection, C. Irving, second; My Me, Mrs. L. L. Rowland, third; Jungaboo, Miss Elsie Louise Whilen, fourth; Belladonna, Thomas McCarty, fifth.

Touch and Go—Won by Dansant, John McE. Bowman; Sage Brush, John McE. Bowman, second; Tipperary, Jack Prestage, third.

Easiest Riding Horse, Mouth, Manners, Style, Quality and Conformation, Amateurs to Ride—Won by Bronze King, George Crouch; Sweetmeats, Miss Beck, second; Caesar, Maurice Wertheimer, third.

Ladies' Hunters, Conformation and Quality to Count 50 Per Cent., Manners, Way of Going and Performance 50 Per Cent.

Ladies to Ride—Won by Greenway Boy, Miss Margaretta Barnwell McNeal; Fairfield, John McE. Bowman, second; Dansant, John McE. Bowman, third.

Saddle Ponies, Not Exceeding 14.2, to Be Ridden by Children Not Over 12 Years of Age—Won by Fernbrook Drumfire, Fernbrook Farm; Little Chloe, Master Paul Chase, second; Lady Mine, Miss Jane Marion Swope, third; Fernbrook Ruby, Fernbrook Farm, third.

Great Island Cup, class for ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride—Won by Weebecky, Miss Elizabeth Greve; Princess Gloria, George Crouch, second; Star Blossom, Charles F. Hubbs, third.

Open Jumpers, amateurs to ride—Won by Waterway, John McE. Bowman; Bally Mc Shane, Lawridge Stables, second; Little Canada, Lawridge Stables, third.

Saddle Horses, to be ridden by boys not over 16 years of age. Horse to count 50 per cent., rider 50 per cent.—Won by Bronze King, George Crouch; Norman, Jack W. Schiffer, second.

President's Cup, open sweepstakes, to be won three times, performance over the jumps and ways of going to count—Won by Greenway Boy, Miss Margaretta Barnwell McNeal; Vadabelle, Miss Ivy Maddison, second; Dansant, John McE. Bowman, third; Tinker, Richard Mosscrop, fourth.

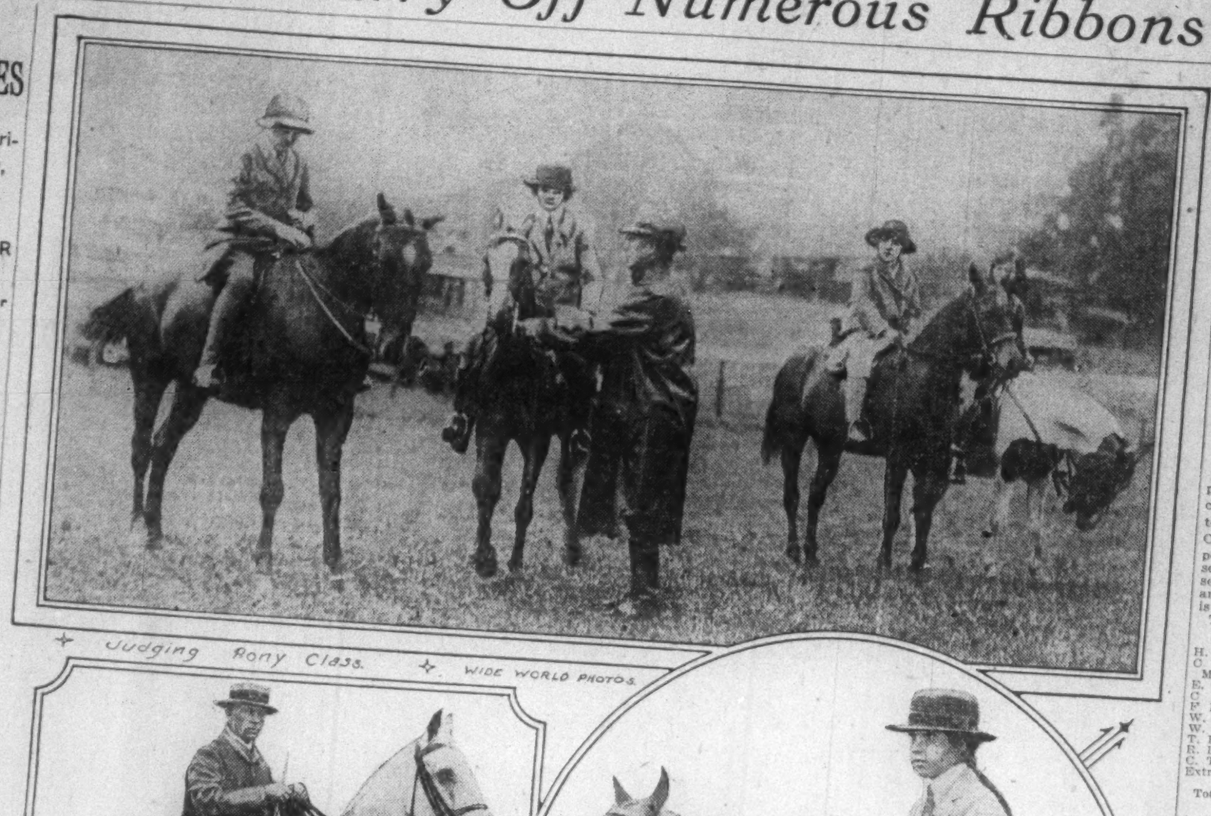
Sweepstakes, saddle horses over 14.2—Won by Silver Joy, J. A. Ramsdell; Weebecky, Miss Elizabeth Greve, second; Princess Gloria, George Crouch, third; Denmark, Mrs. R. J. Goodman, fourth.

Corinthian Class, open, to all hunters—Won by Dansant, John McE. Bowman; Over There, John McE. Bowman, second.

Saddle Horses, ridden by girls not over 16—Won by Bronze King, George Crouch; Red Bird, Miss Harriet Jackson, second; Spangle, Miss Gertrude Lothian, third.

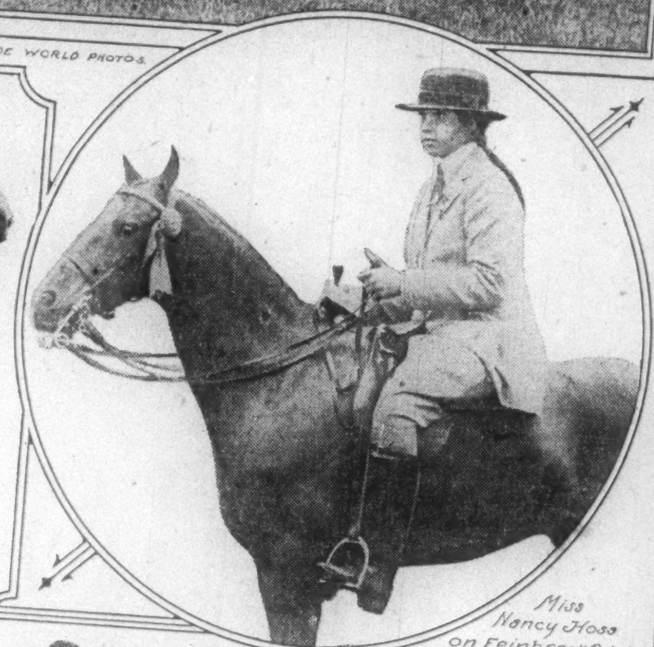
Triple Bar; performance only to count—Won by Greenway Boy, Miss Margaretta McNeal; Tinker, Richard Mosscrop, second; Tipperary, Jack Prescott; third.

Pairs of Saddle Horses, one horse to be ridden by lady on side saddle, the other by gentleman—Won by Bronze King and Princess Gloria, George Crouch; Star Blossom, Charles F. Hubbs, and Susanna, Mrs. George A. Anderson, second.

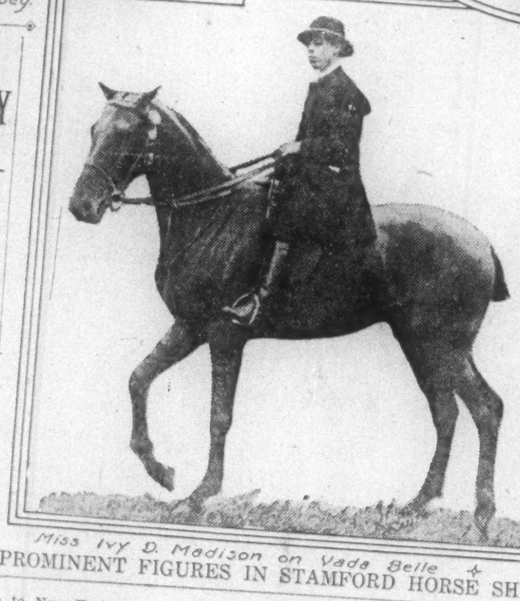


Judging Pony Class. WIDE WORLD PHOTOS.

J. A. Ramsdell's Silver Joey.



Miss Nancy Hass on Feinbrook Ruby



Miss Ivy D. Madison on Vada Belle

PROMINENT FIGURES IN STAMFORD HORSE SHOW.

KEARNS NOT TO SEE BOARD ON TUESDAY

Will Not Be Here to Sign Dempsey-Wills Fight—Is Going to Chicago.

CHAMPION'S WIRE ARRIVES

Boxing Commission Awaits Letter by Air Mail—Farley Refuses to Comment.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 1 (AP).—The New York Boxing Commission may expect Jack Kearns to attend its session next Tuesday and sign the Dempsey-Wills fight articles as manager for the world's champion, but it is a certainty that Kearns will not be there.

The dapper business pilot, whom the champion is doing his best to drop, still is in Los Angeles and says that he will not start East before tonight and that then he will go to Chicago.

Kearns professes to have all his current interest centred in the fight at Chicago Aug. 7 between his charge Mickey Walker and Billy Wells.

After the Wells-Walker fight is disposed of, it is believed here, Kearns will go to New York and, coinciding with the reported view of the State Commission there, insist that his signature decorate any articles that may call for a meeting between Dempsey and Wills.

Telegram Received Here.

Commissioner James A. Farley, Chairman of the State Boxing Board, received the telegram yesterday which Jack Dempsey had announced from the coast on Friday he would send explaining he would not be able to attend Tuesday's meeting here and asking the commission's indulgence until the heavyweight champion had completed his business with Jack Kearns. The telegram also stated a letter was following by airplane but this had not reached the commission's offices at closing time yesterday afternoon.

The telegram arrived at the board's headquarters in the morning and was immediately forwarded to Commissioner Farley. He declined to make any comment on the matter, adding that no official statement from the commission was likely until Dempsey's letter had arrived and the board had met to discuss the situation on Tuesday.

COLUMBIA C. C. WINS IN CRICKET MATCH

Keeps Lead in N. Y. and N. J. Association Play by Beating Staten Island, 109-101.

KINGS COUNTY TRIUMPHS

Takes Measure of Paterson in Met. League Title Contest—All-Bermudians Play Draw.

By gaining the victory in their championship match against the Staten Island cricket eleven at Livingston, S. I., yesterday, 109 to 101, the Columbia Oval Cricket Club retains the lead in the competition of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association thus far this season, having a record of four victories and one defeat. The Manor Field Club is second with six and two.

The score:

Staten Island C. C.

H. R. Jones, b. Driggs	34
C. A. E. Dewhurst, c. R. King, b. Michaelewski	10
E. Turville, b. Driggs	23
C. Hicks, b. Driggs	0
F. F. Kelly, b. Driggs	2
W. S. R. Ogilby, b. Driggs	6
W. Templeman, b. Driggs	3
T. Halloway, c. and b. Driggs	6
R. Davis, not out	18
C. Turner, b. Driggs	0
Extras	5
Total	101

Columbia Oval C. C.

A. Joseph, b. De Motte	0
W. King, c. Hicks, b. De Motte	4
T. de Fague, c. and b. De Motte	21
C. M. Lauder, c. Davis, b. De Motte	1
L. W. De Motte, b. Driggs	6
J. Driggs, b. Dewhurst	11
E. Baker, b. Hicks	18
F. King, not out	114
R. Hunt, b. Dewhurst	22
F. Michaelowski, b. Jones	5
C. Loope, b. Dewhurst	8
J. Hunt, b. Dewhurst	8
Extras	8
Total	109

Bowling—Columbia Oval: Driggs 9 for 24, Michaelowski 1 for 23. Staten Island: De Motte 3 for 32, Dewhurst 5 for 30, Hicks 1 for 19, Jones 1 for 9.

Thanks to the excellent batting of F. Mitchell, who scored 35, and the support rendered by W. Battles and C. Hantz with 17 and 16, respectively, the Kings County Cricket Club defeated the Paterson Cricket Club 59-11 in the Metropolitan League championship at Paterson yesterday afternoon.

Paterson C. C.

J. Pendlebury, c. sub, b. Atwood	0
J. Hooper, c. sub, b. Purvis	2
A. Bunce, b. Purvis	5
J. Mullen, c. Ramsey, b. Atwood	1
F. Knight, b. Purvis	7
A. Garling, b. Atwood	2
J. Knox, b. Atwood	0
E. McCall, b. Atwood	4
C. Proctor, c. Mitchell, b. Purvis	10
E. Taylor, b. Atwood	0
G. McIntyre, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	37

Kings County C. C.

F. Mitchell, b. Mullen	35
R. Taylor, l. g. w. b. Proctor	3
H. Williams, b. Mullen	2
W. Battles, b. Mullen	17
C. Hantz, b. McIntyre	16
C. Purvis, b. Mullen	2
C. Fuller, b. Mullen	0
A. Palmer, b. Mullen	7
E. Johnson, c. Knight, b. McIntyre	4
C. Ramsey, c. Taylor, b. Mullen	3
W. H. Williams, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	96

Bowling—Kings County: Atwood, 6 for 11, Purvis, 4 for 20; Kings County: Mullen, 7 for 20.

The All-Burmuda-St. Kitts Cricket Club contest at New York Oval yesterday resulted in a draw at the call of time when the All-Burmuda eleven had 130 runs for 3 wickets, as against 140 for their opponents.

The score:

St. Kitts C. C.

A. Francis, b. Hinson	
K. Margotson, b. Hinson	5
R. Richardson, b. Hinson	17
H. Leader, run out	19
E. H. Margotson, l. b. w., b. Bascomb	48
R. Yearwood, b. Bascomb	24
N. Yearwood, b. Bascomb	0
Francis, b. Hinson	6
R. Christopher, b. Richardson	19
J. Pereira, l. b. w., b. G. Butterfield	4
C. Warner, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	140

All-Bermuda.

Ross Robinson, retired	
K. Butterfield, run out	51
J. Robinson, b. A. Francis	51
J. Butterfield, not out	12
K. Bascomb, not out	9
Extras	6
Total (3 wickets)	130

Sibbitt Wins Cycling Race.

At the Manchester Wheelers' race meeting held recently at Fellowfield, England, the ten-mile race for the Muratti Gold Cup was won by J. E. Sibbitt of the promoting club, who defeated the holder of the cup for the last two years, A. Theaker of the Rover C. C., in 23 minutes 35 2-5 seconds.

Major League Schedule.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Aug. 3, 4—Cleveland at New York, Detroit at Washington, St. Louis at Boston.

Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8—Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Washington, Chicago at Boston.

Aug. 9—Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Aug. 3—New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Boston at Cincinnati.

Aug. 4—New York at St. Louis, Brooklyn at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Aug. 5, 6—New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Boston at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Chicago.

Aug. 7—Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at St. Louis.

Aug. 8—New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Boston at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Chicago.

Aug. 9—New York at Cincinnati, Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Speaker Still Leads the Batters In American; Hornsby in National

Indians' Manager Has a Mark of .401, While Cardinals' Pilot Is Hitting .397—Coveleskie Tops Pitchers in American Circuit With 14 Victories and 2 Defeats.

Tris Speaker still is setting the pace for batters in the American League. The manager of the Cleveland Indians now has a mark of .401, according to the unofficial figures. The leading pitcher in the circuit is Stanley Coveleskie of Washington, who has fourteen victories and two defeats on his record for an average of .875. The leaders in other phases of play follow:

Most Hits Made—Sisler, St. Louis, 158.

Most Two-Base Hits—O'Rourke, Detroit, 35.

Most Three-Base Hits—Goslin, Washington, 15.

Most Runs Scored—Mostil, Chicago, 92.

Most Stolen Bases—Mostil, Chicago, 34.

The following averages include games played on Thursday, July 30:

American League.

Individual Batting.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	SB.	Pct.
French, Phila.	24	19	8	10	0	0	.526
Stauffer, St. L.	16	2	0	1	0	0	.500
Rego, St. Louis	17	25	5	11	0	0	.440
Johnston, Wash.	22	58	5	24	1	0	.414
Speaker, Cleve.	91	350	71	144	10	4	.401
Rice, St. Louis	69	224	57	87	6	3	.389
Heilmann, Detroit	93	346	54	134	6	3	.387
Barrett, Chicago	38	83	19	32	2	2	.386
Cobb, Detroit	82	315	68	121	11	5	.384
Hargrve, W.-St.L.	32	111	20	42	1	0	.378
Veach, New York	51	108	13	40	0	1	.370
Sisler, St. Louis	97	428	77	158	10	5	.369
Rice, Wash.	95	405	75	149	1	22	.368
Wingo, Detroit	78	261	59	96	1	7	.368
Hale, Phila.	64	220	46	81	6	4	.368
Simmons, Phila.	94	398	85	146	16	9	.367
J. Sewell, Cleve.	86	387	58	142	1	5	.367
Reuther, Wash.	36	71	11	26	0	0	.366
Lamar, Phila.	82	340	53	124	3	3	.365
Cochrane, Phila.	82	249	43	90	6	5	.361
Collins, Chicago	98	336	71	128	3	18	.360
Burns, Cleveland	78	296	44	106	4	11	.358
Combs, N. Y.	91	355	70	126	3	9	.355
Paschal, N. Y.	47	130	34	46	0	0	.354
Carlyle, Boston	54	165	23	58	6	1	.351
Fothergill, Detroit	61	134	25	47	1	1	.351
Smith, Cleveland	20	66	8	21	1	0	.350
Sever'd, St.L.-W'n	48	133	16	46	0	0	.346
Bofone, Boston	96	381	65	130	7	2	.341
Goslin, Wash.	93	378	75	129	12	18	.341
Lee, Cleveland	42	117	32	40	4	1	.341
Williams, St. L.	93	375	76	124	24	9	.331
Dykes, Phila.	79	303	64	101	3	3	.331
Vache, Boston	84	224	42	[illegible]	3	2	.329
Miller, Phila.	50	313	52	103	7	6	.329
Blue, Detroit	98	352	60	115	1	5	.327
Manusch, Detroit	62	159	27	51	4	4	.327
Judge, Wash.	76	264	49	86	8	4	.326
Klugman, Cleve.	38	86	12	28	0	3	.326
Jacobson, St. L.	87	324	60	105	11	2	.324
Sheely, Chicago	100	390	66	126	6	1	.323
Tobin, St. Louis	46	121	17	39	1	2	.322
McNelly, Wash.	77	246	50	79	3	7	.321
Mostil, Chicago	99	389	92	124	2	34	.319
McNulty, Cleve.	76	240	54	76	6	7	.317
E. Johnson, N. Y.	44	114	15	36	4	2	.315
Bluege, Wash.	92	334	56	105	4	12	.314
Ruel, Wash.	90	293	40	92	0	3	.314
Summa, Cleve.	40	105	17	33	0	1	.314
Falk, Chicago	52	121	3	38	1	3	.314
Gehrig, New York	67	218	42	68	10	2	.312
Crouse, Chicago	31	71	11	22	1	1	.310
Poole, Phila.	91	349	51	108	4	5	.309
Dugan, New York	86	357	47	110	0	2	.308
Perkins, Phila.	85	326	53	100	2	0	.306
Burke, Detroit	44	72	13	22	1	0	.306
O'Rourke, Detroit	93	382	71	116	5	2	.304
Spurgeon, Cleve.	74	248	36	74	0	3	.298
Lamotte, St. Louis	72	215	44	65	1	3	.298
Hoyt, New York	31	47	[illegible]	14	0	1	.298
Welch, Phila.	61	165	35	49	2	2	.298
Todt, Boston	90	339	47	100	9	0	.295
Bagwell, Phila.	18	17	5	5	0	0	.294
S. Harris, Wash.	95	377	64	110	7	9	.292
Peckin'gh, Wash.	80	264	37	77	2	10	.292
Shaute, Cleve.	23	48	4	14	0	0	.292
Bishop, Phila.	65	234	46	68	4	4	.291
Jamieson, Clev.	92	302	77	105	5	9	.290
Bush, St. Louis	39	69	7	20	2	1	.290
Harris, Chicago	37	73	4	10	21	1	.288
Meusel, New York	97	376	67	114	21	11	.286
Prothro, Boston	65	224	24	64	0	0	.286
Picinich, Boston	68	199	29	57	0	1	.286
O'Neil, New York	35	91	7	26	1	0	.286
Kamm, Chicago	98	258	51	90	6	8	.283
Myatt, Cleve.	76	258	43	73	5	2	.283
McManus, St. L.	99	380	70	107	10	2	.282
Bennett, St. L.	50	146	28	41	2	3	.281
Ruth, New York	48	175	31	49	11	1	.280
Flagstaff, Boston	83	358	54	100	6	3	.279
Uhle, Cleve.	37	72	6	20	0	0	.278
Exzell, Boston	43	155	30	43	0	11	.278
Hooper, Chicago	78	253	40	69	5	9	.273
Schalk, Chicago	82	227	21	62	0	3	.273
Gerber, St. L.	47	158	22	43	0	1	.272
J. Harris, Boston and Wash.	68	188	32	51	6	3	.271
Scott, New York and Wash.	39	119	10	32	0	1	.269
Davis, Chicago	100	400	78	106	0	18	.265
Galloway, Phila.	94	313	56	83	2	11	.265
Wanninger, N. Y.	80	204	34	78	1	2	.265
Rigley, Detroit	41	96	18	25	1	0	.264
Leibold, Wash.	40	72	12	19	0	2	.264
Haney, Detroit	78	279	53	73	0	6	.262
Connolly, Boston	43	107	12	28	0	0	.262
Karr, Cleve.	93	69	6	18	1	0	.261
Doyle, Detroit	27	23	3	6	0	0	.261
Ruffing, Boston	24	50	3	13	0	0	.260
Tavener, Detroit	68	268	29	69	0	2	.257
Fewster, Cleve.	72	234	37	60	1	4	.256
Wingard, St. L.	21	39	8	10	0	0	.256
Robertson, St. L.	99	392	70	100	11	8	.255
Schang, N. Y.	53	150	13	33	2	1	.254
Thurston, Chi.	28	67	7	17	0	0	.254
Knode, Cleve.	36	91	9	23	0	0	.253
Ward, New York	90	326	28	82	4	1	.252
Harriss, Phila.	28	68	7	17	1	0	.250
Robertson, Chi.	20	20	3	5	0	0	.250
Jones, Detroit	23	84	8	21	0	1	.250
Fuhr, Boston	24	12	2	3	0	0	.250
Ross, Boston	25	12	0	3	0	0	.250
Evans, St. Louis	25	12	0	3	0	0	.250
Bassler, Detroit	78	220	14	49	0	2	.247
Pip, N. Y.	25	24	2	6	0	0	.245
Dauss, Detroit	50	170	18	41	0	3	.241
Wells, Detroit	24	54	10	13	0	0	.241
Bengough, N. Y.	22	21	4	5	0	0	.238
Wingfield, Boston	25	51	11	12	0	0	.236
Wambsganss, Bos.	26	35	1	8	0	0	.235
Williams, Boston	82	287	41	67	1	0	.233
Gregg, Wash.	35	95	15	22	0	1	.232
Lutzke, Cleve.	18	13	1	3	0	0	.231
Cole, Cleveland	47	141	22	32	0	2	.227
Rogell, Boston	20	22	3	5	0	0	.227
Rommel, Phila.	33	58	3	12	0	0	.224
Whitehill, Detroit	22	49	6	13	1	0	.224
L. Sewell, Cleve.	42	113	16	25	0	1	.221
Shanks, N. Y.	34	73	7	17	1	1	.221
Shocker, N. Y.	29	32	8	7	0	0	.220
Buckeye, Cleve.	19	32	8	9	0	0	.220
Adams, Wash.	20	14	5	3	0	0	.219
B'tagartner, Phila.	19	14	2	3	0	0	.214
Grabowski, Chi.	18	33	3	7	0	0	.212
Gaston, St. Louis	28	48	10	9	0	0	.208
Davis, St. Louis	24	49	4	10	0	0	.204

Club Batting.

Club—	G.	Ab.	R.	H.	2b.	3b.	Hr.	Sh.	Sb.	Pc.
Phila.	94	3338	567	1051	194	54	56	126	51	.315
Cleve.	99	3501	565	1084	203	44	44	124	63	.310
Wash.	95	3370	527	1013	155	43	36	122	95	.310
Detroit	99	3431	573	1038	185	55	34	141	45	.303
St. Louis	99	3521	639	1066	206	38	87	97	44	.302
Chicago	100	3355	554	967	198	37	51	157	107	.288
N. Y.	97	3409	477	961	155	47	66	113	50	.283
Boston	97	3308	470	895	182	35	34	80	31	.268

Pitching Records.

Pitcher & Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Comp. Gms.
Coveleskie, Wash.	14	2	.875	16
Gray, Phila.	10	2	.833	9
Holloway, Detroit	5	1	.833	9
Rommel, Phila.	18	6	.750	11
Leonard, Detroit	11	4	.733	9
Johnson, Wash.	13	5	.722	16
Lyons, Chicago	14	6	.700	13
Harriss, Phila.	12	5	.692	17
Marberry, Wash.	6	3	.667	13
Connally, Chicago	4	2	.667	10
Ruether, Wash.	4	2	.667	7
Van Gilder, St. L.	7	4	.636	11
Dauss, Detroit	11	7	.611	20
Giard, St. Louis	3	2	.600	10
Davis, St. Louis	9	6	.571	7
Quinn, Bos. & Phila.	10	7	.556	16
Faber, Chicago	8	6	.556	11
Blankenship, Det.	6	5	.545	13
Miller, Cleveland	7	6	.538	6
Karr, Cleveland	8	7	.533	6
Thurston, Chicago	9	8	.529	7
Jones, New York	13	13	.500	8
Groves, Phila.	9	9	.500	9
Smith, Cleveland	8	8	.500	4
Zachary, Wash.	7	7	.500	12
Whitehill, Detroit	6	6	.500	6
Ferguson, Bos.-N.Y.	3	3	.500	9
Bush, St. Louis	10	11	.476	11
Thomas, Phila.	7	8	.467	11
Mogridge, Was.-St.L.	7	8	.455	4
Uhle, Cleveland	4	5	.444	12
Wingard, St. Louis	6	8	.438	11
Doyle, Detroit	3	4	.429	6
Cole, Det.-Cleve.	3	4	.429	9
Robertson, Chicago	7	10	.412	4
Collins, Detroit	6	9	.400	2
Stoner, Detroit	4	6	.400	3
Shocker, N. Y.	6	10	.375	9
Danforth, St. Louis	7	12	.364	4
Hoyt, New York	5	9	.357	6
Ehmke, Boston	5	12	.333	15
Ruffing, Boston	5	10	.333	13
Shawkey, New York	4	7	.308	5
Cvengros, Chicago	3	7	.300	5
Ross, Boston	2	5	.286	8
Shaute, Cleveland	4	11	.267	6
Wingfield, Boston	4	12	.250	5
Zahniser, Boston	2	7	.222	4
Russell, Wash.	1	4	.200	6
Wells, Detroit	1	8	.167	1

Rogers Hornsby, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, continues to lead the batters in the National League for the championship of that circuit, according to the unofficial figures. He now has an average of .397. Lee Meadows, of Pittsburgh is the leading pitcher with fourteen victories and five defeats for a mark of .737, although Walter Huntzinger of New York has an average of .800, as he has won four times and lost once. Leaders in other phases of play follow:

Most Hits Made—Bottomley, St. Louis, 149.

Most Two-Base Hits—Carey, Pittsburgh, 31.

Most Three-Base Hits—Cuyler, Pittsburgh, 19.

Most Runs Scored—Cuyler, Pittsburgh, 101.

Most Stolen Bases—Carey and Cuyler, Pittsburgh, 22.

The following averages include games played on Thursday, July 30:

National League.

Individual Batting.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	SB.	Pct.
Hornsby, St. Louis	88	320	83	127	26	2	.397
Wilson, Phila.	62	195	28	75	3	4	.385
Stock, Brooklyn	83	340	59	130	0	4	.382
Bottomley, St. L.	96	394	56	149	16	3	.378
Fournier, Brooklyn	87	327	64	123	15	1	.376
Mann, Boston	29	88	13	33	2	2	.375
Betts, Philadelphia	24	27	4	10	0	0	.370
Krueger, Cincin.	18	49	4	18	0	0	.367
Schultz, Ph.-Cin.	30	72	11	26	0	2	.361
Burcus, Boston	97	374	61	134	5	8	.358
Mueller, St. L.	38	121	19	43	1	1	.355
Bancroft, Boston	80	302	50	107	1	4	.354
Blades, St. Louis	75	284	69	100	9	4	.352
Wrightstone, Phila.	56	176	35	62	11	0	.352
Cuyler, Pittsburgh	92	373	101	131	11	22	.351
Harper, Phila.	80	296	55	104	13	2	.351
Barnhart, Pitts.	84	320	57	112	4	7	.350
Felix, Boston	71	269	38	94	2	2	.349
Frisch, New York	63	293	52	99	6	13	.339
Mokan, Phila.	43	129	24	42	0	3	.339
Terry, New York	76	274	47	95	8	4	.339
Bressler, Cin.	67	243	32	84	4	6	.338
Carey, Pittsburgh	92	399	79	136	5	22	.341

Track Mark Set by Princess Doreen in Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune Handicap

PRINCESS DOREEN SETS TRACK RECORD

Takes First Running of Cincinnati Commercial Tribune Handicap Over Mile and Sixteenth.

FINISHES FIRST IN 1:43 3-5

Guest of Honor Second by Two Lengths and Nancy Langhorne Takes Third Place.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Princess Doreen, the hot favorite, captured the first running of The Commercial Tribune Handicap here today, winning $5,000 in added money for the Audley Farm and establishing a track record for the mile and a sixteenth distance. The four-year-old bay filly by Spanish Prince II. and Lady Doreen defeated the Fairacre Farm's Guest of Honor by two lengths, covering the distance in 1:43 3-5. Nancy Langhorne, owned by the Swingalong Stable, was third, a length and a half back. Bringing up the rear, and the only other horse in the race, was Tangara, just a nose behind Nancy Langhorne. In the $2 mutuels Princess Doreen paid $2.50 and $2.20, being out for show money.

H. Stutts had the mount on Princess Doreen, which had the topweight of 124 pounds, giving away eighteen pounds and more to the others. The four got away to a good start, with Nancy Langhorne out in front from her place on the rail. Princess Doreen was on the extreme outside and broke behind the Fairacre's brown filly. Guest of Honor was third and Tangara was last, where he stayed throughout the race, except for a brief stretch spurt.

Geving on Nancy Langhorne pushed his mount and held the lead until the half, with Princess Doreen hanging on the leader's flank and running easily. Between the quarter and the half, Stutts reduced the margin of a length to a scant nose and when he called on Princess Doreen she responded with a spurt that put her in front at the six-furlong pole and left her four lengths margin at the mile.

Here Nancy Langhorne began to tire and was going hard when Connelly, on Guest of Honor, made his bid. Swingalong Stable's chestnut horse easily breezed past the faltering Nancy Langhorne and started after Princess Doreen. The eventual winner had plenty in reserve, however, and was never pressed to keep a comfortable margin until past the winning post.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; maiden fillies; purse $1,300; five furlongs. Wildwood, 112 pounds (Stutts), $5.80, $2.70, $2.80, first; Symphony, 112 (Canfield), $3.20, $2.90, second; Margaret Gaut, 112 (Sharpe), $5.50, third. Time—1:00 2-5. Blush, Flicker, Murky, Specialist, Hampton Silks, Sally D'Or and Wandering Belle also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,500; one mile and seventy yards. Broken Toy, 94 pounds (Johnson), $8.80, $3.20, $2.60, first; High Prince, 100 (Geving), $2.80, $2.50, second; Nogales, 112 (Connelly), $2.90, third. Time—1:45. Deceitful, Black Grackle and Reliable also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,500; six furlongs. Cissy Lady, 95 pounds (Johnson), $6.90, $3.60, $3.00, first; J. C. Denny, 108 (Sharpe), $19, $13.70, second; Nyorit, 108 (Noel), $4.80, third. Time—1:12 1-5. Buck Fond, Ada Blackjack, Uncle Bert, Barracuda, Charcoal and Quince King also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; The Commercial Tribune Handicap; purse $5,000 added; one mile and one-sixteenth. Princess Doreen, 124 pounds (Stutts), $2.50, $2.20, out, first; Guest of Honor, 106 (Connelly), $3, out, second; Nancy Langhorne, 103 (Geving), out, third. Time—1:43 3-5. (New track record.) Tengora also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For two-year-olds; The Buddie Handicap; purse $1,200; five and one-half furlongs. Fat, 104 pounds (Johnson), $21.20, $8.80, $5.60, first; Dionisio, 114 (Hastings), $3.90, $3.20, second; Nocturna, 107 (Meyer), $11.40, third. Time—1:05 3-5. (Equals track record). Longworth, Alleghan, Florence Mills, Erie, Take a Chance and Sligo Branch also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; the Knights of Columbus Purse; purse $1,500; one mile. Foreign Relations, 100 pounds (Hooper), $11, $5, $3.20, first; Fire On, 109 (Connelly), $4.90, $3.10, second; Super Frank, 109 (Noel), $2.30, third. Time—1:37 3-5. Buttin' In, Cream Puff and Drowsy Waters also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,400; one mile. The Mohawk, III., 99 pounds (Johnson), $5.60, $3.40, $2.40, first; Kubiar Khan, 98 (Noel), $3.60, $2.50, second; Firetoma, 102 (Geving), $2.60, third. Time—1:38 3-5. War Idol, Payman, Taylor Hay, Bernice Harrar and Lord Baltimore II. also ran. Weather clear, track fast.

Flies to Saratoga Track From Here to See Races

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The first airplane journey to a New York race course was recorded yesterday afternoon. Andrew Pilott of the New York Stock Exchange decided that he wanted to attend this afternoon's races. He chartered a hydroplane and started from the Columbia Yacht Club. The machine landed in Saratoga Lake one hour and forty-two minutes later. Mr. Pilott reached Saratoga Springs in ample time to have luncheon with George H. Bull, Treasurer of the Saratoga Association.

FIRPO-TATE BOUT IN DOUBT.

Buenos Aires Commission Holds Negro Is Not a Worthy Opponent.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 1. (*AP*).—The proposed bout between Luis Firpo, the Argentine heavyweight, and Bill Tate, negro heavyweight of New York, early in September, is not likely to take place. This was announced here today because of the unfavorable report by the local Municipal Boxing Commission, which maintains that Tate is no match for Firpo.

CINCINNATI ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,300; maiden two-year-olds; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Sachet 111 pounds, Miss Demina 111, *Sally D'Or 106, Tinker Boy 111, Flying Spark 111, Blue Sprite 111, Herbert 114, *Curler 109.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,300; claiming; maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. *Susanna D. 106 pounds, Smooth Bar 111, Gentry 114, *Brown Leaf 109, General Clinton 114, Allaire 111, Margaret Gaut 111, *Bootsie 106.

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,500; claiming; two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Caroline 105 pounds, Gunny Sack 108, Golden Wanderer 108, *Longport 103, Overdraft 108, *Lord Julian 105, *Little Dave 103, *Bonny Castle 103.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Longchamps 120 pounds, Reliable 127, Million 120, Froth 127, Time 127, Emil 120, Bassora 115, Melina 122, Mervinia 115, War Idol 127.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,500; claiming; two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Buttercup 110 pounds, Flapper Girl 107, Delco Light 105, Selective 110, Orator 108, *Massey 100, Anquince 105, Charlie 105.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $1,700; the Olive Hill; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Guest of Honor 106 pounds, Superfrank 95, Bob Cahill 106, Bona Vera 97, Contract 95.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $1,500; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth miles. Lighter 111 pounds, Wongok 111, Overfire 111, *Denien 100, *Six Pence 108, Reelfoot 111, Marcelline 111.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Wide World Photos.

TAKING THE WATER JUMP ON FIRST DAY OF THE SARATOGA MEETING.

JIMMIE M'KERRON TIES PACING MARK

Does 2:05 on Binghamton Half-Mile Track but Anna Bradford's Girl Wins Event.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Adioo Guy's pacing record of 2:05, established on the half-mile track at Ideal Park, Endicott, six years ago, was equalled by Jimmie McKerron, bay gelding by Jack McKerron, and owned by W. S. Lougee of North Randall, Ohio, in the 2:05 pace, the feature and final event of the Orange County races this afternoon.

Anna Bradford's Girl, sired by Northern Man, from the Arden Homestead Stables at Goshen, N. Y., Dickerson up, was first in the third and fourth heats to win the race. Grace Direct, bay mare by Walter Direct, Kelty up, went around the oval in 2:05 1-4 in the first heat.

Thomas Berry drove Jeanne Forbes to win in three straight heats in the 2:15 trot and drove Lady Sybil to win the 2:21 trot in two straight heats, taking third in the final heat.

The summaries:

2:15 CLASS TROT.

Purse, $5,000.

Jeanne Forbes, br. g. (Berry) by Guy Axworthy	1	1	1
Ensign Tige, br. s. (Neville)	2	2	2
Guy Trogan, b. s. (Dickerson)	3	3	2
Manawah, b. h. (McGrath)	4	5	4
Guy Brown, b. c. (Kelty)	5	4	5

Time—2:09½, 2:08¾, 2:10¼.

2:21 CLASS TROT.

Purse, $2,000.

Lady Sybil, b. m. (Berry) by San Francisco	1	1	3
Helen Guy, b. f. (Dickerson)	2	2	1
Judge Leyburn, br. g. (H. Brusie)	3	3	2
Colonel Foote, b. h. (Pitman)	Drawn		
Beeswing, b. m. (Cleveland)	Drawn		

Time—2:14¾, 2:14¾, 2:17¼.

2:05 CLASS PACE.

Purse, $2,000.

Anna Bradford's Girl, b. m. (Dickerson), by Northern Man	6	3	1	1
Jimmy McKerron, b. g. (Ray)	4	1	2	2
Grace Direct, b. m. (Kelty)	1	2	6	3
Kate Hal, c. m. (Berry)	2	4	5	Dr.
Colonel Bidwell, b. m. (Lease)	3	6	4	Dr.
Guesswork, b. m. (Fleming)	5	5	3	Dr.

Time—2:05¾, 2:05, 2:06¾, 2:06¾.

WOMEN PILOT GULLS.

Miss Florence Burnett Wins Bayside Yacht Club Race.

BAYSIDE, L. I., Aug. 1.—For the first time this season the women of the Bayside Yacht Club commanded the Bayside Gulls in the week-end race of the organization on Little Neck Bay today. The wind was fresh and from the northwest, giving the skippers plenty of work. All finished with the exception of No. 9, sailed by Miss Virginia Teller. This craft capsized.

The summary:

WOMAN'S RACE—BAYSIDE GULLS.

Start, 3:30. Inside Course.

	Finish.
No. 1—Miss Florence Burnett	4:38:35
No. 2—Miss Florence Burnett	4:38:55
No. 3—Miss Helen Collins	4:39:00
No. 5—Miss Patricia Knapp	4:42:17
No. 6—Miss Cletra Knapp	4:47:15
No. 9—Miss Virginia Teller	Capsized

NEW RACING PLANT FOR LONG ISLAND

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

of adverse legislation was lifted.

Since then racing has grown stronger with the passing of each season and the meetings at the three tracks have been lengthened until there are thirty-three season opens at the end of April and closes at the end of October. Under the State law racing is permitted from April 15 to Nov. 15, leaving dates a new course might easily fill without disarranging the present schedule, the promoters of the new track say.

The Directors of the new Massapequa Racing Association do not anticipate opposition from the Jockey Club in this State. What is required to operate a race track in New York is clearly defined by the State Racing Statutes, they say, and that is that the course and the association which maintains it meet with the requirements and have the approval of the commission.

According to Mr. Cassidy, the Massapequa track will be a mile oval, eighty feet wide, with a mile chute on the back stretch and a six-furlong chute on the home stretch. It is his opinion that the public likes a course where all of a race may be seen all of the time. The chutes will give plenty of opportunity for distance races and, with long runs to the turns, will minimize the interference.

It is also the intention to construct a steeplechase course in the infield.

The grand stand, which will be of steel and concrete, although the plans have not been drawn, will be along lines similar to those used in the construction of the grand stand at Miami, only on a more extensive scale, and with more improvements. The interests of the horsemen will be among the things considered first, as evidenced by the plans for stabling. The barns will contain thirty stalls each, all on one side.

The Massapequa course, six miles from Freeport, three miles from Amityville and a mile and a quarter from Great South Bay, will be easily accessible both by rail and automobile routes from New York. The running time by special train on the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad, which passes what will be the gates of the track, will be forty-five minutes. The direct automobile routes to the track are the Merrick Road, the Jericho Turnpike and the Fulton Street-Hempstead Turnpike. The proposed Greater New York Highway, a 200-foot thoroughfare, will pass directly in front of the property.

NED MAHAN RESIGNS POST.

Coach Will Leave Harvard Staff After Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 1.—Ned Mahan, Harvard baseball coach and assistant football mentor, announced his resignation today in both capacities. He will finish out this year as coach of backfield candidates and kickers, however, so that the plans for coaches of this year's Harvard eleven will not have to be changed. Mahan will enter a Boston banking house.

MURPHY WINS TWO, DRIVING CRAWFORD

Pilots Gelding Home First in Both Races for 2:13 Fox Valley Trotting Stake.

THOMPSON DILLON TRAILS

The Great Lullwater Behind in Second Brush—Little Eleanor Pays $111 for Place.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 1 (*AP*).—Tommy Murphy of Syracuse, N. Y., carried off the honors in the Grand Circuit races at Exposition Park this afternoon when he drove Crawford, bay gelding, by Belwin-Barella, to victory in both races of the Fox Valley Stake for 2:13 trotters. The Murphy gelding won the first event, a six furlong dash, in 1:34 1-5, and the second, a mile, in 2:08 2-5.

In the mile race Thompson Dillon, black gelding by Dillon Axworthy-Miss Pierrette, driven by Walter Cox of Goshen, N. Y., to victory in the recent $25,000 Geers Memorial Stake at Toledo, finished second to the Murphy gelding. The defeat of Thompson Dillon came as a big surprise, as many favored him to win the $25,000 American trotting Derby here next Thursday. The Great Lullwater, owned by Walter T. Candler of Atlanta and driven by J. Thomas, was second to Crawford in the six furlong dash. He also is a Derby entry.

Callie Direct, a black gelding, by Colonel Armstrong, owned by Frank Callahan of Tiffin, Ohio, and driven by Fred Egan, won both races in the three-year-old pacing class. The big surprise of the meeting came in the second race at six furlongs when Little Eleanor, owned by Miss Eleanor Edman and driven by F. Edman, finished second and paid $111.20 for the place and $36.80 for show in the mutuels.

Hollywood Volo, a bay gelding, by Peter Volo-Fannie Stanton, owned by J. O. Dodge of Lexington, Ky., and driven by Henry Thomas, won the first event in the 2:20 pace at six furlongs and was nosed out in the second race, a mile and one-eighth, by Norman Grattan, brown gelding, by Grattan Royal-Min, owned and driven by Seth Palin.

The track still was heavy from yesterday's rains and all times were slow.

The summaries:

THREE-YEAR-OLD PACE.

Purse $400. Six Furlongs.

Callie Direct, blk. g., by Col. Armstrong—unnamed (F. Egan) 1
Little Eleanor, Hollywood Abigail and the Last DeForest also started.
Time—1:32 2-5.

2:20 CLASS PACE.

Purse $300. Six furlongs.

Hollywood Volo, b. g., by Peter Volo—Fannie Stanton (H. Thomas) 1
M. C. B., b. g. (S. Palin) 2
Owen Direct, b. g. (F. Edman) 3
Binwah and Isabella also started.
Time—1:31 3-5.

THREE-YEAR-OLD PACE.

Purse $400. Six Furlongs.

Callie Direct (F. Egan) 1
Little Eleanor, b. m. (F. Edman) 2
The Last DeForest, br. s. (M. Childs) 3
Hollywood Abigail, Peter Mann and Bob Seymour also started.
Time—1:34.

2:20 CLASS PACE.

Purse $500. 1¼ Miles.

Norman Grattan, br. g., by Grattan Royal—Min (Seth Palin) 1
Hollywood Volo (H. Thomas) 2
Owen Direct (F. Edman) 3
Binwah also started.
Time—2:20.

2:13 CLASS TROT.

Purse, $700. Six Furlongs.

Crawford, b. g., by Belwin—Barella (T. Murphy) 1
The Great Lullwater, ch. h. (J. Thomas) 2
Hollywood Jessie, b. m. (Cox) 3
Sen Frisco also started.
Time—1:34 1-5.

2:08 CLASS PACE.

Purse, $600. One and One-quarter Miles.

Theodore Guy, r. g., by Guy Axworthy—Unnamed (S. Palin) 1
Star Ruth, b. g. (W. Cox) 2
Hal Acme, b. g. (H. Thomas) 3
Artif John, Daisy Pointer and Kasoff also started.
Time—2:38.

2:13 CLASS TROT.

Purse, $600. One Mile.

Crawford, b. g. (T. Murphy) 1
Thompson Dillon, blk. g. (W. Cox) 2
The Great Lullwater (J. Thomas) 3
Sen Frisco also started.
Time—2:08 2-5.

2:08 CLASS PACE.

Purse, $400. Six Furlongs.

Hal Acme (H. Thomas) 1
Silas J. Patchen, b. g. (C. Dean) 2
Star Ruth (W. Cox) 3
Time—1:29.

HAWTHORNE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; five and one-half furlongs. Lubeck, 126 pounds (Froggatt), 13 to 5, even, 1 to 2, first; Boys Believe Me, 121 (Smith), 2 to 1, even, second; Shining Gold, 111 (Mortenson), even, third. Time—1:11. Full of Pep, Expressive, Dorothy Pop, Haleakala, Peter Evans, Industrious and Whirlwind also ran.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; six furlongs. Treasurer, 110 pounds (W. Smith), 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, first; San Isabel, 105 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, 7 to 5, second; Probity, 103 (Mortenson), 8 to 5, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Rachel Potter, Kia and Little Johnny also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; six furlongs. George Groom, 116 pounds (W. Smith), 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, first; Lorena Marcella, 109 (Gross), 3 to 5, 1 to 3, second; Wild Heather, 122 (Kurtzinger), 2 to 5, third. Time—1:17. Meddling Mattie, Dorothy Buckner and Eager also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Soldier II, 107 pounds (Mortenson), 11 to 20, 1 to 6, out, first; Ramkin, 102 (Hoagland), even, 1 to 3, second; Zealot, 104 (Pichon), 4 to 3, third. Time—1:18 2-5. Booneville and Doughoregan also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Chicago Beach Hotel Handicap, for two-year-olds; $2,500 added; six furlongs. Captain Seth, 120 pounds (Gross), 5 to 2, 9 to 10, 2 to 3, first; Roycrofter, 104 (W. Smith), 2 to 1, 9 to 10, second; Mantonian, 102 (Mortenson), even, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Blue Granite, Prince Ronald and Cornelian also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Garden City Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000; one mile and seventy yards. Statler, 95 pounds (Mortenson), 25 to 1, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, first; Flagstaff, 108 (Kurtzinger), 1 to 3, out, second; Graeme, 111 (Mergler), 1 to 6, third. Time—1:48. George E. Allan and Chink also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $1,000; one mile and an eighth. Lee Adrian, 100 pounds (Pichon), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, first; Tip Toe Inn, 104 (Hoagland), 6 to 5, 2 to 5, second; Bosh, 107 (Yelton), 6 to 5, third. Time—1:59. Annie Lyle, Ruban Rouge, Westwood and Nan's Fortune also ran.

Weather cloudy; track slow.

HAWTHORNE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,000; for maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Frazer 115 pounds, Cogwheel 115, Josephine Wiedel 112, Post Mistress 112, World Court 115, Harvey Stedman 115, Red Head 112, Captain Fox 115, Cannes 112, Blue Granite 115, Zeus II 115, Cross Bow 115. Also eligible: Lavigne 112, Parke's Boy 111, Little Phil 111, Berlin 112, Burke's Boy 112, Little Phil 111, Berlin 112, Burke's Boy 112, Little Phil 111, Berlin Cameo and Disciple J. N. Camden entry.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. R. E. Clark 110 pounds, Royal Charlie 110, Ellen Jane 93, Duty Boy 111, C. T. Worthington 98, Arde Dee 101, Desert Gold 98, Wood Cry 102, Put and Take 106, Elusive 106, Mit 93, Whirlwind 110. Also eligible: Power 105, Voogaria 106, Mr. Pat 98, Plenty Coor 105, Jack Trout 101.

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Gofoin 113 pounds, Jack Bauer 101, *Brunswick 108, Pocket Mouse 101, Alleden 104, *Better Luck 106, *Statler 102, Sun Lady 108, Mabel C. 102, MacLean 110.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,500; Washington Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Kitty Pat 100 pounds, Spio and Span 114, Max Brick 96, Sun Altos 108, King's Ransom 103.

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; for three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Battle Man 107 pounds, *Nan's Fortune 93, *Bolivar Bond 108, Tea Tray 105, *Talequa 104, *Sweet Grass 101, *Sincere 102.

SIXTH RACE—Purse $1,000; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. *Seth's Alibi 104 pounds, Royal Duck 114, Al Stebler 112, *Seth's Flower 106, Pickler 102, Flying Prince 104, Frank Man 110, *Elias O. 108, Annie Lyle 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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BUICK 1923 SEDAN, LIKE NEW; sacrifice.
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BUICK 1924 sport roadster, master six; run 7,000 miles; reasonable. McGinn, 37-69 43d St., Corona, L. I.

BUICK 1924 6-cylinder red sport touring, like new; fully equipped; trunk. Call Monday, 10 to 5 P. M. Watkins 6728.

BUICK touring 6-cylinder, looks new; very cheap; call and make offer; no dealers. Laxer, 2,986 Briggs Av. (201st).

BUICK runabout, like new, late model, many extras; bargain. Auto Warehouse, 81 Stockholm St., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1925 sedan, 5-pass., practically new; $325 down, balance monthly. Brawn's, 66 3d Av. Open evenings.

BUICK 1925 standard coupe, 4-passenger, $1,225. Amorosi, 655 Lexington, Plaza 8423.

BUICK 1922 coupe for sale; very good condition, new tires. Riverside 0472.

BUICKS, 1925, 5 and 7 pass. sedans; big reductions. 250 West 58th.

CADILLAC 61 Z phaeton $1,400
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CADILLAC 63 coupe, rumble seat, custom built; cost over $5,000; six months old; sacrifice $2,800; can finance. H. L. England, 417 Navarre Hotel.

CADILLAC coupe; newly painted; AI condition, with 4 new Westinghouse shock absorbers; suitable for physician; no dealers. Stillwell, 9270.

CADILLAC, late 1924, model 63, 7-passenger suburban sedan; condition and appearance like new; many extras. Locomobile Agency, 369 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Nevins 1436.

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CADILLAC 59 phaeton 5-passenger; excellent condition; mileage 18,000; $875. Riverside 3844.

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CHRYSLER brougham sedan, late model; four-wheel brakes; real bargain; act quickly. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHRYSLER Imperial sedan 1925, run 5,000 miles; leaving for South; must sell, cash. Billings 5064.

CHRYSLER six 1925 sedan, run 2,300 miles; owner will sacrifice. Dewey 4047.

CLEVELAND sedan, 1924 model, like new, fully equipped; sacrifice. Auto Warehouse, 81 Stockholm St., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

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Open Evenings. Columbus 7200.

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GIGANTIC USED CAR SALE.
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Ranging in price from $75 to $1,195.
SALE NOW ON.
Almost every make and style, including 1924 and 1925 models; prices slashed $200 to $500.
Store open evenings until 11 P. M.
PROMPT ATTENTION.
FLINT MOTOR CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.
(Used Car Division).
Pedigreed Used Car Market.
57th St. and 8th Av.

FLINT 1925 TOURING,
run less than 1,000 miles, just as good as new, has glass enclosure, bumper, balloon tires, disk wheels, &c.; will be sold at a big discount from original price.
CONSOLIDATED SERVICE CO., INC.,
16 West 61st St. Columbus 3744.

FORD, suburban body, excellent shape, many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; bargain; $200. Dyke, 142 East 31st.

FRANKLINS—FRANKLINS—FRANKLINS
SPECIAL SALE.
FRANKLIN OPEN MODELS, $200 and up.
FRANKLIN CLOSED MODELS, $400 and up.
LANCIA THOMM CABRIOLET, $800.
DODGE 1922 SEDAN, $450.
1924 CHEVROLET COUPE, $500.
1923 FORD COUPE, $250.
1923 LEXINGTON COACH, $300.
1922 LINCOLN 7-passenger sedan, $1,700.
1922 LINCOLN 7-passenger touring, $1,350.
Liberal terms. Your car as part payment.
236 West 55th St. Columbus 5330.
FRANKLIN NEW YORK CO., INC.,
FACTORY DISTRIBUTERS.

FRANKLIN 1924 sedan; equal to new; fully equipped. Mr. Kuh, 250 West 58th.

H. C. S. 1924 roadster, like new, sacrifice. SCOTT, 136 West 52d. Circle 7625.

HUDSON COACH.
Newly painted and overhauled. Completely equipped with disk wheels, bumper, &c. Priced very low for quick sale.
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HUDSON-ESSEX open and closed models at new low prices for quick disposal; all cars will give dependable service; some carry guarantee; inspection invited.
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.,
1,771 Broadway, at 57th. Tel. Circle 6830.
Open Evenings.

HUDSON coach,

Yates Beats Kaesche in Final Round of Shawnee Invitation Golf by 5 and 3

YATES EASILY WINS FINAL AT SHAWNEE

Rochester Golf Star Beats Kaesche by 5 and 3 After Putting Out Issler, 2 and 1.

EDWARDS ALSO TAKES PRIZE

Conquers Moore in Last Round of Beaten Eight Play—Haley Leads Second Sixteen.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Playing sound golf most of the way, Arthur Yates of Rochester had little difficulty in winning the invitation tournament of the Shawnee Country Club today. The North and South champion defeated M. B. Kaesche of Ridgewood, 5 and 3, in the final. In addition to scoring a leg on the Buckwood trophy, Yates won a cigarette case and matchbox.

H. G. Edwards of Garden City won the prize in the beaten eight of the first sixteen, defeating Thomas Moore of Indian Spring in the final. The second sixteen was won by E. W. Haley of Essex County, who defeated a Pennsylvania State Senator, R. S. Quigley of Clinton, 6 and 4.

Yates won in the semi-final after a fairly close match with M. M. Issler of Suburban, defeating him on the seventeenth green, 2 and 1. Issler ran down 25-foot putts to win the fifth and ninth holes, which enabled him to reach the turn all square. Both were out in 38. Yates's only slips were the missing of three short putts. He proved too steady for Issler on the homeward journey.

Kaesche had an easy time with E. F. Quittner in the other semi-final, winning by 6 and 5.

BLOW CAPSIZES 3 YACHTS IN RACE

Crews Are Saved From Moriches Bay—Montauk Is the Winner in Indian Class.

WESTHAMPTON BEACH, L. I., Aug. 1.—A heavy southwest breeze, the strongest wind that the Corinthians have been called upon to face this Summer, caused plenty of excitement among the yachtsmen that took part in the week-end regatta of the yacht squadron of the Westhampton Country Club on Moriches Bay today. So strong was the breeze that most of the yachts carried double reefs. Regardless of the shortened canvas, three boats capsized and several others withdrew.

The yachts that capsized were all in the Marconi rigged division of the little S. S. class. They were No. 4, which is owned by C. E. Potts; No. 5, the property of Ruth Niebrugge, and No. 7, which belongs to Standish F. Medina. All the crews were rescued by Captain Chichester, who stood by in a large yacht and picked up one after the other of the capsized sailors. The accidents all took place during the first round of the course.

In the Indian class, the winner was Montauk, which is owned by H. Meislahn Jr. Among the Shore Birds, the winner was Blue Goose, which belongs to Carl Pflug. The S. S. division was taken by Miss Margaret Borland's craft. The winner among the Marconi rigged boats was No. 2, which belongs to L. B. Pitkin.

During the week, the women of the Westhampton Club also sailed an interesting regatta. The wind was northwest and strong, although by no means as strong as today. The winner in the Indian class was Yennecott, sailed by Miss Janet Moore. The Shore Bird division was won by Avocet, sailed by Miss Simes. Miss Alice Fenner won in the S. S. class, sailing No. 56. Among the Marconi rigged sloops, the winner was No. 4, which was sailed by Mrs. G. C. Halstead Jr.

The summary of both races follows:

INDIAN CLASS.

Start, 3:29. Course, A2.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish H.M.S.
Montauk, H. Meislahn Jr.	5:19:26
Oneida, S. H. Gillespie	5:22:40
Yennecott, R. Moore	5:26:21
Wyandotte, W. J. Keating	5:28:16
Apache, H. L. Guttersen	5:28:20
Cuyahoga, C. E. Potts	5:34:22
Cherokee, B. C. Fenner	5:39:14

SHORE BIRDS.

Start, 3:32. Course, A2.

Blue Goose, Carl Pflug	5:19:32
Harlequin, R. D. Hallock	5:29:37
Beboliik, L. E. Pierson	5:31:00
Avocet, O. M. Simes	5:31:07
Rittewake, C. Raine	5:31:40
Sandpiper, G. C. Halsted Jr.	Withdrew

SLOOPS—CLASS S. S.

Start, 3:55. Course, A2.

No. 17, Miss Margaret Borland	5:31:53
No. 57, Robert Day	5:34:16
No. 41, L. A. Hallock	5:35:13
No. 9, John Pflug	5:37:46
No. 56, Bayard Fenner	5:38:38
No. 59, Frank Speir	5:41:22
No. 8, Allen Mark	5:42:40
No. 59, Jack Medlick	5:48:58
No. 15, Stephen Howard	5:58:09
No. 10, Ralph Hartell	Withdrew
No. 16, Lois Kimball	Withdrew
No. 40, H. R. Medina Jr.	Withdrew
No. 53, W. R. Burrows	Withdrew
No. 1, Foster Campton Jr.	D. N. F.

SLOOPS—MARCONI RIGGED.

Start, 3:58. Course, A2.

No. 2, L. B. Pitkin	5:39:11
No. 8, H. Clopper Jr.	5:39:55
No. 6, S. H. Gillespie	5:40:22
No. 11, W. M. Bowden	5:53:00
No. 4, Charles DePuy	5:59:00
No. 4, C. E. Potts	Capsized
No. 5, Ruth Niebrugge	Capsized
No. 7, S. F. Medina	Capsized

WOMAN'S RACE—INDIAN CLASS.

Start, 2:47. Course, E.

Yacht and Skipper.	
Yennecott, Janet Moore	4:27:29
Navajo, Euridine Bishop	4:30:00

WOMAN'S RACE—SHORE BIRDS.

Start, 2:50. Course, E.

Avocet, Miss Simes	4:26:57
Beboliik, E. Kimball	4:46:57
Curlew, K. Jordan	Fouled

WOMAN'S RACE—SLOOPS—CLASS S. S.

Start, 2:53. Course, E.

No. 56, Alice Fenner	4:38:25
No. 17, Margaret Borland	4:39:32
No. 16, Lois Kimball	4:41:16
No. 41, Mrs. L. Hallock	4:42:11
No. 1, K. Allen	4:46:20
No. 40, Mrs. R. Hallock	4:47:30
No. 57, Mrs. Day	Fouled
No. 63, E. Tribble	Not timed

WOMAN'S RACE—SLOOPS—MARCONI RIGGED.

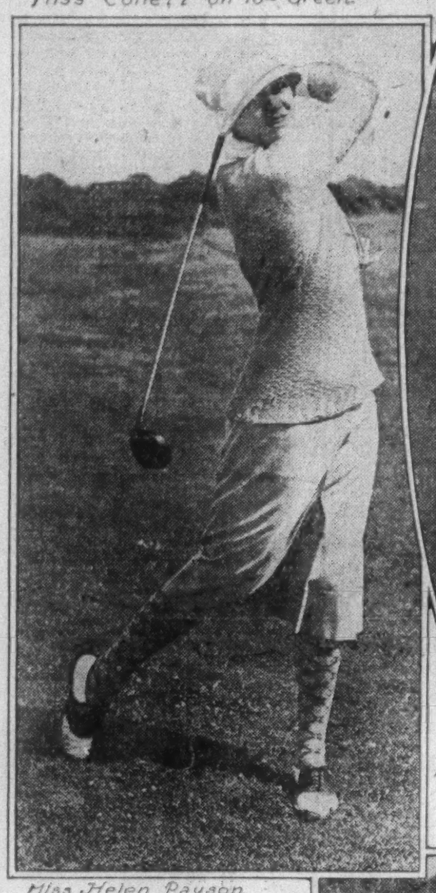
Start, 2:56. Course, E.

No. 4, Mrs. G. C. Halstead Jr.	4:43:13
No. 2, B. Turner	4:47:54
No. 6, M. Gillespie	4:50:56
No. 5, Ruth Niebrugge	4:51:14

Mary Clark Wins Golf Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP.)—Mary Clark of Minneapolis, took the Cook County women's open golf championship from Mrs. Ralph Smalley of Chicago, 1 up today. Miss Clark was taught her golf by her father, who is the professional at the Minneapolis Country Club.

Miss Collett on 13th Green.



Miss Helen Payson.

Miss Glenna Collett

Wide World Photos

Mrs. H. D. Sterrett.

Mrs. J. J. Thomson.

GOLFERS WHO STARRED ON SHENECOSSETT LINKS.

BOGOLJUBOW WINS BRESLAU TOURNEY

Russian Chess Master Captures First Prize With 9½-1½, Losing Only One Game.

NIEMZOWITSCH IS SECOND

Leads Rubinstein by Half-Point—Wagner of Hamburg Furnishes Surprise of Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BRESLAU, Germany, Aug. 1.—E. D. Bogoljubow, chess champion of Russia, carried off the first prize in the international masters' tournament at the meeting of the German Chess Association, the eleventh round of which was played here today. Bogoljubow, who will defend his Russian title in the annual national tournament at Petrograd shortly, finished with a score of 9½—1½, having lost only one game out of the eleven and drawn one, winning the rest.

A. Niemzowitsch, another Russian but representing Denmark, where he now resides, carried off the second prize with a score of 7½—3½. Niemzowitsch lost two games, one of which was to Bogoljubow and the other to Reti.

A. Rubinstein of Poland, who divided first and second prizes with Niemzowitsch at Marienbad recently, finished in third place with a score of 7—4. Rubinstein was defeated only once in this tournament by von Gottschall in the first round. However, six of his other games were drawn.

The sensation of this meeting was the play of H. Wagner of Hamburg, who is in fourth place with totals of 6½—3½ and one game adjourned against Reti of Czechoslovakia. On the result of this game will depend the final standing of himself, Reti and Grunfeld of Vienna.

The following is the summary of today's play:

Saemisch, Berlin, ½; Gruenfeld, Austria, ½; Niemzowitsch, Denmark, ½; Rubinstein, Poland, ½; Gottschall, Goerlitz, 0; Wagner, Hamburg, 1; Becker, Stuetzerbach, 1; Tarrasch, Nuremberg, 0; Moritz, Berlin, 0; Bogoljubow, Russia, 1; Reti, Czechoslovakia, ½; Bluemich, Marienhoehe, ½.

The standing of the players follows:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Bogoljubow	9½	1½	Reti	5½	4½
Niemzowitsch	7½	3½	Saemisch	5	6
Rubinstein	7	4	Gottschall	4	7
Wagner	6½	3½	Tarrasch	3½	7½
Gruenfeld	6	5	Bluemich	3	8
Becker	5½	4½	Moritz	1	9

Adjourned games—Wagner vs. Reti and Becker vs. Moritz.

SONNY LEADS STAR CLASS.

Takes Prize Offered by Pilgrim Yacht Club on Gravesend Bay.

After calling off their races for the past two weeks so as to allow their racing men to take part in the annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club, the clubs enrolled in the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay resumed their sport yesterday, sailing for prizes offered by the Pilgrim Yacht Club.

Only the Star Class sailed. They went around the usual lower bay course in a fresh wind from the west that buried lee rails in true racing style. The winner was Sonny, which is owned by W. L. Linslee and A. B. See.

The summary:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Inside Course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish H.M.S.	Time
Sonny, Inslee and See	3:10:37	
Starlight, Webb and Brown	3:13:04	
Virgo, Gulmard and J. Hansen	3:18:05	
Astral, Ward and H. Hansen	3:19:36	
Bimsal, Seen and Morse	3:18:47	
Sea Bird, Ben Machree, B. C.	3:24:[illegible]	
B. Y. C., Bensonhurst Y. C. Syndicate	3:28:[illegible]	
Eleanor, William Lehrfeld	3:34:[illegible]	
Meteor, Atlantic Y. C. Syndicate	3:31:07	

MISS COLLETT PROVES HER SUPREMACY AGAIN

Shenecossett Victory Further Establishes Her Leadership Among American Women Golfers.

By winning the Griswold Cup last Friday at the Shenecosset Country Club in New London, Miss Glenna Collett again gave support to the opinion that she is the greatest woman golfer in America. Back from her trip abroad, during which she played in the British ladies' championship, the French women's championship and other tournaments, the Providence girl met and defeated some of the foremost women in the United States.

Her opponents were drawn from all over the country. The first two to fall before her were Mrs. L. Phelps and Miss Dorothy Klotz of Chicago. Then Miss Helen Payson of Portland, Me., the girl golfer, who has been playing seriously for only sixteen months, bowed to Miss Collett. In the final Mrs. H. D. Sterret of Hutchinson, Kan., who had previously defeated the national champion, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, had to give way.

The Providence girl's golf temperament is one of the remarkable things about her game. Miss Collett twice played an uphill battle at Shenecossett. It was not until the eighteenth hole that she won the final against Mrs. Sterrett, but she never lost confidence in her ability despite the pouring rain and the fact that her opponent had victory within her grasp.

One of the lesser features of the tournament was the feat of Mrs. J. J. Thomson of Siwanoy in eliminating Miss Maureen Orcutt. Then she was put out by Mrs. Sterrett.

OUIMET SETS COURSE MARK.

Former Champion Goes Around the Portsmouth Links in 68.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 1.—Francis Ouimet, noted American amateur golfer, playing the Hotel Wentworth links here for the first time, established a new course record of 68 today. Playing with the former national open and national amateur title-holder were Price McQuillen of Philadelphia, H. L. Nason of Boston and Robert Burns of Boston. Ouimet played all of the back tees and had 34 each way.

His card, with par of the course, follows:

Out—										
Par	4	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	4	—35
Ouimet	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	—34
In—										
Par	4	4	5	3	5	3	4	3	4	—35—70
Ouimet	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	—34—68

British Publish Soccer Profits.

Newcastle United and Birmingham have just issued their financial reports of last year's profits made in Association League football in England. Newcastle United made £1,723 and Birmingham £3,690.

PUBLIC LINKS PLAY TO START TUESDAY

Golfers From 26 Cities in National Title Tourney at Garden City This Week.

HARDING TROPHY AT STAKE

Teams From Various Cities to Compete for Prize Before Actual Championship Begins.

PAR OF THE COURSE.

Hole.	Yds.	Par.	Hole.	Yds.	Par.
1	520	5	10	235	4
2	390	4	11	440	4
3	155	3	12	150	3
4	485	5	13	370	4
5	185	3	14	355	4
6	480	5	15	140	3
7	260	4	16	305	4
8	350	5	17	375	4
9	257	4	18	585	5
Total	3,288	38	Total	2,995	35

Grand total, 6,283 yards, par 73.

Ninety-eight players representing twenty-six cities have entered the fourth annual national public links golf championship, which will be decided over the links of the Salisbury Country Club, Garden City, this week. The tourney will start on Tuesday with an eighteen-hole medal round, which will be followed by another round of similar length on Wednesday. The thirty-two low scorers for the entire thirty-six holes will then continue at match play for the title of national public links champion.

The cities which will be represented in the event are: New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Worcester, Mass.; Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jacksonville, Fla.; Washington, Dayton, Ohio; Spokane, Toledo, Newark, St. Joseph, Mo.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cleveland, St. Louis, Richmond, Va.; Minneapolis, Hartford, Conn., and Hamilton, London and Toronto, Canada.

Among the New York entries is that of Richard A. Walsh of the Scottish-American Club, winner of the second championship, which was played at Toledo in 1923. The other greater city players nominated for the tournament are William F. Serrick, J. P. Sahre, Joe Ford, Rudolph Rothenberg, Albert Brodbeck, John Gentile and Fred Pagano. Joe Coble of the Cobb's Creek Club, Philadelphia, who won the tournament last year by defeating Henry Decker of Kansas City, will not defend his title this year, having turned professional. The winner of the first tournament was Eddie Held of St. Louis, who scored his triumph at Toledo.

Before the start of play on Tuesday the various cities entering teams for the Warren G. Harding Trophy will nominate teams of four men each and the city whose quartet turns in the low aggregate total for the thirty-six holes of play will take possession of the cup presented by the former President of the United States. Chicago won the trophy the first year that it was played for and the Washington team annexed the title last year.

The Salisbury course over which the championship will be played measures 6,273 yards and has a par of 73. The visiting golfers will be guests at a dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

The pairings and starting times follow:

9:30 A. M., T. Tobin, Philadelphia, and James Wessels, Pittsburgh.
9:35, James J. Reidy, Worcester, and B. U. Pischer, Chicago.
9:40, "Bud" Geoghegan, Hartford, and Harry Sweitzer, Cleveland.
9:45, J. P. Sahre, New York, and Matt Jans, Chicago.
9:50, Roy Bronston, Toronto, and William F. Serrick, New York.
9:55, R. E. Waitt, Boston, and William Wallace, Chicago.
10:00, Samuel Graham, Pittsburgh, and E. B. Lloyd, Chicago.
10:05, John J. Wall, Spokane, and William S. Chapman, Jacksonville.
10:10, A. W. Greene, Richmond, and William Sutherland, Detroit.
10:15, Edward Hasmann, Cleveland, and Richard J. Walsh, New York.
10:20, Raymond J. McAuliffe, Buffalo, and Carmen Bill, Cleveland.
10:25, Robert Stewart, Chicago, and Bernie McFarland, Pittsburgh.
10:30, William E. Boyne, Buffalo, and Fred Pagano, New York.
10:35, Samuel Gilbert Jr., Chicago, and Joseph Ford, New York.
10:40, Lester Bolstad, Minneapolis, and Rudolph Rothenberg, New York.
10:45, Fred Hannon, Boston, and Charles Hardy, Chicago.
10:50, Carl Kaufman, Pittsburgh, and R. S. De Lury, Boston.
10:55, James Wall, Spokane, and John C. Shorey, Washington.
11:00, Albert B. Brodbeck, New York, and Patrick McDonough, Pittsburgh.
11:05, W. Fitzgerald, Chicago, and Arthur Lund, Detroit.
11:10, D. R. Napier, Richmond, and A. L. Houghton, Washington.
11:15, Walter Murray, St. Louis, and Thomas F. McWalters, Newark, N. J.
11:20, James C. Donly, St. Joseph, Mo., and Arthur J. Gedney, Bridgeport.
11:25, E. Martin, Jacksonville, and Irving C. Ralph, Buffalo.
11:30, David O'Connor, Chicago, and J. Kurek, Toledo.
11:35, C. M. Davidson, Boston, and M. Friedlein, St. Louis.
11:40, Eddie L. Frost, Washington, and J. J. Smith, Toronto.
11:45, Cliff Richardson, Baltimore, and James Davies, Cleveland.
11:50, J. Craig, Jacksonville, and C. Alubertus, Philadelphia.
11:55, R. G. Barr, Pittsburgh, and Nelson Davies, Cleveland.
12:00, W. Owen, Jacksonville, and John Gentile, New York.
12:05 P. M., R. Archibald, Jacksonville, and George G. McMahon, Buffalo.
12:10, L. Boyle, Philadelphia, and R. Black, Toledo.
12:15, John Jay Burke, Pittsburgh, and H. Pell, Chicago.
12:20, T. Trullinger, Philadelphia, and William A. McGuire, Washington.
12:25, R. Boyer, Philadelphia, and Robert Bixler, Toledo.
12:30, H. D. Bartlett, London, Canada, and Joseph Lee Brown, Baltimore.
12:35, William Courtney, Detroit, and J. Schultz, Philadelphia.
12:40, J. Fullerton, Hamilton, Canada, and Arthur Heinz, Cleveland.
12:45, Eli Ross, Cleveland, and Peter Schutz, Chicago.
12:50, Paul Renz, Toledo, and A. B. Divers, Buffalo.
12:55, William D. Martin, Buffalo, and Dayton entry.
1:00, Leo O'Leary, Toledo, and Dayton entry.
1:05, Lawrence S. O'Tell, Baltimore, and Dayton entry.
1:10, Samuel J. Parks, Washington, and Dayton entry.
1:15, Frank May, Detroit, and Dayton entry.
1:20, Charles McCourt, Baltimore, and George Stiffs, Worcester.
1:25, Louis F. Eckert, Cincinnati, and R. McNeil, Boston.
1:30, William Cox, Washington, and Russell Winters, Detroit.

British Women Capture Meet; Czechs Next, Canadians Third

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP.)—Great Britain today won the women's international track and field meet at the Stamford Bridge athletic field with 56 points. Czechoslovakia, with 26, was second, and Canada, with 23, third.

FRED SPENCER FIRST IN BIKE TITLE RACE

Takes Mile Event on Newark Track and Gains Lead in Championship Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—Freddie Spencer, Plainfield youngster, won the one-mile national championship race, the sixteenth of the series of twenty-four, to decide the bicycle championship of America at the Newark Velodrome tonight. Spencer defeated Cecil Walker and Willie Spencer, while Ray Eaton defeated Orlando Piani and Bobby Walthour in the heat to decide fourth place.

Freddie Spencer, by winning the race, went into the lead in the battle for the title. He now has 28 points, while Bobby Walthour is second with 26 and Willie Spencer third with 24. The standing of the other riders is: Harris Horder, 21; Cecil Walker, 21; Arthur Spencer, 14; Alf Goullet, 7, and Ray Eaton, 6.

Freddie Spencer won the final of the mile race by riding around Willie Spencer on the last lap and outracing Walker to the tape in a desperate sprint.

Newark detectives, at the request of the management of the Velodrome, arrested six men in the bleachers for gambling. The men were all held in bail for trial Monday morning.

The summaries:

Half-Mile Handicap (Amateur)—Won by Anthony Butler, Bayview Wheelmen (45 yards); Walter Kraus, New Crescent Wheelmen (25 yards), second; Joseph Eilman, (50 yards), fourth; Milton Zuber, Newark (50 yards), fifth. Time—0:56 3-5.

Miss and Out Invitation (Professional)—Won by Anthony Beckman, Secaucus; William Hanley, Newark, second; William Coburn, Kearny, third; Fred Taylor, Newark, fourth; Fred Hill, Boston, fifth. Distance, two miles five laps. Time—3:35 4-5.

One-Mile Match Race (Professional)—Edward Madden, Newark, vs. Caesar Moretti, Italy. Won by Madden. First heat won by Madden. Time—2:49 4-5; last eighth mile, 0:13. Second heat won by Madden. Time—2:57 4-5; last eighth mile, 0:12 4-5.

One-Mile National Championship (Professional)—Won by Fred Spencer, Plainfield; Cecil Walker, Australia, second; William Spencer, Newark, third; Ray Eaton, East Orange, fourth. Time—2:50; last eighth mile, 0:12. Time of heat to decide fourth place, 2:49 4-5; last eighth mile, 0:12 1-5.

Two-Mile, Class A, Invitation (Amateur)—Won by Paul Croley, New Crescent Wheelmen; Jack Costello, Bayview Wheelmen, second; Alfred Gearie, East Orange, third; Peter Grecco, Unione Sportiva Italiana, fourth; Albert Bernhardt, Bayview Wheelmen, fifth. Time—4:17.

One-Mile Consolation (Amateur)—Won by Joseph Viddetzk, Unione Sportiva Italiana; Martin Derrig, Linden, second; Sealer Van Hise, Bayview Wheelmen, third. Time—2:09.

Five-Mile Open Paced (Professional)—Won by Cecil Walker, Australia; Fred Hill, Boston, second; William Keller, Newark, third; Fred Taylor, Newark, fourth; Anthony Beckman, Secaucus, fifth; Regis McNamara, Newark, sixth; Alex McBeath, Australia, seventh. Time—9:52 2-5.

Twenty-mile Motor Paced (Professional)—David Lands, Irvington, paced by William Zipf, Newark; Frank Corry, Australia, paced by Frank Jeehan, New Haven; Charlie Jeager, Newark, paced by James Hunter, Newark; Samuel Gastman, Newark, paced by Otto Miller, Brooklyn; Vincent Madonna, Italy, paced by Jean Antonucci, New York. Won by Madonna; Lands, second; Gastman, third; Corry, fourth; Jeager, fifth. Time—29:04 1-5.

THE FLINT SIX

WHAT IS MOTOR CAR "VALUE"?

THERE is so much talk about the word "Value" that its meaning is more often clouded than clear.

"Dollar for Dollar Value", "Performance Value", "Long-lived Value", "Beauty Value", and "What-not-Value".

True, the prospective car purchaser often secretly hopes for the riding ease of a pullman, the power of a locomotive, the speed of an airplane and the endurance of Time itself—at a price of no down payment and a small amount monthly.

But stop to consider the things that enter into the building of an automobile before you consider its price. Do not measure its value by the dollar sign alone.

And when you have any particular car in mind find out about the organization back of it, check up on the experience of the men responsible for it. How long have they been in the automobile business? How many successful automobiles have they built?

Are the builders constantly testing and improving every working part of their product, or is the most of their attention given to the outward appearance? What is the re-sale value of their product after one year? two years? Then measure these things against what you have learned about cars of other makes and you will be better able to judge MOTOR CAR VALUE.

When you have found a car that satisfactorily answers all these questions you will realize that reliable merchandise honestly built is the proper value standard.

Be fair to yourself when you buy.

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Larchmont Flint Branch, 60 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon Flint Branch, 12 South 3rd Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Crest Motors, Inc., 2380 Grand Concourse

FLINT SIX

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE AND APARTMENTS — Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 11. | Section 10

NEW LOFTS AND APARTMENT HOUSES FOR MANHATTAN

BIG BUILDING YEAR FOR FIFTH AVENUE

Half-Year Survey Indicates That Operations Will Exceed 1924 Record.

ACTIVITY IN LOWER AREA

Fifth Avenue Association Points Out Many Features of Particular Interest.

Statistics compiled by the Fifth Avenue Association indicate that the volume of building in the Fifth Avenue area will show a marked increase during the year of 1924. In its survey of realty activity for 1924 it was disclosel that actual plans filed for building construction reached a total of $95,000,000, including nearly $5,000,000 for alterations of old buildings. This was considered as the "peak" and a decline was looked for in 1925. The semi-annual survey just completed indicates no decline. The report of building operations in the Borough of Manhattan since Jan. 1 discloses that plans were filed for 531 new buildings, costing $148,698,874. In the Fifth Avenue section, which includes Fifth, Madison and Park Avenues and contiguous streets, for the same period plans were filed for building construction reaching a total of approximately $50,000,000, including nearly $3,000,000 for alterations. This includes twelve building operations, representing an expenditure of approximately $22,000,000. The figures show only construction costs and do not include the investment in fee values, rentals and equipment.

The report calls attention to the fact that the renaissance of Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, which began in the early part of 1924, is still continuing and is evident in the erection of several new structures. L. M. Boomer of the Waldorf-Astoria recently stated that his faith in the future vitality of that portion of the avenue had been justified by the recent developments during the past few years, the principal one of which, at present, is the erection by Vincent Astor of the fifteen-story structure on the site of the old Cambridge Building at the southwest corner of Thirty-third Street.

The alterations which are being made to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel are progressing. The greater portion of the ground floor on the Thirty-fourth Street side will be converted into specialty shops, but the Fifth Avenue frontage will remain unchanged.

Property owners and merchants have been following with interest the proposal now under consideration by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which would place their section in the retail zone. Another important matter is the proposal to transform the Thirty-third Street station of the Lexington Avenue subway to an express stop and the lengthening of local platforms south of that point to accommodate ten-car trains.

At a hearing held on July 16 before the Suburban Transit Commission the Westchester County Transit Commission outlined plans for a suburban subway running under Madison Avenue. The Fifth Avenue Association made several suggestions with reference to the route. Among them was the one that stations be placed at Fifty-seventh, Forty-second, Thirty-fourth Streets and some point between Thirty-fourth and Fourteenth Streets. In connection with the Thirty-fourth Street station the association suggested that, as the proposed tubes of the Madison Avenue subway and those of the Long Island Railroad were at almost the same level, a connection should be made between them so that passengers could go from Long Island directly to downtown New York.

Between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets the report states that the avenue is witnessing many important operations. Work on the twelve-story addition to the Harriman National Bank is nearing completion. Delmonico's, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, is now in the hands of a demolition company. The property was purchased by a syndicate of buyers at a price close to $5,000,000, which sets a value that has been estimated at between $312 and $325 per square foot. It is estimated that the new building on the site will involve an investment of $10,000,000.

The Fred T. French Company has purchased the property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street and is making preparations for the erection of a large commercial structure. Further up the avenue a Childs restaurant occupies the six-story office building which the firm erected on the site of the former Thorley store. Diagonally across, on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, the thirteen-story McCutcheon Building, costing $1,000,000, is nearing completion.

Property owners and merchants north and south of Forty-second Street are awaiting, adds the report, some definite action by the Controller with reference to the signing of the necessary papers that will make possible the beginning of work in connection with the opening of the easterly roadway around Grand Central Terminal. Recent traffic counts made by the Fifth Avenue Association indicate that there is a steady increase in vehicular traffic in the vicinity.

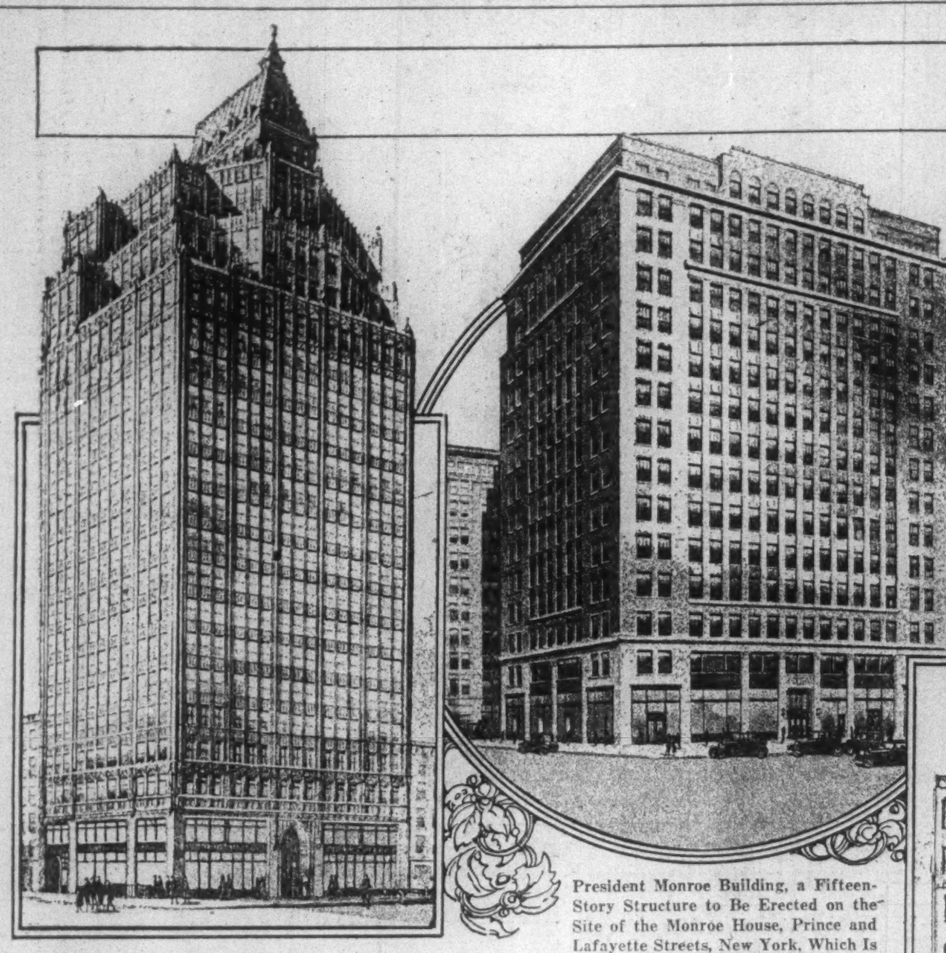
The recent announcement by the Board of Transportation that Fifty-third Street was chosen as the location for the new crosstown subway link has centred the eyes of the realty field on that section. The Fifth Avenue Association has made a careful study of the proposed route and has suggested that stations be erected in the vicinity of both Fifth and Lexington Avenues, and, in addition, the extension of the entrance of the proposed Columbus Circle station to Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Referring to this realty survey, Captain William J. Pedrick, Vice President and General Manager of the Fifth Avenue Association, says:

"To all who have assisted in the growth and development of the Fifth Avenue section, this survey must be the source of great encouragement. In it they can see the successful results of their efforts to build a section that today possesses distinctive characteristics that make it supreme among the business and residential sections not only of Manhattan but of the entire world.

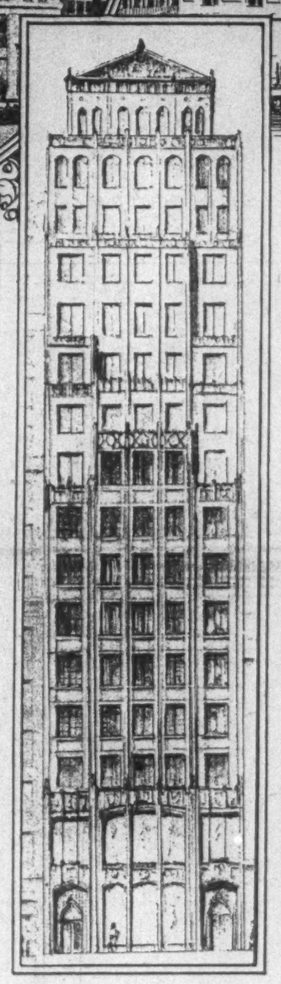
"The Fifth Avenue section represents character, strength and stability gained in no small degree through constructive thought, vigilance and foresight on the part of the interests that make up our association. These attributes have served to make this section the preference in matters of realty investment and it is through them that it will continue to maintain the commanding position it now occupies as the leader in civic and realty development.

"It is my firm conviction, based upon years of constant contact with the realty development of New York, that the many realty improvements in the section below Thirty-fourth Street are an indication that Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fourth Streets, is coming back to its own as a part of the great retail centre."



Office Building to Be Erected for the 315 Seventh Avenue Corporation, of Which A. Kheel Is President. William I. Hohouser, Architect and Engineer.

President Monroe Building, a Fifteen-Story Structure to Be Erected on the Site of the Monroe House, Prince and Lafayette Streets, New York, Which Is Being Partially Financed by the American Bond and Mortgage Company. Sugarman & Berger, Architects.



Sixteen-Story Jewelers' Building to Be Erected at 28-30 West Forty-eighth Street by the Milrose Realty Corporation, Owner, for a Furniture Firm That Is to Take the Store and First Floor and Lease Upper Floors to the Jewelry Trade. B. S. Miller, Architect.

Fourteen-Story Apartment House, to Be Erected by Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., on the Southeast Corner of Park Avenue and Eightieth Street. Schwartz & Gross, Architects.

The Lexington, a Fifteen-Story Apartment Hotel, Now in Course of Construction at Fortieth Street and Lexington Avenue, by H. A. Hyman and His Associates. Schwartz & Gross, Architects.

MADISON AVENUE VALUES INCREASE

Exclusive Shop Area Steadily Advancing North of Fifty-ninth Street.

CLOSE TO HOME CENTRES

Prediction by W. P. Jockin That Realty Prices Are Bound to Witness Marked Advance.

William Pierre Jockin of the Pierre Holding Corporation predicts increasing values for property on Madison Avenue and the adjoining side streets from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth Street. The Pierre Holding Corporation has recently acquired several parcels in that section.

Among the purchases were 1,011-1,013 Madison Avenue and 43 East Seventy-eighth Street, a plot of about 5,100 square feet at the northwest corner of those thoroughfares; 961-963 Madison Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, two buildings on plot 40.6 by 100.5 feet, the former business home of John J. Kavanagh, the late east side real estate specialist; the five and one-half story building of the Studio Club at 35-37 East Sixty-second Street from the Y. W. C. A.; and the former home of Ernest Iselin, a five-story house on lot 20 by 100.5 feet at 20 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Jockin points to the changing character of Fifth Avenue, showing that it has become the place for large department stores, specialty shops, chain stores, quick service restaurants, &c., forcing the art dealers and interior decorators from its stronghold.

"The exclusive shops which once held sway on Fifth Avenue," states Mr. Jockin, "must seek other locations where the exclusiveness which they require is not affected by the intrusion of the stores of the more popular class. The amazing development of Park Avenue with palatial multi-family houses above Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue with the adjoining side streets above Fifty-ninth Street, as a residential community is influencing the values of adjacent properties. Fifth and Park Avenues above Sixtieth Street and the adjoining side streets are restricted by the zoning ordinance against business, Madison Avenue being the only thoroughfare where shops are permitted under its jurisdiction, and it therefore becomes the logical exclusive shopping district of the city.

"The development of Manhattan real estate proceeds with increasing magnitude, and is changing the whole character of the island. Apartment houses containing fifteen to fifty families replace private residences which formerly housed two to five families; the traffic problem in the midtown Fifth Avenue section is the outcome of this concentrated population, and the problem becomes more acute daily. This densely located population will make it necessary to spread the shopping district to avoid traffic congestion. There seems to be only one logical location for the shops catering to motor vehicle patronage, which is Madison Avenue above Fifty-ninth Street.

"Those sections which have not been developed and which are in the path of progress will provide opportunities for real estate profits beyond any previously offered. It is human nature to judge the future by our past experience, forgetting sometimes that each decade brings greater achievements and greater opportunities. As a consequence, we must not be guided exclusively by the past; we must use the past as an inspiration of greater things to come. Success in the real estate field is measured by this vision. My company proposes to confine its operations to the Madison Avenue section.

"Madison Avenue between Fifty-ninth Street and the upper Eighties is located in practically the same strategic position as was Fifth Avenue between the lower Thirties and the upper Forties some twenty years ago when the most exclusive shops selected the Avenue for occupancy, buying or renting their quarters at the rate of $20,000 per front foot for the land, or 5% net on this valuation, on long leases, or at the same front foot rental for store space, the upper floors leasing at an average of a little over $1 per square foot, which was then considered a high figure for such space.

NEW THEATRE FOR JACKSON HEIGHTS

$1,000,000 Operation on Northern Boulevard Corner Started by Theatre Builders.

Max J. Kramer & Son, who recently completed the Jackson Theatre at Eighty-second Street and Baxter Avenue, Jackson Heights, have started construction work on a new theatre at the southwest corner of Northern Boulevard and Eighty-third Street, Jackson Heights. The estimated cost of the building is $1,000,000.

The new Jackson Heights theatre will have a frontage of 100 feet on Northern Boulevard and 150 feet on Eighty-third Street, and will have a seating capacity of 2,500. It will be operated by Grob & Knobel, the owners and operators of the Jackson Theatre.

It will be of the stadium type, of concrete fireproof construction, with orchestra floor and balcony. Its decorative features are expected to hold close to the subdued and rich scheme of the Jackson Theatre.

The erection of this commodious and expensive theatre in the Jackson Heights community at a cost of $1,000,000, following so closely upon the completion last December of the Jackson Theatre, is evidence of the rapid growth in the population of the community.

MILES OF NEW ROADS.

Real Estate Will Share Largely in the Benefits They Yield.

During the fiscal year ended June 30 last 9,445 miles of Federal-aid roads were completed. An additional 4,587 miles is reported completed, but not finally inspected and accepted. These figures, which came from the Bureau of Public Roads, make no commer on the advantage these many miles of new roads have for those owning real estate which these roads will serve. It has been estimated that any plot of land, improved or otherwise, which can be reached easily by the way of smooth, level roads is worth at least one-third more than if the access was difficult.

According to the report, the outstanding result of the year's work has been the large mileage of continuous highway routes made available. In practically every State, it is said, gaps in through routes have been closed and many extensions have been made. Probably the most notable project opened to traffic is the Wendover Cut-off across the Great Salt Lake Desert, which has removed an age-old obstacle to transcontinental traffic. Part of the report reads:

"All of the construction has been on the designated 170,000-mile Federal-aid highway system, which is to serve as the main road system for the nation. At the beginning of the fiscal year 35,452 miles had been completed with Federal aid, and the year's work brings the total to more than 46,000 miles in service, since a considerable portion and, also, 17,123 miles reported as under construction has already been opened to traffic.

"Texas led in mileage completed during the year with 784 miles, followed by South Dakota with 458 miles, Illinois with 431 miles and Minnesota with 429 miles."

NEW FLUSHING OPERATION.

Rayburne Homes, Inc., to Build Thirty Detached Houses.

A Flushing tract on Murray Street and Mitchell Avenue has been taken over by the Rayburne Homes, Inc., Charles Ragovin, President, for development.

Thirty homes of a special design, to be known as the "Wonder Homes," will be erected on the plot. A special feature is the size of the rooms and the arrangement of the conveniences for the housewife.

Some of the homes on Mitchell Avenue are about ready for occupancy. They are but five minutes' walk from the Murray Hill Station and eight minutes' walk from the Broadway-Flushing Station of the Long Island Railroad and one block from the line of the Flushing-Bayside Bus Line.

CAMPAIGN TO URGE WINTER BUILDING

Committee on Seasonal Operations of New York Building Congress Issues an Appeal.

THE QUESTION OF COSTS

Discounts on Materials and Earlier Returns on Investment Advanced as Strong Favoring Factors.

The Committee on Seasonal Operations of the New York Building Congress in a campaign to help the building situation in this and adjacent cities has issued a circular letter urging all who contemplate construction work during this coming year to take advantage of the benefits of Winter construction and make plans to this end now.

The letter says: "The average layman does not take into consideration the many factors that directly or indirectly affect the ultimate cost of a building and therefore does not recognize the advantages of Winter construction.

"Studies and investigations made by the New York Building Congress and other authorities show:

"The direct additional costs due to construction carried on in cold weather are but a small percentage of the total cost of a building.

"Such direct Winter costs are more than offset by savings in other ways.

"These conditions extend down the scale at least to operations as low as $100,000.

"The indirect savings which more than counter-balance Winter costs may be enumerated as follows:

"Labor bonuses are eliminated.

"Labor turnover is reduced.

"Spread in overhead expense of contractors throughout the year reduces organization and equipment costs.

"Tendency of contractors to lower their margin of profit with the idea in mind of securing sufficient work to keep their organization intact during the Winter months.

"Seasonal discounts on materials.

"Seasonal rates by transportation companies in order to relieve the congested periods.

"Saving of interest and taxes on investments lying idle.

"Earlier returns on investment.

"It is true, of course, that if other conditions remain the same, Winter weather adds the costs of shelter, heating, removal of snow and ice and the like, and extreme cold weather lessens efficiency in certain types of manual operations.

"But in this connection it should be noted that official weather reports show that the number of days during which such unfavorable conditions exist are not as numerous as usually thought to be by the average person.

"All facts considered, the records on Winter construction confront us with the fact that labor productivity is greater on Winter building and labor costs are less per unit of construction.

"This, together with the other advantages to be secured in the purchase of materials and in earlier returns on investment, makes Winter construction a good business proposition.

"Investigations conducted under the auspices of the United States Department of Commerce confirm this conclusion."

Leasehold Is Property.

A leasehold is property, and its cost and increase in value are properly capital, according to a decision just made by the Board of Tax Appeals in relation to the Federal income tax. The board, in regard to Decision 72, reported by the Atlanta Real Estate Board, held: That a leasehold is property and its cost and increase in value prior to March 1, 1913, are properly capital. The owner of the leasehold is entitled to take deduction for exhaustion of such leasehold in the same manner as he would with any other exhaustible property.

That where the March 1, 1913, value of a leasehold is determined, and that value is used as the basis for computing gain on the sale of a lease, the taxpayer is entitled to take deductions for exhaustion on the same basis.

FOR the first time in months contracts awarded in Greater New York exceeded in dollar value contemplated projects, according to reports issued for the week ended July 24.

The total estimated value of new work planned over a long period of time is usually about 50 per cent. greater than the total money represented by commitments to be started in the same period.

This indicates a decreasing building demand, so the deduction is warranted that construction activity or new operations for the last half of 1925 will be less in volume and cost than for the first six months of the year.

The actual figure for awards made between July 18 and 24, inclusive, in the five boroughs is $16,255,500, while the total approximate cost of work planned for the same period is $12,848,500, according to figures compiled by the Record and Guide.

Residential lettings numbered 130, to cost $10,280,500, and commercial contracts were 35, involving the expenditure of $5,032,500 and calling for 10,440 square feet of floor space.

Recent construction surveys of business projects made along Seventh, Eighth, Fifth and Madison Avenues and of the new apartment houses and apartment hotels under way in Manhattan clearly indicate that material dealers and trade unions will be kept busy for the remainder of the year.

Millions of dollars are being expended in new projects along these thoroughfares and on the east and west side residential sections of the borough. In Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx housing developments continue to lead all other classes of buildings in surprisingly large volume.

Labor troubles have practically disappeared in Greater New York during the week. The strike of the teamsters and chauffeurs ended on Wednesday, when the trades that had walked out because some drivers delivering material did not wear union buttons, returned to work on the Mandel Building and the Furniture Exchange structure now being built on the old Fourth Avenue car barn block.

No further reports have been heard of progress delays on new work in course of erection because of the differences between the bricklayers and the plasterers.

Building Loans on Homes Favored by William E. Knox

Speaking of the attitude of bankers toward real estate mortgage loans, William E. Knox, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of America, said in an address to the New York Board of Trade and Transportation:

"We have just one attitude toward real estate loans. It is a matter of necessity. Such loans are the safest and most profitable, as they are not subject to market fluctuations. Another side is our duty to the community.

"The man with a home doesn't become radical. This is the one big reason why we like to make loans on homes.

"We feel we are rendering a service to the community.

"Although we have gone through all kinds of panics our foundations have never been endangered."

CONTROLLER DELAYS DEPEW PLACE OPENING

All of the Others, With the Mayor and Railroads, Have Signed the Agreements.

Petitions are being circulated asking for the signatures of those who want Controller Craig to sign the agreements for the opening of Depew Place roadway along the easterly side of the Grand Central Terminal, the extension of both Grand Central Viaduct roadways over Forty-sixth Street and into Park Avenue, the opening to public use of Vanderbilt Avenue from Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh Street and the closing of Park Avenue from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth Street.

The Mayor signed the agreements on May 13, 1924, and they have also received the approval of the Board of Estimate, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the New York Central Railroad Company. The only signature lacking, it is pointed out, is that of the Controller.

The petition reads:

"Great traffic congestion exists in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth Street, Park and Vanderbilt Avenues, where the present westerly roadway descends to street level and where thirteen lines of traffic flow over a section less than sixty feet in length. It is here that the famous 'S' turn formed by Vanderbilt Avenue, Forty-fifth Street and Park Avenue results in a traffic maelstrom which, during rush hours, is almost beyond police regulation.

"This congestion deprives the city of the full use of its widest and most heavily traversed north and south thoroughfare, Park Avenue. These agreements will provide a means of eliminating this congestion and for this reason the city, acting through its Board of Estimate, has approved them. In addition they have received the unanimous endorsement of all interested civic and business organizations, including the Merchants' Association, the Citizens Union, the Broadway Association, the Thirty-fourth Street Midtown Association, and the Forty-second Street Property Owners and Merchants' Association.

"The immediate completion of these agreements will clear the way for the start of the work in connection with this essential improvement which is vital to the continued growth and development of our city."

More Small Homes for Newark.

A parcel consisting of three vacant lots in Newark, N. J., has changed owners in a sale closed through Louis Schlesinger, Inc. The property is located at 613-615-617 North Fourth Street, between Abington and First Avenues. The seller was Benjamin Atha and the purchasers were Joseph Caruso and Louis Melillo. The parcel has a frontage of 75 feet by a depth of 100 feet. The new owners plan the erection of two-family dwellings.

REALTY ACTIVITY ON FIRST AVENUE

Thirty-five Parcels Recently Acquired There by Schulte Stores Company.

MODERN BUILDING PROJECTS

Busy Centres in Blocks Adjacent to Beekman and Sutton Place Developments.

One of the active centres in the real estate market recently has been First Avenue, north of Forty-second Street. The Schulte Cigar Stores Company has within a short time purchased no less than thirty-five parcels between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and it is said that negotiations are pending for additional plots in the immediate vicinity.

"Nearly every other city thoroughfare has had its boom," said Irving I. Rosenbaum, Vice President of the Schulte Retail Stores Corporation, and now First Avenue is coming to the front, especially between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets. The great activity is naturally due to the strategic position of First Avenue with reference to the business district and because it is the only wide thoroughfare east of Lexington Avenue with no elevated obstructions and plans promulgated for a subway route.

"A great deal of skepticism may be launched in the minds of the average person as to whether our move is a wise one, due mainly to the unsightly buildings one may find at the present time; but let us go back fifteen or twenty years and recall Park Avenue with the old breweries and slaughter houses which then existed.

"I feel that in the near future First Avenue will undergo a tremendous change, and while it may not be a rival to Park Avenue, we will find First Avenue, Beekman Place, Sutton Place and the side streets adjacent, linking up with the avenues further west in so far as construction of the better type of apartment houses, thereby affording the business man or woman a residence within walking distance to their offices.

"A survey of conditions there at the present time will show a fifteen story cooperative apartment house nearing completion at Fifty-seventh Street and the East River; the completed Beekman Mansion, at Fifty-first Street and Beekman Place, which is also a cooperative apartment and 90 per cent. sold; the foundations laid for another cooperative apartment immediately west of the Beekman Mansion and the completed cooperative apartment house owned by the Bethlehem Engineering Company at the southeast corner of Fiftieth Street and First Avenue, which was entirely sold from the plans. Recently plans were filed for a fifteen-story cooperative apartment at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Avenue A, and another on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street about 125 feet east of First Avenue.

"Evidently the Phipps Estate places as much faith in this section as the Schulte Company does, for, in addition to the apartment the former is erecting at Fifty-seventh Street and the East River, that estate recently acquired the block front on the east side of First Avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh Street, for a fifteen story hotel for working girls. They also own the greater part of the block front on First Avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh Street, the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and First Avenue and the southwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and First Avenue and considerable property along Avenue A from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-seventh Street.

"I firmly believe that it would be a treat to some of our own New Yorkers to go sightseeing on Manhattan Island and inspect that section of the city, and they will doubtless be surprised at the important changes within so short a time.

"The properties which the Schulte Company recently purchased comprise a block front on the east side of First Avenue from Forty-ninth Street to Fiftieth Street; also 881, 891, 934, 949, 961, 966, 989, 995, 987, 999, 1,058, 1,060, 1,062, 1,064 and 1,067 First Avenue, 2 Mitchell Place, 400 East Fiftieth Street, 401-3 East Fifty-third Street and 401½ East Fifty-eighth Street. Most of these deals were made with the assistance of the Joseph Milner Company and Brown, Wheelock: Harris, Vought & Co., as brokers.

SHERWOOD HOTEL ON DELMONICO SITE

Popular Hostelry Gave Way in 1896 for the Famous Restaurant Home.

EARLY PROPERTY CHANGES

Theodore A. Havemeyer Bought the Plot in 1890 for $635,000—Now Holds Avenue Record.

In the demolition of the Delmonico building, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, which marks the final step in the passing of the most famous restaurant and social meeting centre in New York history, memories are recalled of the demolition on the same site of a prominent hotel which, more than a generation ago, was a popular rendezvous in the city's fashionable life. That was the Sherwood, and it was razed about thirty years ago to make way for the Delmonico building.

The corner house, which later formed part of the Sherwood Hotel, was the home, about forty-five years ago, of John H. Sherwood. He purchased about 1840 the entire Fifth Avenue corner frontage on which the new commercial building is to be erected. In 1873, it is interesting to note, in view of the changing conditions in realty values, he sold the plot adjoining the late Delmonico building, being 535 Fifth Avenue, to Fanny E. Musgrove, wife of Thomas B. Musgrove, for $136,000. The plot has a frontage of thirty feet, and on it was a well-built brownstone residence which was occupied by the Musgroves for many years.

The Sherwood Hotel was opened prior to 1880 and occupied the 65.5 feet frontage on Fifth Avenue which in 1896 became the site of the uptown Delmonico's. It was a select family hotel and was the home at various periods of many prominent New Yorkers. Among those living there in 1890 were Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Daniel S. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clarkson, Mrs. M. H. Schieffelin, Dr. E. G. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Onativia and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hackett. In 1886 among its guests were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagler, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George H. Hepworth and John B. Dutcher. In 1880 the Fifth Avenue Bank had its offices on the ground floor of the Sherwood Hotel.

Havemeyer Bought Plot in 1890.

The property covered by the old hotel, 65.5 feet on Fifth Avenue and 140 feet on Forty-fourth Street, was purchased by Theodore A. Havemeyer from John H. Sherwood in 1890 for $635,000, averaging a little less than $70 a square foot. The recent sale by the Harriman National Bank involving 535 and 537 Fifth Avenue, a portion being leasehold, to the syndicate headed by Max N. Natanson and Mandelbaum & Lewine, averaged $312 a square foot, a marked increase in twenty-five years. In 1919, nearly ten years ago, the Delmonico site was sold by the Havemeyer heirs to the late Michael Dreicer for about $1,500,000.

The ornate Delmonico building was erected jointly by the late Charles Delmonico and Theodore A. Havemeyer. It was designed by James Brown Lord, being Italian renaissance in style, the façade of limestone, brick and terra cotta. It was opened on the night of Nov. 15, 1897. Until the final closing of the famous restaurant on May 20, 1923, Delmonico's enjoyed, until the effects of prohibition became serious, a career of undiminished popularity and the rooms on the upper floors were the scene of some of the most celebrated dinners and social activities in the history of the metropolis.

It is interesting to note that the Record and Guide, speaking in February, 1916, of the sale of the property to Mr. Dreicer, said:

"The Delmonico Corporation lease is at the rate of $75,000 per annum, a return entirely out of proportion with what the corner might be made to yield with a modern commercial structure upon it. There are those who firmly believe that before five years elapse there will be a large banking and office building on this site and that both Sherry's and Delmonico's will be relocated further uptown in the vicinity of the Plaza."

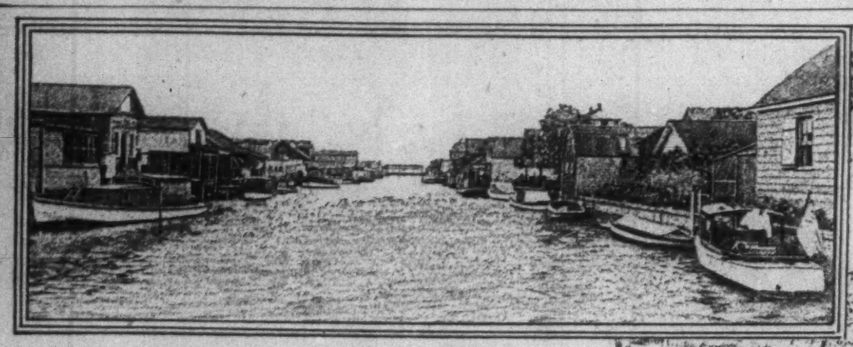
Later, the Harriman National Bank, on the southeast Forty-fourth Street corner, bought the property with the intention of erecting a new banking edifice on the site. That plan was recently abandoned and the Harriman Bank, just prior to the Delmonico sale, purchased the former Spalding building adjoining the present bank structure in the middle of the block, that purchase representing about $504 a square foot. The building has recently been torn down and an addition is being constructed to the Harriman National Bank.

Church Landmark Going.

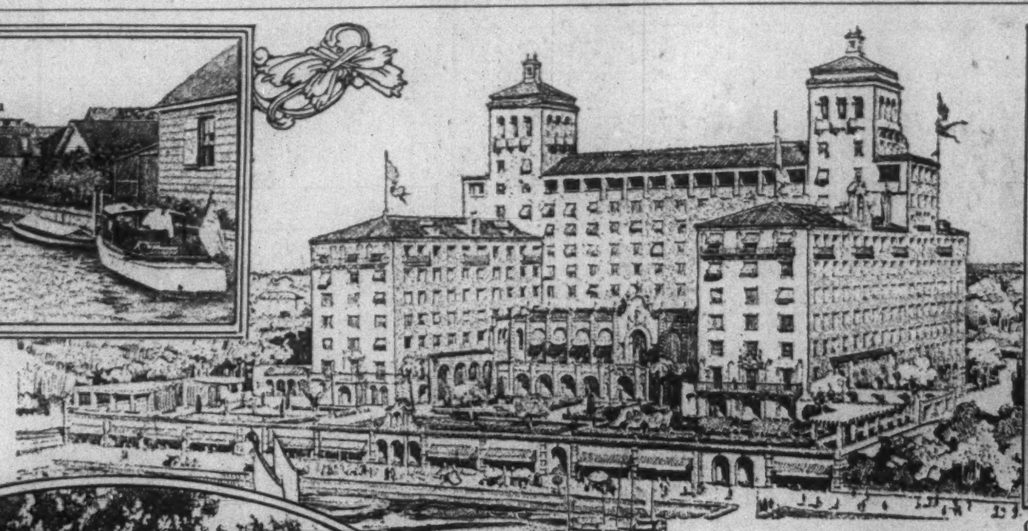
One block above, another famous and interesting landmark in that section of Fifth Avenue will soon pass away, being the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the entrance of which adjoins the northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street. The building surrounds the corner, taking in the plot at 3 East Forty-fifth Street. For nearly half a century the church has occupied the site and for the greater part of that time it has figured as one of the most fashionable houses of worship in the city. During the rectorship of the late Dr. D. Parker Morgan the Church of the Heavenly Rest probably enjoyed its greatest popularity and fame. Bishop Shipman occupied its pulpit for several years. The church has a rich and magnificent interior.

The church property was sold last April for $1,750,000 and a new edifice will be erected on upper Fifth Avenue, on the south corner of Ninetieth Street. A tall commercial structure is planned for the site, taking in the Forty-fifth Street corner parcel, by the present owners, the Fred F. French Company. The magnificent organ will be removed to the new church edifice.

BUILDING AND BUYING HOMES IN THE SUBURBS

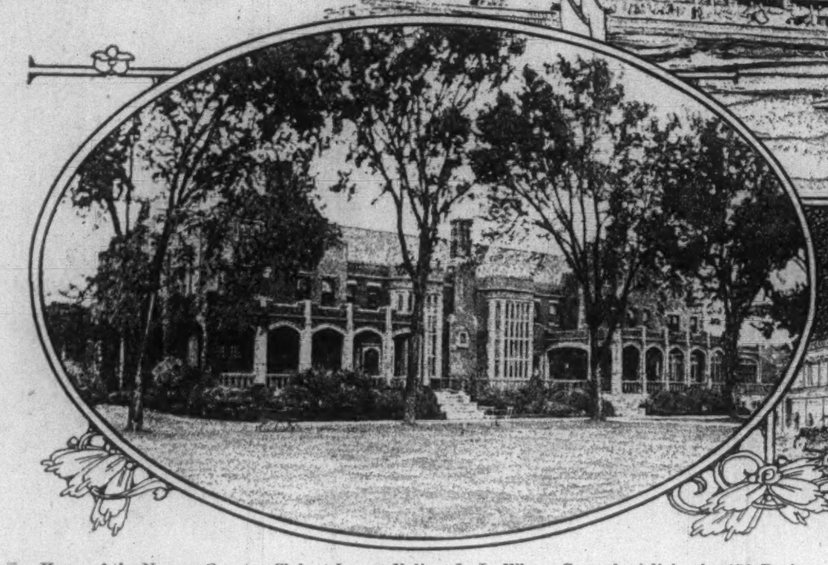


Sportsman Channel, Adjoining Freeport, L. I., Lots to Be Sold by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, on Aug. 15.

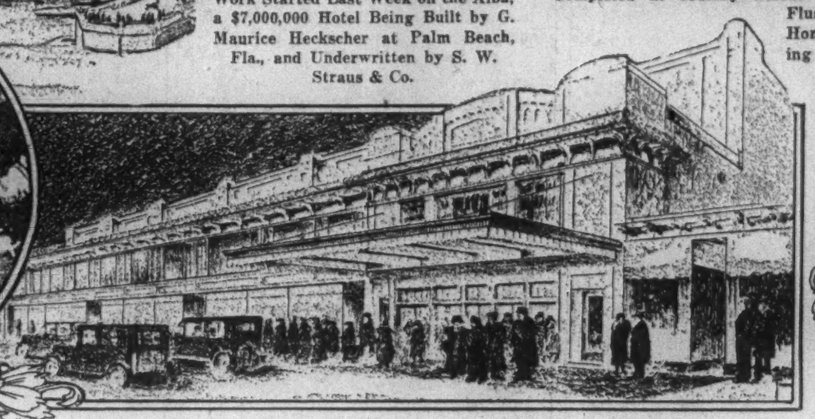


Work Started Last Week on the Alba, a $7,000,000 Hotel Being Built by G. Maurice Heckscher at Palm Beach, Fla., and Underwritten by S. W. Straus & Co.

One of Thirty-two Single Family Homes Just Being Completed at Murray Street and Mitchel Avenue, Flushing, by the Rayburne Homes Company and Being Sold by George Serper & Co.



Home of the Nassau Country Club at Locust Valley, L. I., Whose Grounds Adjoin the 156 Business and Residential Lots Which Are to Be Offered at Auction Next Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M., on the Premises, by William Kennelly, Inc.



New Million-Dollar Movie Theatre Being Constructed at Jackson Heights.

BUYING MOVEMENT IN THE ROCKAWAYS

Coast Realty Boom Is Sweeping the New Nine-Mile Boardwalk Section.

A PERMANENT HOME COLONY

Year-Round Residential District Is Predicted in a Few Years.

The feverish activity in Rockaway coast real estate dealings is now a matter of common knowledge despite the united efforts of the real estate brokers, speculators, operators and builders on the Rockaway coast, to keep quiet the fact that a tidal wave of buying for speculation and investment is now sweeping over the nine-mile boardwalk section.

The seething buying movement that has materialized since it was announced that the Board of Estimate had authorized the initial appropriation of approximately $1,260,000 for the construction of the new nine-mile Rockaway coast boardwalk, just about a month ago, followed closely on the heels of a somewhat lesser buying movement begotten of the approach to completion of the new Jamaica Bay Boulevard, which will connect Woodhaven Avenue and Howard Beach with the Seaside section of the Rockaways.

This improvement, together with the near completion of the Flatbush Avenue extension to Neponsit in conjunction with the short-cut automobile route developed from the extension and reconstruction of the Rockaway Boulevard through Queens and Nassau, will be the means in a very few years of bringing to the Rockaway coast a permanent resident and pleasure seeking transient population.

It will also be the means of eliminating the type of buildings that now characterize the Rockaway coast, and these will be replaced with hotels, apartment houses, business buildings, theatres, schools and all of the other modern structures of a progressive city.

Two very highly important improvements on the Rockaway coast include the widening and straightening of the Rockaway Beach Boulevard and the installation of an immense trunk sewer in Amstel Boulevard. Another improvement of the early future will be the removal of L. I. R. R. grade crossings and the construction of new and modern stations.

The present wave of investment and speculative buying is predicated chiefly on the prediction freely made that it is only a question of time when the history of Atlantic City will be repeated on the Rockaway coast.

There is a particular reason for the strength of the buying movement in the Arverne-Edgemere section of the Rockaways, because it is at this point where the peninsula is narrowest between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

It is at this narrow point that Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, will sell at absolute auction, on Saturday, Aug. 15, on the premises, at 3 P. M., rain or shine, 527 Arverne-Edgemere, New York City lots fronting directly on the important Rockaway Beach Boulevard and being bisected by the Amstel Boulevard at a point midway between the Straitton Avenue and Franklin Avenue stations on the L. I. R. R.

The lots to be sold lie between Beach Forty-ninth and Beach Fifty-seventh Streets and extend from the Rockaway Beach Boulevard to the Jamaica Bay frontage. The new Amstel Boulevard is a continuation of the new Jamaica Bay Boulevard, which will bring the Rockaway coast within half an hour from Broadway, by motor.

In discussing yesterday the present and future of the Arverne-Edgemere district of the Rockaways, Lewis H. May, Treasurer of the Lewis H. May Company, said:

"Real estate values travel in cycles. Twenty years ago, when Mr. Day held the Arnold Sampter sale at Arverne, the construction of the Arverne Boardwalk was contemplated. Prices of lots at this sale ranged from $1,800 to $2,000 each. Many sales and resales were made immediately thereafter, due to the Boardwalk boom, and in many instances, handsome profits were taken.

"It is not hard to imagine a population of 500,000 or more occupying this peninsula who will readily enjoy the easy access to Forty-second and Broadway, at a rapid transit fare, which is promised, and no doubt, will be a fact within a short time.

"When one considers that the geographical location of the Fifth Ward is practically a miniature duplication of the Island of Manhattan, surrounded entirely by water, and the greatest distance from ocean to bay being about six blocks, and no more land can be added, these vast improvements, not contemplated, but actual, will create a shortage of housing in the Rockaways.

"I know of no section in any borough that can compare or compete with this section in the construction of multi-family houses, elevator apartments and apartment hotels. In fact, it will be necessary to house the future population by going up in the air, as the ground will be too valuable to be occupied by one-family houses.

"The great and intensive Florida boom, which is nationally discussed, will be an infant in comparison to the profits to be made in the near future in this section of New York City."

ARBOR CLOSE HOMES.

Thirty-eight Houses in Cord Meyer Development.

Arbor Close, Forest Hills, L. I., the new development of the Cord Meyer Development Company, is rapidly nearing completion.

This operation consists of thirty-eight moderate-priced high-class residences. The general formation is that of a quadrangle. On three sides the houses in groups of two, six and eight look out upon private gardens and across the lawns of a community playground. On the fourth side, convenient but apart from the houses, are twenty-six private garages.

It is terraced on the park side, with a fountain and sundial in the centre. Robert Tappan, architect, designed the group.

REALTORS PLAN FOR JAMESTOWN OUTING

Local Real Estate Boards to Motor to Midsummer Meeting Aug. 14-15.

Plans for the special midsummer meeting and outing of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, to be held in Jamestown, N. Y., Friday and Saturday, Aug. 14 and 15, are about completed.

Local real estate boards in all parts of the State are arranging motor tours to Jamestown and it is expected that there will be a record-breaking attendance. Several of these tours, including one from New York and vicinity, are being arranged by the Long Island Real Estate Board. Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Utica and Syracuse will start on the morning of Aug. 12, making the first day's trip to Binghamton, where the tourists will spend the night and be entertained by the members of the Binghamton Real Estate Board.

The next morning they will continue by way of Oswego and Horse Heads, where they will be joined by the Elmira Real Estate Board, then on to Corning, Addison, Hornell, Wellsville, Belvidere, where they will be joined by the members of the Rochester Board, and then on to Olean, Little Valley and Jamestown.

The boards from Lockport, Niagara Falls, Tonawandas, Buffalo and Dunkirk will motor on the 13th inst., arriving at Jamestown about the same time as the tourists from the eastern part of the State.

The boards from Westchester County, Staten Island, New York City, Newburgh and Rockland County will join the tour of the Long Island Board. The New York State Automobile Association is cooperating in mapping out the tours and supplying late road information.

An especially interesting program has been arranged at Jamestown. On Friday, Aug. 14, the Executive Committee of the State association will meet, and among other things discuss the proposed revision of the constitution and by-laws of the State association and this will be the last opportunity for this purpose before the annual convention to be held in Niagara Falls, Oct. 8, 9 and 10, when the new constitution and by-laws will be presented for adoption.

On the evening of Friday, Aug. 14, the visitors will attend the annual banquet of the Jamestown Real Estate Board, when a special entertainment program has been provided, and the main speaker will be the Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker of the Assembly.

While the men are attending the Executive Committee on Friday special entertainment features have been provided for the visiting ladies by the Jamestown Real Estate Board.

Saturday, Aug. 15, will be given over entirely to pleasure, starting in the morning with a boat trip around Chautauqua Lake, stopping off at Chautauqua Park for luncheon and attending the concert to be given by the New York Symphony Orchestra in the afternoon. After the concert the visitors will again embark on the Chautauqua Lake boat, returning to the Bemus Point Hotel, where they will enjoy a midsummer dinner dance.

Entries for the tours should be made through the local real estate board or by addressing the headquarters of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, 210 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Solving a Realty Problem.

Out of a case involving a foreclosure sale of property came a question of dower rights, and out of this came the difficult question of how much longer the wife would live than the husband. The case was that of the Irving Holding Corporation against Albert M. and Annie Bloom, in which Nathan Sweedler, a lawyer, of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, was appointed referee.

Mrs. Bloom claimed dower rights amounting to a third interest of the income from the property during her life. It was decided that she was entitled to dower rights in $3,670.84, the value of the property, and Referee Sweedler was called upon to decide what a fair award would be.

He consulted mortality tables of insurance companies and found that Mrs. Bloom might reasonably expect that her third interest would amount to $817.69 during the balance of her life. The referee decided that if the wife outlived her husband they would both live long enough for the two to receive $681.39 from the property. This left the wife's dower rights $136.30, which was the amount of the award.

Twenty-five Billion Dollars Invested in Mortgages

The amount of money engaged in financing real estate development in the United States—that is, the total sum of money loaned on business property, homes and farms—is greater than the total amount of money in circulation in the United States, plus all the gold and silver reserve in the United States Treasury.

The amount is greater than the allied war debt to the United States, plus all loans and discounts of banks and trust companies members of the Federal Reserve System.

In round figures it is about $25,000,000,000, according to a report recently compiled for the Mortgage and Finance Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards from the best available data of Government departments, chambers of commerce, insurance companies and mortgage organizations.

NEW BUILDING PLANS FOR VIRGINIA BEACH

New York Syndicate Formed to Erect Large Hotel—Boardwalk Project.

Virginia Beach, Va., seventeen miles from Norfolk, has had a real estate boom in the last thirty days of considerable magnitude.

Several large operations are under way which will involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars, among them the New Virginia Beach Hotel, with an 18-hole golf course, costing $1,500,000, which has been financed. An apartment hotel at Rudee Inlet is planned for next season. Work is in progress on the Cacatan Country Club and a steel pier is projected by the owners of the new Casino. An expenditure of $100,000 to remodel the old Casino is also planned, and the erection of an eight-story hotel, with 200 rooms and baths, on a plot 100 by 150 feet, by the Roland Holding Corporation of Mount Vernon, N. Y., of which Elmer R. Laskin is President. Mr. Laskin has formed a syndicate of New York real estate operators. The plan of this syndicate is to place a new lighting system along Atlantic Avenue and, with the cooperation of Norfolk, to erect a Boardwalk a mile and a half in length, extending from the Casino to the new Virginia Beach Hotel.

A nineteen-mile macadamized roadway connects Norfolk to Virginia Beach and another twenty-five miles is being completed around Cape Henry, which will form a loop back to the city.

WORK ON THE ALBA STARTS.

Palm Beach Hotel to Be Ready for Winter Occupancy.

Work on the G. Maurice Heckscher project, a nine-story modern fireproof hotel known as the Alba, costing $7,000,000, on the east shore of Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Fla., started last week.

In order to complete the Alba by New Year's Day Mr. Heckscher has instructed his architect, engineers and landscape artists to work their forces in three shifts a day, if necessary. More than a thousand men will be employed during the Summer and Fall.

Pedro Muguruza, Spanish architect, who came over to design the Alba gardens and furnishings, left for Palm Beach yesterday accompanied by a corps of assistants. The project was fully financed with New York capital recently, when S. W. Straus & Co. underwrote an issue of $4,200,000 first mortgage 6½ per cent. sinking fund coupon gold bonds secured by the two-acre tract and the building.

Allen & De Young designed the main buildings, which will be nine stories, Spanish in character, with red tile roofs. There will be 533 rooms, 494 baths and 33 shops.

Dewey Island at Auction.

Dewey Island, one of the famed Thousand Islands, on the American side, situated only a short distance from the town of Alexandria Bay, will be offered at auction by William Kennelly, Inc., on the premises, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 15, together with the twenty-room dwelling thereon.

SOUTHERN STATES BUILDING RECORD

Six Months' Figures More Than $90,000,000 in Excess of Same Period in 1924.

The first six months of 1925 witnessed the greatest building progress that the sixteen Southern States have ever known, totals from 130 cities of these States amassing the huge totals of $386,383,283 during the period, according to statistics compiled by the survey department of G. L. Miller & Co.

This figure is 90,000,000 in excess of the figures for the same period in 1924, or a gain of 30 per cent.

With the exception of January, when construction was severely impeded by unprecedented rains, every month of the year has gained more than 20 per cent. over the same month of the preceding year; and these gains reached their maximum in June, when a total of $76,126,445 in permits went to record, setting a record that will probably stand for some time. The gain over June, 1924, was 60 per cent.

While seven of the sixteen States showed losses, these losses were in most cases negligible. Only two States, West Virginia and South Carolina, were seriously affected, and in each instance the slump was due to unprecedented activity during the last year. Both States maintained a building program that compared favorably with the years prior to 1924.

Gains were most prominent in Florida, Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama. In the case of Florida, practically every centre in the State was building at a rate that has never been approached in the past, with Miami and Miami Beach combined exceeding $27,500,000, or an average of $4,500,000 a month, while St. Petersburg and Tampa were above a million monthly average. Other States were dominated by gains in particular cities, with St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and Birmingham as the most notable examples.

The tendency in building throughout the entire South was toward the erection of the finest and most modern types of large structures for the housing of commercial, industrial and public affairs, with numerous additions to the already extensive number of great hotels which are becoming a feature of all progressive communities.

The most perfectly appointed hotels continue to be announced. The million-dollar roadhouse went to permit at Chattanooga; the Hotel Columbus, at Miami, is to cost $2,000,000, while three other hotels went to permit there, and three at Miami Beach.

Palm Beach also witnessed the beginning of the Ambassador Hotel and the addition to the Whitehall Hotel, both over a million, and other Florida cities started modern hotel plants.

These instances are merely indicative of the general type of structure being provided through the expenditure of the huge sums announced for the betterment of living and business conditions throughout the South.

Some of these largest structures are financed by local capital, while others are financed through bond issues and large insurance loans.

Although the sixteen Southern States set a new high record of more than $385,000,000 in actual building construction in their principal cities during the first six months of 1923, as compiled by the survey department of G. L. Miller & Co., this sum was exceeded by more than a hundred million dollars in the amount invested in expanded facilities for industry, power, transportation and communication.

WESTCHESTER BUILDING.

Four Fleetwood Hills Units Nearing Completion.

"Country club apartments" at Fleetwood Hills, on an estate bounded by the Bronx River Parkway, within an hour's drive of New York, are now under construction and will be ready for occupancy in October.

Work is under way on four six-story elevator apartment houses, with suites of three to eight rooms, with private grounds and garages.

Tennis courts will be provided for residents. There are four golf courses within a convenient distance of the operation.

The entire project will consist of twenty-five apartment houses. The first unit of four, to accommodate seventy families, will be in the English Tudor style of architecture. The first and second floors of each building will contain duplex apartments. The architect is C. C. Wendehack. Smith & Leo are the builders. Ewing & Ives, Inc., are agents.

ELECTRIC SERVICE BENEFITS COMMUNITY

Home Development Along Line of Putnam Division Steadily Increasing.

The electrification of the Putnam Division of the New York Central Road will provide improved rapid transit for commuters in the sections served by that railroad.

From Highbridge the road continues to Van Cortlandt Park, with its golf links and other attractions; then to Lincoln, with its rural station and surroundings, thence through the practically undeveloped area lying betwen the old Croton Aqueduct and Rumsey Road, convenient to the populous district of Yonkers.

Near Tuckahoe is Peckham's Lake, fed by Tibbetts Brook, which provides boating and water sports, while many acres remain to be developed for parkways, playgrounds and athletic fields. The road then winds along past Bryn Mawr Park station and on to Nepperhan and Grey Oaks, formerly St. Andrew's, the site of one of America's earliest golf courses.

The influence of the Westchester Parkway project, which will permit of uninterrupted travel from Van Cortlandt Park on the south to Bear Mountain on the north without grade crossings, the parkways being carried over all the crossroads by roadway bridge viaducts, has stimulated the growth of the country all along the Putnam Railroad route.

Many localities are showing marked building activity and the demand for comfortable homes is steadily increasing.

DAY LISTS AUCTIONS.

Sales in Manhattan, the Bronx and Long Island.

Joseph P. Day will offer variously located Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens properties in a special sale, in the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, Thursday, Aug. 6, at noon.

The same auctioneer will sell at public auction by order of the Erit Realty Corporation, William Brett, President, 90 business and residential lots in the Sea Gate section of Coney Island, Brooklyn, overlooking Gravesend Bay. The sale will be held on the premises Monday evening, Aug. 10, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Day will also sell at public auction 312 lots, known as the Faile Estate, in the East Bronx on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 2:30 P. M., on the premises.

On Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., the same auctioneer will sell on the premises 296 waterfront lots belonging to the John J. Randall Company. These lots are located in the Sportsman's Harbor, Woodcleft Bay, Hudson Bay and Woodcleft Basin section of Freeport, L. I.

Farmers Earn the Least.

According to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board, a building mechanic gets for an hour's work 4.6 times as much as a farmer; an anthracite coal miner 3.7 times as much, railroad workers 2.5 times as much, and factory workers 2.4 as much.

The average earnings per hour in 1924 for the five classes are given as follows: Building, 105.5 cents; anthracite mining, 83.4 cents; railroads, 58.3 cents; manufacturing, 56.1 cents; farming, 23.1 cents.

Train Few Bricklayers.

Only 16 of a total of 1,392 men being trained for the building trades by the United States Veterans' Bureau are being given instruction in bricklaying. Electrical workers top the list with 647, while 238 will become architects. Many of these men are almost permanently disabled, which probably accounts for so few of them seeking a lucrative outdoor vocation.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 11.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 43d Street, West of Broadway	Brooklyn 300 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,823 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

PROGRESS REACHES EIGHTH AV. SECTION

Fifteen Major Building Operations, Involving $25,000,000, Started or Soon to Start.

A FUTURE SUPER-STREET

James W. Danahy Predicts Ten Years Will Make It the Predominant Avenue.

Five years ago property on Eighth Avenue went begging at $2,000 a front foot. Today the same property is in demand at $5,000 and up a front foot. This seems to indicate that this thoroughfare is again coming into its own and that it will be one of the city's super-streets in the near future.

Speaking of the present and future prospects of Eighth Avenue, James W. Danahy, managing director of the Eighth Avenue Association, said: "There are at present under construction or ready to start within the next year fifteen major building operations on Eighth Avenue between Abingdon Square and the Circle.

"These improvements embrace every type of building from business buildings to clubhouses and apartments and represent an outlay of $25,000,000 exclusive of land. Besides these there are many smaller projects which in the aggregate represent several millions of dollars in additional buildings.

"Eighth Avenue is ideally situated for development and improvement. In fact it has more to offer than any other single street in Manhattan, and it seems impossible to prevent it from becoming one of the city's greatest streets.

"First, there is its location. At the lower end, in the Old Chelsea district, it is an ideal residential district. This means that it will continue to support a big retail business. North of the Circle there is Central Park West, which is rapidly coming into rivalry with Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue as a street of high-class apartment houses. This insures that the lower end of Central Park West near the Circle will be a first-class location for exclusive shops catering to the more expensive trade.

"Between the Circle and Twenty-third Street Eighth Avenue offers one of the best business sections in Manhattan. This section is rapidly being developed as such. It is in close access to all lines of transportation and with all points in New Jersey and Long Island.

"Already there is a plan on foot to have the commuters' subway from Westchester run through Eighth Avenue. This would result in an immense saving to the city, as the subway could be built at the same time as the Eighth Avenue subway. This would also do away with the necessity of tearing up Madison Avenue.

"We have brought this matter before the transit commission and expect to have definite action taken on it early in the Autumn. This route would also facilitate communications between suburban New Jersey and Westchester County and do away with much of the present congestion at the Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations.

"Whether or not the commuters' subway runs under Eighth Avenue will have little to do with the development of the avenue. We offered the plan simply as an economic solution of one of the city's big problems.

"Eighth Avenue is rapidly becoming the amusement hub of the city. There are forty-five theatres located within a block of it between Times Square and the Circle. As the White Light district moves up Broadway toward Central Park, it shows a tendency to drift to the west away from Sixth and Seventh Avenues to Eighth Avenue.

"A result of the remarkable development now in progress on and around Eighth Avenue, this avenue will within ten years be the predominant super-street of Manhattan, and it will all come about through natural growth rather than artificial stimulation.

Sacrificing the Homes.

Every year $88,000,000 worth of residence construction is destroyed by fire and more than 15,000 lives are lost. Every hour, day and night, twenty-five houses catch fire.

PLAN 30 SMALL HOMES FOR TRACT IN FREEPORT

Runcie Home Building Company Buys Long Island Property for Development.

Ernest Randall, President of the First National Bank of Long Island at Freeport, L. I., sold to the Runcie Home Building Co., Inc., sections 1 and 2 of the property known as the Randall Bay Estates, comprising 405 home building sites facing on and overlooking the Randall Bay and Freeport Bay section of the waterfront at Freeport.

The lots purchased by the Runcie Home Building Co. are within one block of the famous Lights Club, with extensive frontages on Randall Bay, and are located between Atlantic Avenue on the north, Queen Street on the south, West Side Avenue on the west and Long Beach Avenue on the east, in a section where a large number of all-year houses and Summer cottages already have been erected.

An announcement made yesterday by Dr. William H. Runcie and Mark Aron of the Runcie Home Building Co. states that the further development of the Randall Bay Estates property will be proceeded with immediately. Thirty new houses will be erected along Atlantic and Long Beach Avenues and preparations are being made for the opening of a large public bathing beach at the foot of Clinton Street, and to be known as Runcie Beach.

The Randall Bay Estates property has been held for many years in the Randall family, and is part of the extensive waterfront properties at Freeport purchased and developed by the late John J. Randall, who for many years was known as the "Father of Freeport."

TO IMPROVE NEWARK SITE.

Residence Planned for a Corner in the Forest Hill Section.

One of the choicest corners in the Forest Hill section of Newark, N. J., has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy Jr. of Newark and Mendham, N. J. The transaction was completed following the sale of the former home of Governor Franklin Murphy located at 1,025-1,031 Broad Street, Newark, which was the Winter home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy Jr. The Forest Hill sale was made through Louis Schlesinger, Inc., representing the owners, the estate of Mary S. Lillie, formerly of Brooklyn; Charles M. Lillie, executor, Mrs. Emily K. Findley and John M. Keen of Newark. The property is located at 68 to 74 Berkley Avenue and 369 to 375 Highland Avenue, being the southeast corner. It has a frontage of 100 feet on Berkley Avenue and a frontage of 200 feet on Highland Avenue. The buyers are arranging to improve the property with a residence to be erected from plans prepared by Guilbert & Betelle, architects.

LOCUST VALLEY AUCTION.

Kennelly to Offer Residential and Business Plots.

Locust Valley, one of Long Island's most superbly situated villages, is to be the scene of an auction sale by William Kennelly, Inc., next Saturday, Aug. 8, when they will offer on the premises at 2 P. M. 156 residential and business lots fronting on Forest Avenue, the main highway which connects Locust Valley and Glen Cove and adjoins the famous Nassau Country Club.

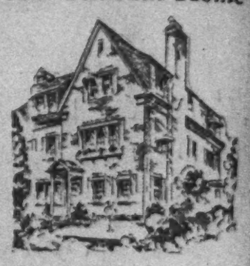
This property is only two minutes' walk from the railroad station. A three-acre business plot contiguous to this property will also be included in this sale.

Locust Valley is noted for possessing some of the finest residences on the North Shore and some of the most exclusive country clubs, including the Piping Rock and Nassau Clubs.

A Home-Building Aid.

Lower insurance rates for houses that are well built and greater loans to builders who make a practice of building only good houses are advocated by C. Herrick Hammond, First Vice President of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, as the surest and quickest way of raising the standard of American homes.

An Unusual Home



New Convertible English Garden Homes

THE charm of these artistic houses, with the flavor of Old England in their architecture and garden surroundings, only emphasizes the practical planning of their interiors.

The kitchens are a revelation in their modern equipment and facilities, giving the housekeeper every aid to save time and steps. The laundry and the private maid's bath are other features among the many that make these houses so distinctive.

Prices $25,500 to $31,700 with detached garages. House Completely Equipped. Ample allowance for decorations.

Liberal Terms Arranged
Service Agreement relieves owners of care of furnaces, lawns, snow removal, etc.

VISIT
Jackson Heights
TODAY
Fifth Ave. Buses
now running to Jackson Heights via 5th Ave. and Queensboro Bridge from 25th Street.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Jackson Heights Office:
25th St. and Polk Ave., Havemeyer 2360

Broadway B. M. T. or Interboro Subway (Queensboro Subway) to Jackson Heights.
By Motor, 59th St. via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Avenue, (Northern Boulevard).
Special exhibit of plans, models, photos, 557 Fifth Ave., Bet. 45th and 46th Sts.
Open Week Days until 8:30 p. m.

Show Apartments Open Daily Until 8:30 p. m.

1158 5th Ave

The outstanding feature of this
Cooperative
Apartment Building
is its
Increasing Investment
Value
to the Tenant-Owners

Now two-thirds Sold

8 and 9 Room Apartments Still Available
$23,800 to $37,000

Financed and Built by
Houston Properties Corporation
366 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 2025
Plans, Prices, Terms, etc., from
Keitt P. Walker & Co., Inc.
385 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 5330

Pease & Elliman
340 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 6200

This Snow White Enameled A-B Gas Range (in lots of 6 or more)

$42.50

Apartment house owners will simplify their renting problem by installing

A-B Gas Ranges

Handsomely designed, sturdily constructed, completely equipped; have rustproof Wilder metal ovens, asbestos insulation, Am. Gas Assn. specifications. Our special contract enables owners to replace their old or rented ranges at a big saving. All A-B Ranges are maintained in perfect operation, free of cost.

Fifty models on display. $15 up.

Terms to builders and landlords.

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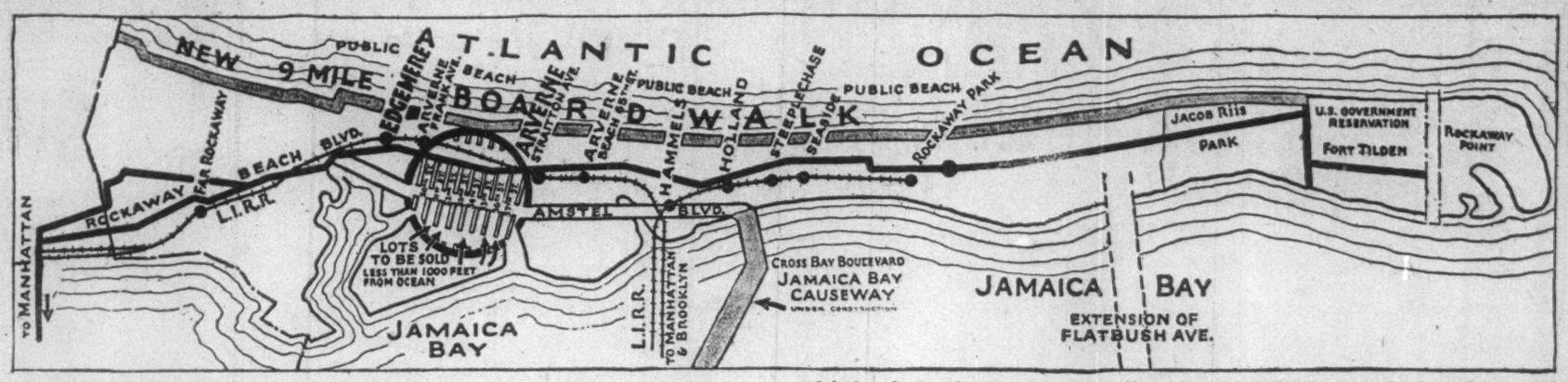
Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer Inc.

Tidal Wave of real estate activity sweeps Rockaway Coast

Brokers Swamped by demand for Lots between Jamaica Bay and Atlantic Ocean and On line of NEW 9-MILE BOARDWALK, Rockaway Beach and Amstel Boulevard

New 9-Mile Boardwalk will transform the **Rockaway Coast**



Atlantic City History should be repeated on the **Rockaway Coast**

Since the initial appropriation of $1,260,000 by the Board of Estimate for the construction of the *new 9-mile Rockaway Coast Boardwalk* about a month ago, few persons in America have ever seen the real estate activity that is now making the Rockaway Coast the center of real estate trading in the East.

What has happened in the past month means that it is only a question of time when the history of Atlantic City will be repeated on the Rockaway Coast.

No one has to be told what Atlantic Ocean *BOARDWALKS* have done, and are doing, for Atlantic City, Asbury Park and Coney Island.

No one should have to be told what the *new 9-mile Boardwalk on the Rockaway Coast* is going to do for Arverne and Edgemere, where the distance from the Atlantic Ocean to Jamaica Bay is narrower than at any other point on the Rockaway Coast.

Think of the profits being made on the Rockaway Coast at the present time and think of the far greater profits that should be made by those who buy Rockaway Coast lots at absolute auction at your own price.

Five years ago a 100 ft. plot on Beach 65th St., Arverne, sold for $21,000. About a week ago it was sold for $85,000, and the purchaser has since been offered $150,000.

Another Rockaway Coast plot of 100 ft. front is reported to have been sold at auction 10 years ago for $19,000. In the past few weeks it was sold for $110,000.

Within the past 5 years a Rockaway business man assembled 25 lots on Beach 73d St. at a cost of about $40,000. Last week he was offered $225,000 for the same lots.

On Beach 64th St., a 100 ft. plot was bought two and one-half years ago for about $14,000. The owner optioned this plot to a broker for $75,000, and the broker has since been offered $95,000 for it.

This gives you a slight idea of how the new 9-mile boardwalk is booming real estate on the Rockaway Coast, in the immediate vicinity of this property.

Absolute Auction Sale of 527 ARVERNE-Edgemere, N. Y. CITY LOTS

The Sale To Be Held on Premises at 3 P. M., Rain or Shine **SATURDAY, AUGUST 15th** Only 1,000 Feet From Atlantic Ocean and New 9-Mile Boardwalk

ON ROCKAWAY BEACH BOULEVARD, THE NEW AMSTEL BOULEVARD, Beach 49th to Beach 57th Street

THE NEW AMSTEL BOULEVARD is the continuation of the new Cross Bay Boulevard which will bring the Rockaway Coast within a half hour motor ride of BROADWAY

Suitable for Business, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Dwellings and Bungalows

80% On Installment Contract Payable 2% a Month 70% At 6% 60% At 5½% 50% At 5% SEND FOR BOOKMAP

Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free
KARELSEN & KARELSEN, Attorneys, 1440 Broadway, New York City

Lots for the Water Sportsman and every member of his family

Almost every lot offered has a frontage on one of the deep waterways having direct connection with the Great South Bay and Atlantic Ocean, every one of which has full riparian rights. For all-year home, summer cottage or bungalow this is one of the finest locations on the South Shore of Long Island, affording room for garage or boathouse.

Public Auction

FREEPORT, L. I.

SAT., AUG. 15

2 P. M., on Premises, Rain or Shine

296 WATERFRONT On Sportsmen's Channel **LOTS**

On Atlantic Ave., Main St., Grove St. and Adjacent Sts.

NEAR PLAYLAND PARK

70% on Mortgage Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Policies Free

Rockaway Boulevard

Burnside Ave., Randall Ave., Lawrence Ave. and Adjacent Sts.

315 Residential & Business LOTS

Together with 10 new 2-story

STUCCO DWELLINGS

7 rooms and bath, copper leaders and gutters

LAWRENCE, L. I.

Just over the New York City Line

PUBLIC AUCTION

Sat., Aug. 8th

2 P. M., on the Premises Under Tent, Rain or Shine

70% on Mortgage Title Policies Free

PASSAIC PARK

PASSAIC, N. J.

20 Residential PLOTS

Size About 37.6x100 Each

9 PRIVATE HOMES

Located on Terhune, Park and Brook Avenues and Spring Street

LIQUIDATION AUCTION
SATURDAY, AUG. 8th

2:30 P. M., ON PREMISES

80% on Mortgage Convenient to Passaic Park Station of Erie R. R., also D., L. & W. R. R. Station.

The Board of Education on May 13, 1924, selected part of the block bounded by Hollers Ave., Prevost Ave., Tillotson Ave. and Merritt Ave. for a Public School site.

The Board of Estimate since has confirmed the selection of this site, and the new school is to be built. The site is part of the property known as the

FAILE ESTATE

One Block East of Boston Road, *near Pelham Bay Park* and Dyre Ave. Station, N. Y., W. & B. R. R.

312 EAST BRONX New York City LOTS

On Prevost Ave., Merritt Ave., Hollers Ave., Tillotson Ave. and adjacent streets

Boating, Bathing and Fishing Near By

PUBLIC AUCTION

Saturday, Aug. 22d

Under Tent, 2:30 P. M., on Premises, Rain or Shine

70% On Mortgage Lawyers Title & Guarantee Co. Policies Free

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Special Sales Day Next Thursday, Aug. 6th

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138th ST., MOTT AVE. AND WALTON AVE.

at Mott Ave. Subway Station. Size 102x158. Suitable for BUSINESS or Factory Purposes.
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129 WEST 167TH ST.
Near Nelson Ave.
A 2-story frame tenement. Size 50x101.
66 2-3% on mortgage.

PETERS AVE.
Between E. 233d St. and 4th St.
Vacant plot ready for immediate improvement. Size 50x100.

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Two 3-story brick buildings with stores. Size 20x40 each.

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MANHATTAN

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WOODHAVEN-OZONE PARK

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A 2-story frame residence on 2 lots. Size 50x87.8.

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Westerly point of **Coney Island**

90 Business Residential LOTS

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Overlooking Gravesend Bay

One and Two Family Dwellings Suitable for Apartments, Hotels, Stores

By order of ERIT REALTY CORP., Wm. Breit, Pres.

Public Auction Monday Eve., Aug. 10th

7:30 o'Clock, under tent on premises

66⅔% ON MORTGAGE CHARLES ENO, *Attorney*, 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City

Take Coney Island Train to Surf Ave., then Seagate Trolley to West 37th St., right to property.

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156 Choice Lots

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Also Large Dwelling and an adjoining tract of three acres which can be used for business

2 minutes' walk to Railroad Station and business section. Less than one hour to New York

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at 2 p. m., rain or shine, on the premises, in a large tent

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Telephone, Glen Cove 1365-J.

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KNOWN AS

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with the 20-Room Modern Dwelling thereon.

Alexandria Bay, Saint Lawrence River, opposite the Yacht Club, near the Country Club.

A private, wooded and landscaped park about three and a half acres in extent

Saturday, Aug. 15th

at 11 a. m. in dwelling on premises, rain or shine

Very Easy Terms — Open for Inspection Every Day

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AUCTION SALE

100 Beach Front Business Bungalow **LOTS**

Also large dwelling suitable for hotel

Bayville, L. I.

On Bayville Ave., 750 feet from Bayville Bathing Beach

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at 2 P. M. under large tent on the premises, rain or shine.

70% on Mtge. Representatives on Property.

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AUCTION SALE

140 Business Residential **LOTS**

Sea Cliff, L. I.

On Glen Cove Avenue—
8 minutes' walk to Glen Head or Sea Cliff Stations

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Price $8450

Houses at Ave. "Q" and E. 36th St.

From Brooklyn—Take Flatbush Ave. trolley direct to Ave. "N" and Flatbush Ave. Short walk to property. From New York—Take I. R. T. Subway marked "Flatbush" to Flatbush Ave. station, then Flatbush Ave. trolley to Ave. "N". Walk South along Flatbush Ave. half block to Ave. "Q" (Quentin Road) turn right to 36th St.; a short walk. Representative on premises Daily and Sunday. Write for booklet.

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Babylon Office: Opposite R. R. Station

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Unusual Auction Sale

LONG BEACH

Saturday, Aug. 15th, 2 P.M.

1000

BOARDWALK
BOULEVARD
HOUSES
BUNGALOWS
LOTS

THE BEST LONG BEACH HAS TO OFFER

BOOKMAPS ON REQUEST

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Special concessions are offered quick tenants, with immediate possession.

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The store at the northwest corner of

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These houses are of 6 to 9 rooms with 2 to 4 baths, and a 2-car heated garage.

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You, who are not away at seashore or mountains may profit by this Special Summer Offer—good for 10 days only. Come to

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and see these Aristocratic Homes offered at Democratic Prices.

New York Ave., between Maple and Midwood Sts., Brooklyn

Brick homes in the English style with slate roofs and Colonial iron grill work. Spacious living room, dining room and kitchen on first floor. Three large bedrooms and tiled bath on second floor.

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Take I. R. T. Subway marked "Flatbush" to Sterling Street. Walk three short blocks to Maple Street and one block left to New York Avenue. Or take Nostrand Avenue trolley to Maple Street.

Representative on premises daily and Sunday and every evening until 9 P. M. Write for booklet.

Realty Associates
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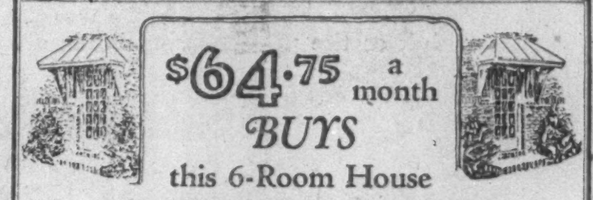

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Six glorious outside rooms and bath. Playgrounds for the children. 15 minutes from Grand Central—5c fare. A small cash payment and then $64.75 a month—less than you may be paying in *rent* for a few dark rooms in the city—buys this comfortable six-room house. The great new Sunnyside Garden Home Idea makes it possible.

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Every room an outside room. For each group of houses a large open garden is provided. Playgrounds for the children. Brick construction. Bath-rooms with sanitary tile floors, fully equipped with modern plumbing. Kitchen equipment includes gas range and modern kitchen cabinet. In building Sunnyside, as much attention has been devoted to durability (so as to reduce cost of future upkeep) as to lowering the initial costs.

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With the new Sunnyside Garden Home Idea, a garden home is well within the reach of everyone. You pay only 10% cash payment. The balance is covered by monthly payments including interest, payment on principal, taxes and all carrying charges. *And these monthly payments amount to perhaps less than you are now paying in rent.*

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Don't delay. Today there are only a limited number of houses ready for immediate occupancy. Come today and see for yourself what unusual values we can offer you. Representative will be on the property all day Sunday and every night this week until dark.

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A limited dividend company organized to build better homes and communities.

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We have funds for First Mortgages at 5% and 5½%
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FIREPROOF APARTMENT WITH STORES
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Located on lower east side; size 50x100; immediate possession; cash $6,000; actual bargain; assessed for $42,000.
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Invested in new six-story bldg.
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ENTIRE BUILDING.
156 West 72d St.
Just East of Broadway in the Business Zone.
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Price $120,000. Plot 100x100
West Thirties; four five-story tenements; rental $15,000; suitable for garage-warehouse.
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Six rooms and bath with enclosed porches, tiled kitchen and bath, parquet floors throughout, other modern improvements; LARGE LIVING ROOM, open fireplace. House ideally located; within 5 minutes' walk from BAY RIDGE AVE. Subway Station on B.-M. T. Subway, 4th Av. local. Apply on premises daily and Sunday. ALSO GOOD VALUES IN NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSES.
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New and Complete
Most Attractive up-to-the-minute
Colonial Homes
5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, tiled kitchen, breakfast alcove; a home complete in every detail; 2-car garage; grounds well planted; bathing rights.
Price $26,000—Terms
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Colonial residence; reception hallway, large living room, solarium, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; 3 large master bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, bath; plot 100x125 ft.; 2-car garage; wonderful trees and shrubbery. Sacrifice $23,000.

Colonial residence built by owner as permanent home. Personal conditions necessitate owner making a change; 4 large master bedrooms, 3 baths, maids' room, storeroom, very large living quarters; garage; sewer; wonderful trees, shrubbery; plot 80x180 ft. Sacrifice price $26,500.

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Attractive new five-room bungalow, all modern improvements; nice plot of ground; reasonable cash and terms.

$6,900
Wonderful five-room bungalow, all modern improvements; large attic; 7,500 sq. ft. of ground; beautiful shade trees; near station, schools and stores; easy terms and small cash.

Stately Merrick

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$5,500
Fine six-room cottage, improvements; 10,000 sq. ft. of ground; conveniently located; $700 cash, balance easy terms.

$8,000
TWO-FAMILY HOUSE
Dandy house of 14 rooms, on a plot 100x175, conveniently located; improvements; $1,000 cash.

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GREAT NECK—New 7 room Colonial, 3 baths, greenhouse, garage, constructed first quality throughout. Plot 150x156. Near golf links. Price $26,500.

FLUSHING (BROADWAY)—New, 6 rooms, garage. Special $13,200. Unusual terms.

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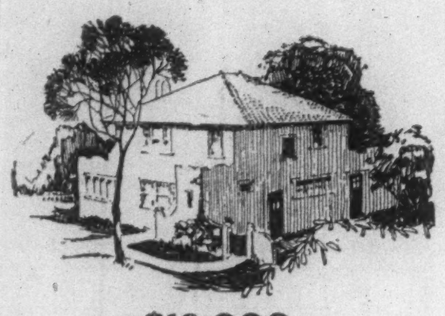
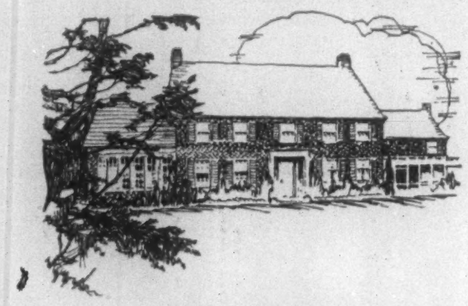
Mrs. Marie D. Kling



$18,000

Stucco house, Venetian type. Very large living room, fireplace, glass enclosed sun porch, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms, two baths; oak floors, hot water heat. Tiled roof, copper leaders and gutters. Heated garage attached.



$100,000

A Colonial Mansion, solid brick, in the highest part of Scarsdale. First floor consists of large entrance hall—an authentic Colonial reproduction—living room, library, sun room, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, service quarters. Second floor: five master bedrooms, three servants' rooms. Garage with chauffeur's quarters. Four acres beautifully landscaped.

SCARSDALE

the finest suburban town within a radius of one hundred miles of the largest city in the country.

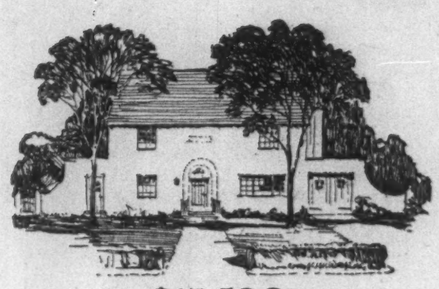
Property bought in Westchester County has doubled in value every ten years. Scarsdale property should double in five years, because of its many advantages.

Scarsdale is the only suburban town zoned and absolutely limited to one family residences. Assessments and taxes are extremely low. Gas recently has been installed throughout Scarsdale, which already enjoys all other modern conveniences including electricity, sewers, Catskill Mountain water, fine roads, etc. The elevation is high; wonderful trees abound on every hand. The schools are notable for their excellence; there are numerous churches and shops. Several of the best known golf and country clubs are near by. And the train service—considered the finest in the suburban area—delivers you right into Grand Central Station in thirty-eight minutes.

Now is the Time to Buy in Scarsdale

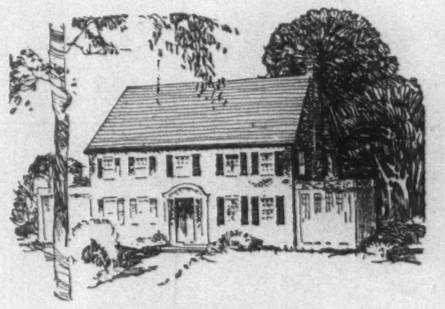
My office staff is completely equipped to render every service required by the home seeker. I have a full list of all available properties in Scarsdale from the modest home to the palatial country estate, as well as building plots and acreage from $2,000 upwards. Liberal building loans can be arranged, and where desired, free use of an architect's service department.

Excellent Motor Roads to Scarsdale



$17,500

An Italian Villa consisting of living room, thirty feet long, dining room, pantry, kitchen, maid's room and bath. Three bedrooms and bath, large attic space. Heated garage attached. Large shade trees.



$35,000

Beautiful Colonial house. Large living room, sun room, dining room, breakfast room, pantry and kitchen on first floor; four master bedrooms, two baths on second floor; two rooms and bath on third floor. Two car garage. Half acre plot, landscaped; garden; large shade trees.

26 Popham Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Scarsdale 1000

Greenacres
Greenridge
Green Knolls

You owe it to yourself to see these Scarsdale developments before you purchase a home or a plot.

Unsurpassed beauty and unexcelled value.

Each development carefully restricted and fully improved.

Choice plots in each development remain. Write us for further information.

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PELHAM MANOR
Artistic English Residence

of brick construction and tastefully decorated throughout, contains on first floor: large living room with open fireplace, dining room, breakfast nook, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor: spacious master room, bath and shower, 2 other bedrooms and bath; third floor: 2 maids' rooms and bath. Hot water heat, slate roof, copper leaders and gutters. 3-car garage. Located in one of the best sections of the Manor. Reasonable terms can be arranged. For further particulars apply S-3817. Phone Pelham 1997.

Fish & Marvin
527 5th Ave., New York.
Phone Murray Hill 6526.

NEAR WESTCHESTER BILTMORE
Attractive Estate—$35,000

CHARMING Colonial residence in picturesque setting, containing large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, four master bedrooms, two servants' rooms, two baths; all modern improvements. 2½ acres of land, beautifully landscaped, with formal gardens, shrubs; abundance of fruit. Garage and stable. A real bargain for quick buyer.

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RIVERDALE
Fieldston Sacrifice
Just Uptown New York

Picturesque brick Colonial residence—¼-acre corner plot, superb condition, huge living room, 4 master rooms and 2 tiled baths, servant's room and bath. Spacious enclosed sun parlor; two-car garage heated. Fine lawns and trees, splendid views. Owner moving away forced to sell immediately. Real bargain for discriminating purchaser. Only 20 minutes to centre of New York. Act quickly.

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Specialists in Suburban & Country Properties
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SCARSDALE
Real Bargain—
10-Acre Estate

Charming English residence, most picturesque setting, 4 spacious master rooms, 2 tiled baths, servants' quarters and bath, large living room, sleeping and sun porches, breakfast porch; Modern; superb condition; 3-car garage; fine shade trees, lawns, vegetable garden, apple orchard, ice pond. Very convenient to station and country clubs. Offered at a real sacrifice. Owner open to offers.

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Brick House
BIG TREES—BARGAIN

White Plains: perfect in design, beautifully decorated, special fixtures; built for owner's use, complete in every detail, no further expense. Large living room with fireplace. Enclosed heated porch, centre hall, dining room, breakfast room, pantry and kitchen; 3 master sleeping rooms, dressing room, 2 tiled baths, den, maid's room and bath; full weather-stripped; garage, large grounds. Reduced price if sold at once. A rare find.

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FOR SALE
40 Acres at $1,000 Per Acre
FINEST PIECE OF ACREAGE ON LONG ISLAND
ADJOINING LONG BEACH GARDENS
Just Off the Long Beach Road
Right in the Midst of Great Activity
Ripe for Immediate Lot Development
OVER ONE MILE OF WATER FRONTAGE
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1-Family Tapestry Brick
Quaint Tudor Period
9 NOW READY at FLEET ST., between Herrick & Stafford Aves.
TAX EXEMPT
RIGHT PRICE AND TERMS
14 Minutes by Penn. R. R. from N. Y. C. to Forest Hills
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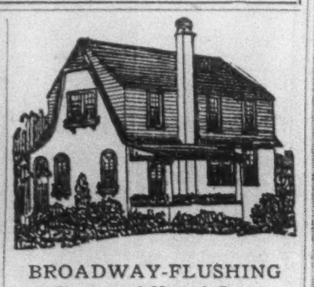

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6 Rooms and Heated Garage
$8,500—Cash $1,500

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Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

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Deserves the pride that home owners have in it. Tasteful residences in a beautiful country setting.

Edgeworth Smith
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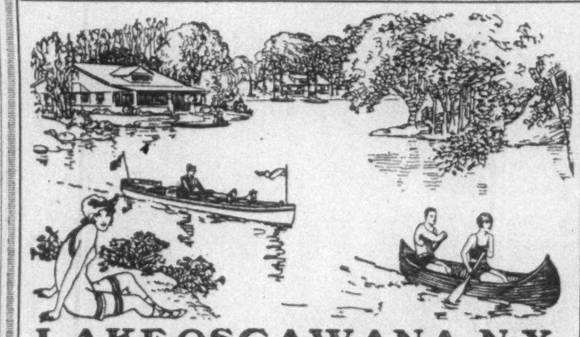

LAKE OSCAWANA, N.Y.

Here is the Place for a Vacation. Free From Mosquitoes, Malaria and Salt Water Swamps.

This is woods, mountains, high ground, right down to the shore of the lake. The only lake near New York without a public road running to it—Insuring freedom from Sunday picnic crowds. A place where you and your children can boat, bathe, fish and enjoy Sunday without being crowded.

The heart of the farming section. Huckleberries, blackberries, fresh milk, fresh vegetables, apples, cherries, peaches and all kinds of fruit growing nearby. Beautiful wooded walks and drives in every direction from the lake.

We have three tracts of land and can sell you lake front, camp sites or hillside lots, with perfect automobile roads right to your front door; water, electric lights and telephone.

Prices From $200 Per Plot of 4,000 Sq. Ft. to $2,500 Per Plot
Bungalows, Including Land, from $1,800 to $3,600

BUY A PLOT OR BUNGALOW. PAY FOR IT AS YOU LIKE.

Spend a summer there. Don't hesitate! You will like it. And if for any reason you want to sell—your investment is sure to make big money for you.

Visit This Property—No Bridges or Ferries to Cross

Our representative will be on the property every Saturday and Sunday. Get in your automobile and spend two hours driving to Lake Oscawana. Auto Route:—New York to Peekskill, then inquire for Abele's Casino at Lake Oscawana, where you can obtain lunch, dinner or accommodations for over night if you wish.

Write or call for "Lake Oscawana in Pictures."

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45 West 57th St., New York. Tel. 6484 Plaza.
Property Office—Abele's Casino, Oscawana Lake, N. Y.

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GOING ABROAD
A Fine Property at a Comparative Sacrifice.

Long Beach, L. I.

One of the three finest and best built homes in Long Beach. Solid brick and terra cotta construction. 2-car brick and terra cotta garage. Most exclusive and desirable corner location, two blocks from ocean. All rooms facing ocean and garden. Built by owner, 7 beautiful rooms, including 3 master bedrooms with connecting baths; porcelain needle showers; excellent servant quarters. House finely and completely furnished, including Knabe piano, Chinese rugs, Pierce-Arrow limousine.

Inquire Mr. CARL LOEB
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Brokers protected.

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A GOLD MINE AT YOUR DOOR!

Seldom is an opportunity to purchase one (1) acre of high rolling land with view of Long Island Sound which can never be cut off, and surrounded by beautiful homes with excellent neighbors, offered for sale. Ideal boating, privileges at fine sandy bathing beach. A sacrifice for $35,000. Phone Larchmont 623 or see

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AN INTERESTING PLACE FOR INTERESTING PEOPLE

New apartments and community homes available for immediate occupancy.
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FOR SALE, NINE ROOMS, 3 BATHS. 2-CAR GARAGE. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. ASKING $50,000. OTHER HOMES LISTED AND FOR SALE.

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19 Forest Ave. Phone N. R. 3357.

IRVING'S COUNTRY
One Mile from Station

Very attractive stucco residence, situated on 3/5 of an acre of effectively landscaped grounds; in most desirable neighborhood. Fine shade trees. House contains 10 large rooms, 3 baths. Vapor heat, gas, electric light. Garage. Property valued at $45,000. Can now be purchased at $30,000; on easy terms. Apply O-1045. For Sunday appointment Phone Ossining 574.

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527 5th Ave., New York.
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Northern Westchester
Home of Famous Novelist
With Studio Overlooking
2 Private Picturesque Lakes

Fireproof residence of hollow tile and stucco construction, contains 16 rooms, 4 baths. Hot water heat, electric light, artesian water supply. Garage for 3 cars with quarters, stable, gardener's cottage, etc. 45 acres of land, excellent vegetable garden and quantity of fruits. One mile from station. This is one of Westchester's most beautiful places, which can now be purchased at a greatly reduced price. Apply B-138.

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Rent Unfurnished
Forest Heights

Beautiful modern stucco residence; 10 large, light rooms, 3 baths; thoroughly modern; A1 condition for tenant; ½ acre plot of beautiful grounds; 2-car garage; 1 to 3 year lease at $325 per month.

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THE ACRE WITH THE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE THAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

Stable for horses, garage, flower and vegetable garden, fruit; brook running through. Gas, electricity. Village water. Located on high ground and State road.

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PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y. TEL. 893.

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On-Hudson

The Most for Your Money

Only a few plots still available in this ideal community. Several attractive houses can be had at interesting prices.

Private Bathing Beach,
Boat Club,
Four Tennis Courts,
Golf Course near by.

Visit our office just north of the station; it will prove advantageous to you.

Earliest investigation is suggested.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
342 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7720
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GENTLEMAN'S Farm Estate
115 Acres—$45,000

Attractive Colonial residence containing 10 rooms, situated on a knoll, surrounded by beautiful old shade trees, lawns and shrubs. 15 minutes from the White Plains Station by motor, on main macadam road; commanding good views. Acreage consists of tillable fields, apple orchards and picturesque woodland, with babbling brook and natural setting for a lake. Farmer's cottage, large stables, chicken houses and usual farm buildings. A real bargain for quick buyer. For Sunday appointment phone Chappaqua 21.

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HOME sites for sale on the beautiful landscaped park property of the Westchester - Biltmore Country Club. Special club privileges. All sports, including golf.

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The best 75-acre bargain along the lakes; good house, large fruit orchard, excellent view; near Harmon; asking $35,000, part cash.

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AT NEW ROCHELLE

A year-round Colonial home in a most exclusive section. 10 large, cheerful rooms, sun parlor, dressing room, 3 baths. Over one-half an acre of attractively landscaped grounds, formal and vegetable gardens, boathouse, greenhouse, garage with living quarters. Offered with or without its beautiful furnishings. Can exchange for Florida or income producing property.

BODINE Mrs. Edmund W. Malcolm W. 470 Main Street New Rochelle, N.Y. Tel. 640

Larchmont Manor

Near the water; private beach privileges; new brick colonial, slate roof, centre hall, living room with fireplace, solarium, dining room, pantry and kitchen, 4 master's sleeping rooms, 2 tiled baths and shower, 2 maids' rooms and bath; brass plumbing, parquet floors, hot-water heat, attached heated garage; unusual home in beautiful location.

CHAUNCEY B. GRIFFEN
18 East 41st St. Murray Hill 9326

THE WISE WILL INVESTIGATE

8 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; new and tastefully decorated; built by day's work. Owner cannot occupy; $25,000 to $30,000 neighborhood. It's a "corking" good buy at $21,000. Don't delay. —ACT.

Edward M. West, Inc.
Offices Closed Sundays.
Opp. Station, White Plains, N.Y.
Phones 2767-2768.

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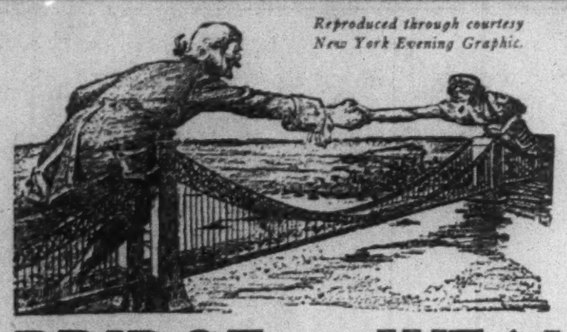

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The BRIDGE to WEALTH

There will soon be a bridge across the majestic Hudson leading to wealth for those who have the foresight to recognize TODAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Laws authorizing the construction of this bridge have been passed by the States of New York and New Jersey. It will span the Hudson River from the vicinity of 177th Street, Manhattan, to Englewood Cliffs on the Jersey side. At the Jersey end of this proposed span lies West Englewood Park in West Englewood, Bergen County.

Ten minutes from the bridge site. A few minutes' walk from West Englewood Station. Twenty-two express trains daily. Thirty-five minutes to the heart of New York City. An ideal homesite, with ALL improvements, affording an opportunity for unusual profit.

The Country's Next Great Real Estate Boom Has Already Started in Bergen County.

Bergen County spells YOUR OPPORTUNITY. A tremendous boom has already begun there. Keen-witted real estate operators were quick to leap to the scent, and they are picking up land in the County as fast as possible. Far-seeing investors are not waiting until they come to the bridge before crossing it. They are crossing the new Hudson River bridge before it is completed. In ever-increasing numbers, they are buying plots in West Englewood Park for home, as well as for profit.

You, too, can cross the new Hudson River bridge before it is completed. You can follow the lead of the far-sighted investors who are buying TODAY. You can buy two or more CHOICE lots in West Englewood Park for BUT $500 A LOT. Our unique deferred payment plan enables anyone to avail himself of this *unusual opportunity at once.* Under this plan, only a small down payment is required, and the purchaser is allowed FOUR years to pay for his property.

No interest charges on unpaid balances.
Free deed to purchaser's estate in case of death after first payment.
Building plans and specifications furnished free of charge.
Mortgage placed without charge for our services.
Title insurance policy free with every deed.

GET ALL THE FACTS, including beautifully colored bird's-eye view of Bergen County and West Englewood Park. Find out for yourself what "The Bridge to Wealth" holds forth for you. Mail the handy coupon TODAY.

HUDSON WEST SHORE REALTY CORP., 511 5th Ave., New York
Please send me, without obligation, booklet telling what "The Bridge to Wealth" holds forth for me.
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Address.....

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511 Fifth Avenue, New York
Telephone Vanderbilt 7609

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INVESTORS!

Always limited, because of the relatively small frontage suitable for bathing, the acreage of Beach-Front Seashore Property available for investment is rapidly diminishing.

Of all the vast mileage of the Eastern seaboard, only the lower half of the New Jersey seacoast is favored with a BEACH WHERE SALT WATER BATHING can be indulged in with safety and comfort.

The number and extent of fortunes resulting from Beach-Front investments, made with little thought to what subsequently developed, exceed the wildest dreams of imagination.

Don't Pass Up the Opportunities Still Open and Awaiting You Here

Among the most promising Beach-Front holdings listed with us upon most inviting terms is a group of North Wildwood investments aggregating over two thousand feet of Ocean Frontage. Improvements include Pier, Bath Houses, Vaudeville Theatres, Stores and Apartments.

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Phone Ocean City 768

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FLORIDA EAST COAST
Subdivision

Unrestricted, With Splendid Improvements Being Made

93 Lots Left

On Merritt Island, adjacent to Beautiful City of Cocoa, Fla., In the well known Island Beach Section.

Hundreds of these lots have already been sold.

ACT QUICK

These will only be offered for a few days at

$300 to $400 each

TERMS AGREEABLE

Florida is enjoying the greatest real estate boom in America to-day. Practically every buyer who sells makes a profit, and in many cases astonishing profits. This is the chance for a small man to buy, who intends building a home, or the investor to buy for a profit. Very few East Coast lots are left at above prices, especially in island and beach property. By January these lots should be worth much, much more. Our confidence in this offering is so great that we will refund a large proportion of any money paid, at any time in three months, if you are doubtful of your purchase and wish it taken off your hands. We back this up by a written signed guarantee bearing a substantially high commercial agency rating. Surely this will appeal to sound judgment.

Come down TO-DAY—see blue prints, maps, and get full details.

Maxwell Frank & Wm. J. Baruchson
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Bonita Springs, Florida
Right in the Heart of Florida Romance.

225 acres. Mile frontage on Imperial River, at BONITA SPRINGS. Ripe for subdivision at about $200,000 profit. $20,000 or $50,000 cash required. Two interesting propositions on this property which can be purchased $400 per acre less than asked for adjacent acreage.

For small investor we have lots at $600 and $750, each 50x140 feet. All in fruit grove, each lot producing $75 to $150 worth of fruit yearly besides vegetables which can be grown at the same time. Ideal for home-site investment.

Write or call for BONITA SPRINGS pamphlet, stating in which of above propositions interested.

Leon M. Coles, 151 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City
Phone Ashland 1912

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Greenridge

Ten room Colonial House on 100 foot plot. View for miles over Scarsdale.

Four master bedrooms, three master baths, two servants' rooms and bath. Study with private lavatory.

Tiled kitchen, oak floors throughout. Sun porch and two car garage. Every modern improvement.

A real bargain at $36,500. Will arrange terms. See owner.

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Local Offices at White Plains, Hartsdale and Scarsdale.

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FOR SALE BY OWNERS
Attractive Homes
Immediate Occupancy

Situated on Sparks Avenue, between Wolfe's Lane and Hutchinson River Parkway
4 minutes from N. Y., N. H. & H. station; 30 minutes from Grand Central zone.

Priced from $16,000 up
SMALL INITIAL PAYMENTS
BALANCE LIKE RENT
OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Twentieth Century Homes, Inc.
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Pelham 5847 Phones Vand. 3365

AN ESTATE OF RARE BEAUTY AND CHARM

SITUATED in the beautiful rolling hills, conveniently located within one hour from New York. 30 acres of well-developed land with tillable fields, large orchards, gardens and swimming pool. Unusual Colonial residence containing 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; fireplaces; cottage, garage, greenhouse, stable. A complete property greatly reduced in price for immediate sale. A real bargain.

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331 Madison Ave. Vanderbilt 1713-4

WONDERFUL
Acreage Bargain in Nearby Westchester County

Sixty acres of land, situated near Scarsdale, N. Y., in excellent neighborhood; high and dry; suitable for sub-division. Town water available. May be purchased at less than $2,000 an acre. The greatest opportunity for operator or speculator.

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Specialists in Suburban & Country Properties
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White Plains
$16,500

Buys a brand new, attractive, well-built 7-room house, on corner plot; large living room with fireplace, 4 bedrooms and 2 tiled baths; 2-car garage; convenient to church, schools and station; reasonable terms to responsible buyer.

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.
Offices Closed Sundays.
Opposite Station, White Plains, N. Y.
Phones 2767-2768.

NEW HOUSE—$25,000 STONE AND BRICK

English type. Designed for easy housekeeping and for a small family only. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths. Garage. Very fine location. 5 minutes' walk to station. Commuting zone on N. Y. C.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

This handsome Elizabethan designed residence located at Glen Ridge near

MONTCLAIR

12 rooms and 3 bathrooms. Substantially built. Library, Reception Hall, finished in quartered oak. Steam heat.

Grounds, with attractive Formal Garden, Lawn and Golf Putting Green.

Garage for several cars.

This property may be had at a remarkably low figure: Residence, Garage and 200 feet frontage—$55,000; or with 100 feet frontage—$36,500.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Realty Brokers
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal Montclair, N. J.

LESS THAN YOUR RENT MONEY WILL BUY IT

THE "OWN YOUR HOME COLONY CLUB" PLAN OF HOME PURCHASE

WAS originated by this company for the specific purpose of solving the much perplexing housing problem that confronts most families with modest incomes.

Through the operation of this unique plan a community of co-operative interests has been created which offers the much abused rent payer an opportunity to own a comfortable home, built on a spacious, tree-shaded plot of no less than fifty feet frontage, situated in a magnificent, sanely restricted residential park at a saving of $1,000 to $3,000.

ONLY $300 DOWN

Balance in Small Monthly Payments—Less Than Your Present Rent
A Large Variety of Artistic Houses to Choose From—$6,250 and Up

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS ALREADY SPENT IN IMPROVEMENTS and beautification of this unsurpassed earthly paradise, situated in the beautiful ORANGE HILLS at an elevation of 500 feet above sea level. Easy commutation from New York on the unmatched scenic Lackawanna R. R.

The size of your bank account is of no consequence to us, but references are essential. This company established over twenty years, and its officers are well known and financially solid.

ALL INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION. FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON REQUEST BY ADDRESSING SECRETARY H. L., OWN YOUR HOME COLONY CLUB, P. O. BOX 1043, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

WAIT

is sometimes good advice—but—

DON'T WAIT

is better, when Bergen County property is concerned. This Week's best buys are

Cliff Frontage—in Fort Lee and Tenafly overlooking New York, choicest along The Palisades which will make lucky buyers wealthy inside of two years.

Englewood Cliffs—business plot, 250 x250 frontage on State Road—2 blocks from Hudson, finest location. I will guaranty in writing $1,000.00 profit in one year and am taking no chances.

West Englewood—House, 8 rooms, tiled bath, enclosed glass porch, copper screens. Hot water heat, electricity, tiled kitchen, white enamel gas range, pantry—3 blocks R. R. Station. Plot 50x135—Ready to move in—A STEAL at $8,500.00.

DON'T WAIT—Prices in Bergen County are going up—BUY NOW.

JOHN H. BORD
63 W. 51st St. New York.
Tel. Circle 0166.

Only Purely Country Development with ALL City Improvements in this Section

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LINDEN, N. J. | Main Line Pass. R.R. | 60 Trains Daily | 38 Minutes to N. Y.
Bungalows 4, 5 & 6 rooms $3950 to $5950

Small cash payment; ready to move in NO EXTRA, to buy—each house includes fireproof garage, gas range, ironing board, large closets with automatic electric lights; tile bath and shower, breakfast nook, large attic, sidewalks. PLOT 50x100. SEWERS, water, gas and electric. FREE use of community club house, tennis courts, baseball field and children's playground. Call or write for Booklet.

Special Excursion Leaves from This Office Daily and Sunday, 11 A. M.
BERLANT PARK HOMES CORP.
Room 409, 30 Cortlandt St., New York

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Country Estate
80 ACRES

Ideal Westchester County estate; 65 minutes house to Grand Central; 700 feet elevation with fine views valleys and lakes; Colonial house with every improvement; beautiful shade trees, lawns, orchards; farm highly fertile, self-sustaining; finest Jersey cattle, chickens, pigs; complete farm and help buildings and equipment; raising all grains for feed; fine gardens, every variety fruit; an ideal, comfortable, complete all the year round home; held at $250,000; will sacrifice for quick sale or would retain part for own future home; includes many fine building sites of increasing value; surrounding property all held by commuting New York bankers. J 115 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

500 ACRES

with large stone mansion, 24 rooms; near Bedford Village, 40 miles from New York. Beautiful tract of 500 acres of rolling land and fine woodland. Altitude 500 feet. Ponds, brooks, etc. Splendid opportunity for golf club, game preserve, gentleman's estate, etc. Prices reasonable. Mortgage.
Address Owner, Room 1614, 141 B'way

GEORGIAN BRICK HOUSE OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON

One of the finest and most extensive views along the river. Small, unusually beautiful grounds, inexpensive in upkeep. Gardens. Stone Summer house. Stone garage. Near station (walking distance) and very best surroundings. House has wide covered and uncovered tiled porches. Sleeping porch. 15 rooms, 5 baths. One hour out. Will sell for one-third its cost.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

YEAR ROUND HOME

30 Minutes Grand Central
Restricted Community

Solidly built new house constructed under owner's personal supervision for his home. 8 rooms, 3 baths, enclosed sun porch, sleeping porch, open fireplaces, heating system equipped for oil fuel. Garage. Gardens. High ground with fine view. Golf course near by. One of the most attractive residential communities in nearby Westchester, with complete facilities. Change in business plans brings this very desirable property in the market. A highly advantageous offering.

Hamilton, Iselin & Co.
383 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7860

ATTRACTIVE

old Colonial farmhouse in excellent condition; located on State Road in fine neighborhood, accessible to station; 3 acres of land. Price $12,500; easy terms.

W. H. OLIVER
OSSINING, N. Y.
137 Main St. Phone 656

IN WESTCHESTER

6 acres, old English type, stuccoed house, with bath and electricity; 2½ miles from station. Price $6,800. Easy terms.

W. H. OLIVER
OSSINING, N. Y.
137 Main St. Phone 656.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$9,000 per Year

MOST UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Completely equipped and stocked dairy farm showing a net profit of $9,000 per year.

Fine house, ample outbuildings, high land, exceptional views.

A gentleman's home with an income offered at less than inventory. Commuting Distance.

John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

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Mail your requirements.
Full report by return mail.
No obligations.
Rent $150 upwards.

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$1,500 will buy a 4-room place bordering lake, 1 mile long. Good 6-room house; garage for 2 cars—workshop above; hatchery, fruit, boating, bathing and fishing; ¼ mile to all conveniences. Immediate possession.
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Handsome stone and stucco modern residence having 17 rooms and 5 baths, extra lavatory; steam heat, electric light; excellent repair; commanding unobstructed view of the Sound; fine new modern garage of stucco, accommodating 2 or 3 cars, with chauffeur's quarters; on a plot about 150x227; numerous fine old trees and shrubs. With the deed of this property goes the privilege of using Neptune Park private bathing beach and dock landing adjoining the property.

Price $50,000 Free and Clear

Owner would exchange for small private dwelling well located in the Murray Hill section or in the 50s, 60s or 70s, east of Fifth Avenue.

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Owner Leaving Town, Offers Fine Estate with Sound View at Big Reduction.

No Reasonable Offer Refused. Liberal Terms.

Three acres, modern stone and stucco residence with 6 bedrooms and 3 baths, beautiful living room, library, spacious dining room, 2-car garage. Best construction throughout.

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Everything Perfect.

COST $150,000
Cut to $60,000; terms.
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Complete listing of attractive HOMES, large and medium sized, from $12,000 and upward, at all points along the LACKAWANNA R. R.

For nearly 60 years REAL ESTATE BROKERS in these localities.

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$33,500. Attractive and convenient section, well-shaded plot, 95x150, with 2-car garage. Contains 4 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, living room with fireplace, solarium, centre hall, dining room, pantries and kitchen. Separate servants' quarters. Large storage, attic. Brass plumbing, oak floors and lavatory on first floor. Best construction, beautifully decorated.

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$25,000. Modern residence almost new. Plot 100x170 with shrubbery, shade trees and 2-car garage. Contains 6 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, centre hall, solarium, living room, dining room, pantry and kitchen. Exceptional value.

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Good sized house, centrally located, 12 rooms, 2 baths; ½ acre, fine trees; garage. Price $17,500. Might consider renting.

Brick house, garage and 5 acres, 16 large rooms, 4 baths, 7 open fireplaces; splendid condition to move right into. Price $50,000; would rent for a term at $3,200 per annum.

Spacious brick house in perfect condition, 20 rooms, 5 baths, laundry, garage; ½ acre. Price $75,000.

Large house for rent, 12 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; central location; 3 acres, beautiful trees; garage for 3 cars. Rent $400 per month, or $4,000 per annum, including vegetable garden and man.

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Two 75-foot ocean front lots at $6,000 each; one 88-foot ocean front corner, $7,500.

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One 75-foot corner, $6,000; one 83-foot lot, $5,000. Other lots $1,000 to $7,000. Cottages for Sale and Rent.

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$17,000

COLONIAL home less than three years old; conveniently located; on large plot, with 2-car garage. Centre hall, large living room with fireplace, sun porch, open porch, dining room, kitchen; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. *Exceptionally good value* and on a very desirable street.

$19,500

BEAUTIFUL half brick residence on one of Montclair's most beautiful avenues; large plot, with 2-car garage. Centre hall, extra large living room with fireplace, sun porch, dining room, kitchen; 5 bedchambers, 2 baths. *An exceptional bargain* and better than many properties offered at $26,000.

$25,000

MUST be sold to close an estate. Delightful home, exceptionally well located in choice neighborhood, on large plot with abundance of fine shade. Exterior of brick and shingle; entrance hall, large living room with fireplace, library, dining room, sun porch, butlery, kitchen; 6 bedchambers, 2 baths and sleeping porch. *A splendid home in a most desirable section,* convenient to Watchung Station.

$26,500

At a reduction of $3,000 for immediate sale. Charming Colonial home on one of Montclair's finest avenues, on large beautifully shaded plot, with 2-car garage. Extra large living room with fireplace, sun porch, dining room, butlery, kitchen; 4 bedchambers, 2 baths on 2nd floor; 2 bedchambers and bath on 3rd. *If this exceptional bargain is one to benefit you,* it necessitates immediate action.

$30,000

BEAUTIFUL English house, exterior of brick and timber, on fine avenue, convenient to Watchung Station; good sized plot, with 2-car garage. Has centre hall, large living room with fireplace, sun porch, dining room, butlery, kitchen; 6 bedchambers; 3 baths and in excellent condition.

$35,500

CHARMING Mountain Avenue residence, on large plot, with 2-car garage. Exterior of brick and shingle; centre hall, large living room with fireplace, dining room, breakfast room, tiled kitchen, sun and open porches; 5 bedchambers, 3 baths; copper leaders, brass plumbing and all the finest appointments. The location is excellent, yet convenient.

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"The Gardens," as they will soon be familiarly called, are a new but *well-established development* in THE Wyoming Section of Millburn in the foothills of the Orange Mountains, between Short Hills and South Orange and only 35 minutes from New York.

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$16,500 Similar houses sell for $19,000. Practically new white Colonial residence on ½-acre plot, with 2-car garage. Centre hall, 8 rooms, 2 baths; sun porch, breakfast room, open porch. One of the best buys we have ever offered.

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Lime Rock, Farming, Fruit Growing and other industries have doubled bank deposits in one year, and Ocala is just beginning to be recognized as a commercial city; centrally located, strictly a business centre not dependent on tourists, in spite of its wonderful attraction in Silver Springs.

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With 20 foot alleys and 50 foot streets directly adjoining this city.

Owner will sell all or part at $300 each

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$450,000 Hotel, 2 Banks and office buildings, $125,000 Hospital, Schools, 100 Residences, $1,500,000 Road improvements, Club House and Golf Links ready Oct. 1st, 40,000-acre and 640-acre development, financed by Miami, Pittsburgh and Cleveland financiers. Quick action advised.

Particulars from Owner, at the office of
ROBERT LEVERS
152 West 42nd St.

100 Acres
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Fronting on Beautiful Hillsboro River.

Within few blocks of city limits. All high dry land. Bounded on one side by wide asphalt street, on opposite side by Hillsboro River, giving the property 2,280 feet of fine river frontage. Will take $10,000 binder, $25,000 cash, $25,000 thirty days, $25,000 ninety days, 8% interest. Balance secured by mortgage, with satisfactory release clauses for subdividing. Wire P. O. Box 5182, Ybor City, Fla.

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Wanted reliable real estate firm to sell lots in a high-class subdivision in city of Eustis, Lake County, Florida. Endorsed by local realty board and bankers of this city. For particulars address H. E. Hall, Box 701, Eustis, Fla.

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We have an option on a large tract of land on Crescent Lake, third largest lake in Florida; five miles waterfront; ideal high-class home site property. We plan to develop it and invite a few investors to join in a syndicate. We will subscribe for 20 per cent. of the amount necessary. An unusual opportunity for quick large returns.

RINGLING & WHITE
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2,600 acres embracing two large plantations in richest farming and tobacco-growing section of Madison County, one hundred twenty-five miles west of Jacksonville. Fronts half mile on State Road No. 1 and Seaboard Air Line Railway. 1,200 acres under cultivation, has large frontage on lake. Priced for quick sale at $25 per acre. $4,000 binder, one-third cash, balance one, two and three years at six per cent. interest.

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FLORIDA PROPERTIES

We offer the following Florida properties for immediate turnover. If you are seeking an opportunity in Florida with a possibility of a quick profit, now is the time to act.

These are busy days . We therefore request that only those who ar e seriously interested consult us in regard to them.

Florida Opportunity 1.

24,000 acres Walton County, Florida, fronting 10 miles on Choctawhatchee Bay.

Township ½ orth Township 1 South Range 20.

Price $40 per acre. One-third cash.

Assume straight ten-year mortgage amounting to $125,000, balance 3 equal annual instalments, interest 6%, payable semi-annually.

Property 5 miles from Township of Defunik Springs and Basin Bayou. The Gulf Coastal Highway, for which an appropriation of $20,000,000 has been made will traverse this property.

Town site Pensarosa already surveyed. Includes clubhouse and bungalows.

Will be sold, syndicate basis, in 5, 10, 20 or 40 acre portions.

Florida Opportunity 2.

2,175 acres in Dade County, 8 miles from Miami.

Purchase price $3,500 an acre. 25% down, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 years, 6%. Property bounded on north by Miami Garden Road, leading to the bathing beach of Sunny Isles Casino, on the west by Allapattaha Drive, on the east by the road constituting western boundary of Biscayne Park estates, on the south by a line approximately the central highway running east and west through Miami Shores Development.

Florida Opportunity 3.

4,000 acres Hillsboro County having entire frontage on Tampa Bay, West Coast.

Price $2,500 per acre, 25% down, balance 1, 2, 3 years, 8%.

Range 19 east, Township 30 and 31 south, having approximately 6 miles waterfront.

Florida Opportunity 4.

In Miami, property 9th Avenue and 3d Street, N. W. 150x100. Price $125,000, cash $75,000.

DADE COUNTY.

15 acres, Section 14, Range 57, Township 38. $2,200 per acre.

20 acres, Section 25, Range 56, Township 38. $2,800 an acre.

6½ acres, Heart of Homestead. $6,000 an acre. 50% cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years, 8%.

Florida Opportunity 5.

154,000 acres in South Okeechobee County.

Only contract available for development purposes. Range 31, 32, 33, 34 east, Townships 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 south.

$40 per acre, one-third cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years, 6%.

Will syndicate 5,000 and 10,000 acre portions. Property around Lake Okeechobee.

Florida Opportunity 6.

130 acres, Miami Gardens, Dade County, about 7½ miles from Miami.

Section 9, Township 52, Range 41.

Purchase price $325,000, present mortgages $67,999. One-half down, balance 1, 2, 3 years, 8%.

This property is near the Miami Shores Development and on the Miami Gardens Road. Property best in Florida.

Florida Opportunity 7.

140 acres at $2,000 per acre; located Ormonde Beach, Town of Ormonde, Volusia County, near Ormonde Highland Park.

90 acres of this property is located within the city limits; 50 acres adjoining city limits.

$15,000 and 15-day option; one-third down, balance 1, 2, 3 years at 8%.

Near the Dixie Highway, Florida East Coast Railway and Halifax River.

Florida Opportunity 8.

Moving-picture studio fully equipped to take care of three companies at one time; a short distance from Miami, including 20 acres of ground and a power station.

Price $250,000; terms $90,000 down, balance 1, 2, 3 years.

40 acres on Cocoanut Palm Drive, near Homestead, a short distance from Miami, in the heart of the Redlands District.

$2,500 an acre, $25,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years.

960 acres Jupiter, Palm Beach County, in five and ten acre plots; suitable for subdivision; prices on request.

Florida Opportunity 9.

330 acres, known as Cedar Park Farms Estate, Pasco County. Property fronts on Lake Pasadena.

Property 3½ miles from Dade City, on main line Seaboard Air Line.

Purchase price includes $60,000 house, improvements.

Price $225,000, present mortgages $16,000; cash $100,000, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 years, 8%.

On adjoining property Ritz Carlton interests will erect $3,000,000 hotel.

Property considered highest elevated spot in State of Florida.

Florida Opportunity 10.

30 acres in Osceola County, located at Kissimmee.

Right near St. Clown, or Alligator Lake.

Property scattered in three 10-acre plots.

Price $1,500 an acre.

We guarantee delivery of properties described above on terms outlined. Additional information furnished at this office on request.

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YOU are dealing direct with the owner.

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Write or phone for an interview.

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Acreage or lots in or near Miami, Florida. State price wanted—definite location—and description.

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Well-known New Yorker who can give the highest financial, business and social references, who knows Florida better than most Floridians know it, who has made large profits for well-known New Yorkers who have invested in Florida real estate under his advice, offers services to those who are in a position to invest from $10,000 to $100,000 in Florida real estate. No attention will be paid to answers to this advertisement unless accompanied by financial references. The writer has in mind several opportunities for investment that should net very large profits. Prompt action is necessary W. F., 346 Times.

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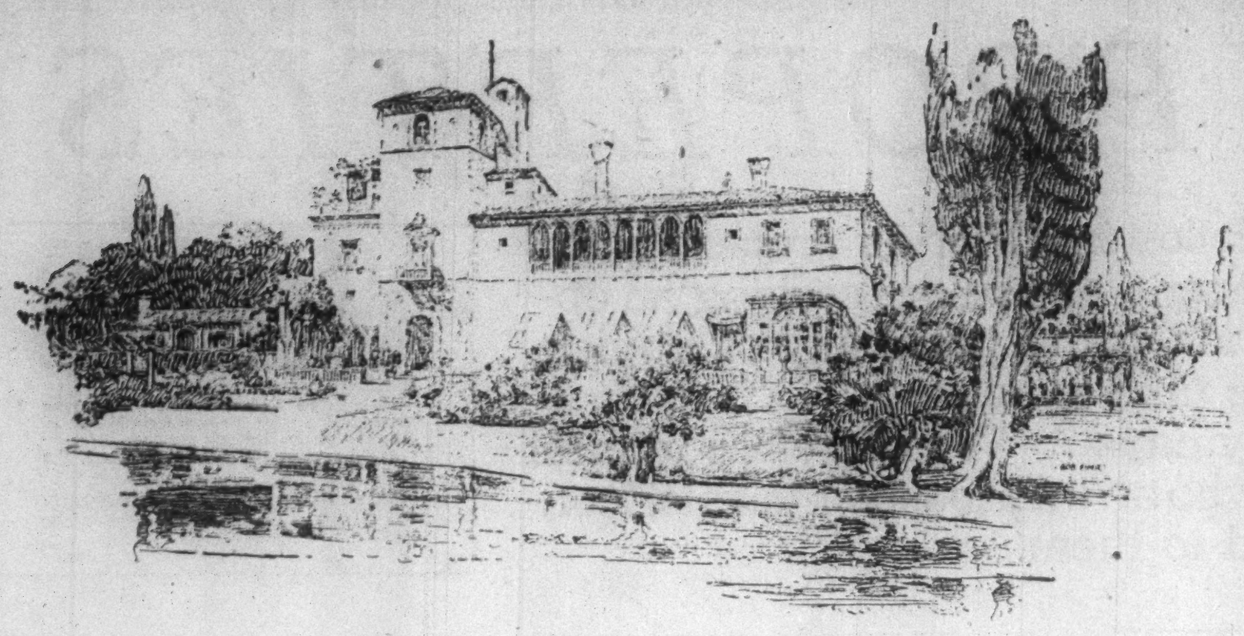

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To that instinctive want, Coral Gables, the finest suburb of Miami, Florida, makes an irresistible appeal. It satisfies every condition, meets every requirement. It goes farther, for it offers a climate that cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world—this sunkissed city of the American Tropics, caressed by cooling trade winds, where the purple bougainvillea and the scarlet hibiscus bloom the whole year 'round.

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Homes, however, are not the only noteworthy feature of the building program in the Riviera, for it is here that many great institutional projects included in the $100,000,000 development budget are to rise. Great hotels, the proposed University of Miami, Mahi Shrine Temple and sports center, a huge sanitarium, and miles of winding waterways will all play their part in supporting Riviera investments.

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120 miles paved streets

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Miami-Biltmore Hotel, 450 rooms
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Coral Gables High School
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Two new golf courses

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Sanitarium and Healthatorium
Mahi Shrine Temple
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250 Riviera homes
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DOEHLER BLDGS.—505 COURT ST., BROOKLYN
Between Huntington and West 9th Sts.
Modern fireproof building. Passenger and freight elevators. Sprinkler system.
Good transit; wonderful location for labor. Will alter to suit tenant.
Apply on Premises or M. Samuels,
574 COURT ST., BROOKLYN. Tel. Henry 2568
Brokers Protected Through Multiple Listing Bureau of B. R. E. Board

STORES
in Theatre Buildings suitable for all retail businesses
INQUIRE
FOX THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES
850 Tenth Avenue Columbus 3320

ENTIRE MODERN BRICK BUILDING TO LEASE
Centre of Brooklyn's Retail Shopping District
Where Namm, Loeser, Abraham & Straus, Martin's, Oppenheim-Collins, Goodwin's, Bedell and New Albee Theatre are located.
4-STORY & BASEMENT
20x60—Suitable For Any Business
Also 7,000 square feet on prominent Fulton St. corner, 2nd Floor in New Building.
Wm. G. Morrisey Jr., Sole Agent
189 Montague St., Brooklyn Phone Triangle 5856.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

5th Ave. and 34th St.
STORE AND BASEMENT
8,000 SQ. FEET EACH.
AT MODERATE RENT.
MAY SUBDIVIDE.
CALL ASHLAND 4550.

20 W. 47th
The New Jewelry Center
Attractive Showroom Space
About 500 Sq. Ft. Immediate.
Inquire Supt. Tel. Vanderbilt 4170.

34th St.
Between Madison-Park
48-52 East 34th St.
Upper stores to let.
about 18x85.
Moderate Rent.
Call Ashland 4550.

75,000 Sq. ft.
for Printers or Bookbinders
MIDTOWN
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
L. H., 67 TIMES

18th St. near Av. B.
LOTS (10 VACANT)
LOFTS 105x85
ALSO SMALL BUILDINGS
ESTATE JOHN U. BROOKMAN,
103 BROADWAY.

Cathedral Theatre Bldg.
39th St. and Broadway.
Corner Store—Rent $13,000.
Eighth Ave., 911
Corner store and basement; suitable for any business.
RENT $6,000.
Eighth Ave., 923
Store and basement; suitable for any business.
RENT $3,600.
Broadway, 1995
At 68th St.
store suitable for any business.
RENT $2,500.
48th St., 240 W.
Parlor floor store.
RENT $1,500.
62d St., 17-19 W.
Including 18-20 West 63rd St.
Buildings for rent together and separate. 50x200. Excellent automobile location.
Chas. R. Schliess
15 West 62d St. Columbus 8800.

33rd ST.
(NEAR 5TH AVE.)
Adjoining Samuel Eiseman's
Store and Basement
12,500 sq. ft. each.
May subdivide.
Call Ashland 4550

753 Madison Ave.
AT 65TH ST.
5-atory renovated building—will lease for long term.
CHAS. R. SCHLIESS
15 WEST 62ND ST.
Columbus 8800.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY
Will exchange high-class apartment house, Park Avenue section, New York; annual income over $100,000; good mortgages; net income $22,000; equity $175,000; building in excellent condition. Will trade for a gentleman's country estate with large acreage; house and grounds must be in good condition; 50 miles out. Waterfront or Westchester County preferred; no cash needed.
Apply Box H 399 Times

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

6 West 37th St.
FOR LEASE
5th & 6th Lofts
21x100
Also Immediate Possession.
Light Manufacturing Permitted.
Suitable for Millinery, Etc.
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark
3,410 Broadway. Edgecombe 1620.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

8 Amsterdam Ave., near 59th St.
Wonderful Location, near Large High School.
Bakery & Lunchroom
fully equipped; established for over 15 years; excellent opportunity for right party. $3,300 per annum. MORRIS & BAILEY, Agent, 1520 B'way, Tel. Trafalgar 8818.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

Stores
West Side of
BROADWAY
75th to 76th Sts.
Bing & Bing, Inc.
119 West 40th St.

LOFT
Suitable for Any Business
Large Skylights and Windows
221-225 W. 17th St.
Light, Power, Steam Heat
Elevator Service
Reasonable Rent
MONAHAN EXPRESS CO. Realty Dept.
Apply 216 W. 18th St. Watkins 9191

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

100 WEST 72nd ST.
Cor. Columbus Ave.

Occupancy about Sept. 1st
Splendid fireproof Structure
Most accessible Location
Modern professional or business Offices and Lodge Rooms
Also Large Fireproof Basement
About 7,000 Square Feet
Apply to
PAPAE & CO. 342 MADISON AVE. Vanderbilt 8851 or Trafalgar 2297 on Premises
Inc.

Large Corner Store
N.W. Cor. 146th St. & Broadway
Now occupied by the United Light and Power Company.
Can be leased for term of years.
Size 40 x 88
And Part of Basement
with 1,200 feet of space on second floor rear connected by stairway to store.
Suitable Bank, Drug Store, Department Store or Restaurant or will divide.
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark
3,410 Broadway. Edgecombe 1620.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

BRONX
RAILROAD SIDING
133rd St. and Walnut Ave.
With vacant land, size 100x275.
Ideally situated near all R. R. freight terminals and piers.
Suitable for yard or storage purposes.
Will lease for term of years.
ALRUD REALTY CORP.
9 Barrow Street, New York
or your own broker

4 Light Offices @ $60
2 " " " 65
1 " Office " 75
1 " " " 85
Reception Room—Public Steno.
COMPLETE SERVICE
170 BROADWAY
4th FLOOR
Suites 406-407-408

Large Fireproof Basement
Splendid for storage, bowling, &c., 7,800 ft.; electric elevator; rent all or any part; high ceilings, good ventilation; entrance each avenue; southwest corner 72d St. and Columbus Av. PAPAE & CO., 342 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 8851 or Trafalgar 2297 on premises.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

DESIRABLE LOFTS
MODERN BUILDINGS.
BET. 5TH AV. & B'WAY.
5 E. 17th St., thru 6 E. 18th St.
7th Floor—About 6,200 Sq. Ft.
15 East 17th St.
3d Floor—25x85.
17 East 17th St.
6th Floor—25x80.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WHITE-GOODMAN
372 BROADWAY Stuy. 0218.
Or Your Broker.

STORES
New Building, Lenox Hill Section
LEXINGTON AVE.
N. W. corner 74th St.
11-story elevator apartment ready Oct. 1 or sooner
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Av. Mur. Hill 6200
Whitecourt Con. Corp., Owners.
2 ? Park Ave. Ashland 2807

BROADWAY STORES
64th STREET, LINCOLN SQUARE.
CORNER 75x100. WILL DIVIDE.
INSIDE 25x75.
THREE SMALL STORES.
SPLENDID BUSINESS CENTRE.
AMES & COMPANY
26 West 31st St. LACKAWANNA 1250.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT. | BUSINESS PROPERTY, SALE OR RENT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

LOCATIONS FOR STORES IN FASTEST GROWING BUSINESS SECTION.

Opening in any line.

THOS. S. BURKE

505 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 5060

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET. | FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS GREAT PLANT

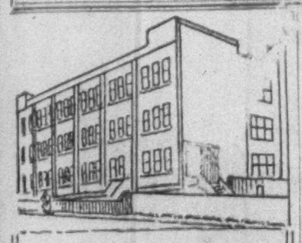
Fifty-Three (53) Acres of Land
Complete System of Railroad Trackage
On Waterfront—1500 ft. Riparian Rights

Centrally located in Perth Amboy, the financial capital of the Raritan Bay District—potentially the greatest industrial community outside New York.

The good-will of a consciously coordinated community of 150,000 progressive people will help any industry to find its ideal production conditions on the above site.

Can be bought at less than the present land value, complete with all buildings and equipment. Special circular on request.

Perth Amboy Trust Co., or Chamber of Commerce,
117 Smith St., Perth Amboy, N. J.



Garment Manufacturers
BUY OR RENT
THIS MODERN PLANT
LOW PRICE—EASY TERMS

Centrally located in Perth Amboy, financial capital of the Raritan Bay District.

Come where there is plenty of light, fresh air, healthful surroundings and room for expansion. Local cooperation in development of high-class garment production, especially in specialty lines for children. Good labor conditions.

The above plant is a bargain. Many other sites and a variety of factory buildings. Investigate.

Give your help outdoor recreation! Benefit from our good will and help us to benefit others.

PERTH AMBOY TRUST CO.
OR
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
117 SMITH ST.,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

LOFTS
SPRINKLERED
5,000 to 50,000 Square Feet.

NEW BUILDINGS
ONE AND TWO STORY.
5,000 to 50,000 Sq. Ft.

Sites—R. R. Sidings—Waterfronts.

Roman-Callmann Co. LONG ISLAND CITY.
BRIDGE PLAZA North
Tel. Stillwell 7660.

FACTORIES
(exclusively)
ANY SIZE WHERE
FOR SALE OR LEASE
New Listings Wanted.
Gaillard Realty Co.
Business Estab. 1796
100 East 42d St. Ashland 8714

FACTORY SITES
Harrison S. Colburn Co.
50 Church St., New York

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Murray Hill Apartments

37-39 E. 38th St.
2 rooms and bath; luxurious appointments; elevator; rents $1,700 and $1,800 yearly; immediate possession.

151 E. 37th St.
2 rooms, foyer hall and bath; ground floor; southern exposure; rent $900; studio and bath; fine north light; $1,000 yearly leases only; possession arranged.

Washington Square District

17 E. 9th St.
2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; lease $1,200.

37 W. 10th St.
Ground floor studio, 30x24, and bath; perfect north light; possession Oct. 1, 1925; $2,100.

34 W. 12th St.
Very attractive building; one room and bath; ground floor; $720; studio and bath; fine north light; $1,020; 3d floor, 2 rooms and bath; $1,400.

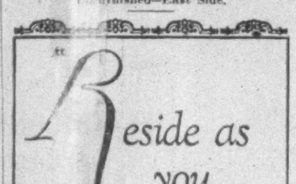
Apply Supt. at all buildings, or
Robt. M. Bush & Co., Agts.
428 Lafayette St. Tel. Spring 5580.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Apartments
Murray Hill
1 - 5 ROOMS
$720 to $2500
East Side
1 - 8 ROOMS
$720 to $4500
LOUIS CARREAU
788 8th Ave. (45th) Bryant 3697

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.



"Reside as you like it"

THERE are many ways in which you can dwell at 12 East 86th. You can furnish your own home or lease an apartment completely furnished. You can do your own housekeeping in its entirety or live as the sumptuous hotel; or enjoy a variation of each, just as you please. 2, 3, or 4 room apartments, for immediate or Fall occupancy.

12 East 86th Street

Ownership Management, I. Fluegelman

A distinguished residence with Maid Service, Restaurant and Commissary at your command

1, 2 & 3 Rooms

The Lexington
157 East 72d St.

Rentals
$100 to $200
Per Month

Kitchenette
APARTMENTS
FURNISHED
IF DESIRED.
HOTEL SERVICE
AVAILABLE.
RESTAURANT.

Apply at Building or
J. C. & L. G. MAYER
347 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 8655

122 E. 51st St.
9 Story Building
Bet. Park & Lexington Aves.
4 Rooms
(Living room, 2 chambers & kitchen.)
$2,000 UPWARD
Immediate or October 1st occupancy. Open fireplace; extra servants' rooms. Maid service if desired.
Regent 4896.
EWING AND IVES INC.
502 PARK AVE.

30 East 68 St.
3 and 5 Rooms
$2,400 to $4,200
Maid and valet service available
Ready October 1st
Ladd & Nichols, Inc.
Managing Agent
East 46th Street
Vanderbilt 1193

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

The Hotel WEYLIN
PRESENTS
for the consideration of a most discriminating clientele its New Addition and Directoire Dining Room.
SUITES
ONE to SIX ROOMS
ONE to FOUR BATHS
Unfurnished or Furnished
MADISON AVENUE at 54th Street

159 E. 49th
"Apartment House De Luxe"
90 PER CENT RENTED
Immediate or Oct. 1 occupancy.
NEW 9-STORY BUILDING
WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACES
3-4 Rooms
EACH WITH EXTRA LARGE DINING ALCOVES WITH LARGE WINDOWS. CAN BE USED AS CHAMBER.
Pease & Elliman, Agents
240 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 6200.
Whitecourt Const. Corp., Builders
247 Park Ave. Ashland 2807.
Renting Agent on Premises

155 E. 73d
NEW 9-STORY BUILDING
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACES
Two Remaining Suites of
4 Rooms
4 Rooms Have Extra Lavatory
Liberal concessions over summer months
HENNESSY REALTY CO., Builders
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, Inc.
Managing Agents
MADISON AV. AT 85TH ST.
Butterfield 2700. Rhinelander 10158
Renting Agent on Premises

Unfurnished—West Side.

The Following High-Class Apartments Are Ready for Immediate or October 1 Occupancy At Very Attractive Rentals:

ALAMEDA
255 West 84th St.
N. W. CORNER BROADWAY
3-5-6-7-8 rooms, 1 to 3 baths

REXFORD
230 West 79th St.
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY
5 & 6 rooms, 2 baths

SANFORD
229 West 78th St.
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY
7 rooms, 3 baths

Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.
B'way, 72nd-73rd Sts.
Tel. Endicott 8900

15 W. 55th St.
Just off Fifth Ave.
9 Story Fire-proof Apartment
Exceptional Housekeeping Suites of
4 & 5 Rooms
1 to 3 Baths
Complete Restaurant Service with Roof Garden Dining Room
Occupancy October First Some Earlier
N. A. BERWIN & CO., INC.
103 Park Ave. Ashland 8100

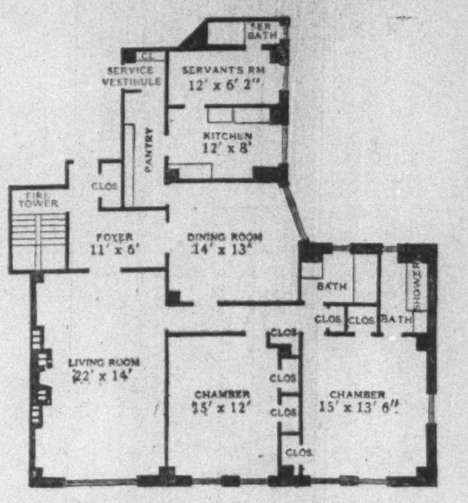
The Astor
235 West 75th Street
A Maisonette - Duplex apartment suitable for
DOCTOR
Private Street Entrance
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Extra Large Foyer
Reception Hall
Additional Toilet
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING, Inc.
119 West 40th St.

Academy St. and Post Av.
ONE BLOCK NORTH FROM DYCKMAN ST. BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.
2 ROOMS, $45-$50
3 ROOMS, $54-$60
4 ROOMS, $61-$70
5 ROOMS, $75
Parquet Floors, Built-in Bathtubs, &c.
New Buildings
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
HENSLE CON. CO., 220 Nagle Av.

CHOICEST CORNER APARTMENT ON WEST SIDE
530 West End Ave.
At 86th Street
9 exceptionally large rooms with 3 baths. location ideal; tenanted by a most select class.
Immediate Possession
EARLE & CALHOUN
212 W. 72nd St. Endicott 6114

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

164 East 72ND Street
100% Cooperative



With the Atmosphere of Private Homes

A quiet atmosphere expressive of the dignity of private homes characterizes the apartments here; and they possess, in addition, the important service advantages of a modern apartment building.

Apartments in 5, 6 and 7-room units, exceptionally well arranged, are priced at $11,500 to $20,000, with moderate maintenance charges.

The elevator is now running. A representative on the premises will show you through the building any day, including Sunday.

George A. Fuller Co., *Builders*

MANY *of the most successful lawyers and bankers in New York own and live in cooperatively owned apartments.*

20 EAST 48th STREET — BROWN WHEELOCK: HARRIS VOUGHT & CO., Inc. — VANDERBILT 0031

HAVE YOU LOOKED AT
1088 PARK AVE.
88th to 89th Streets
Where Every Apartment Is Flooded with Sunshine and Fanned by Breezes

INSTEAD of the usually gloomy outlook on a court, every apartment faces both the street and the cool, green beauty of a formal garden, one-quarter of an acre in size.

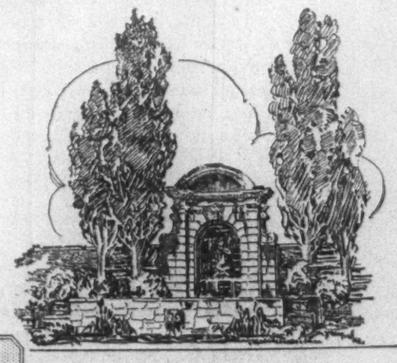
Each room has breeze in abundance and is flooded with light.

Considering their preferred locations, these apartments rent most reasonably:

8 rooms, 3 baths, $5,200 to $6,700
9 rooms, 4 baths, $6,100 to $7,400

Also special roof garden duplex apartments of 7, 9, 10 and 12 rooms.

Leases are now being made for September occupancy.



BROWN WHEELOCK: HARRIS VOUGHT & CO., Inc.

Renting and Managing Agent
BROWN, WHEELOCK: HARRIS, VOUGHT & CO., Inc.
20 East 48th Street Vanderbilt 0031

Most Wonderful Apartments
35-45 EAST NINTH STREET

In Washington Square district. Duplex and simplex—3, 4, 5 large rooms. High living rooms with balconies. Fully equipped kitchens. Log-burning fireplaces. Every modern service and convenience. Leasing from October 1—possession about August 15. Floor plans from representative on premises or

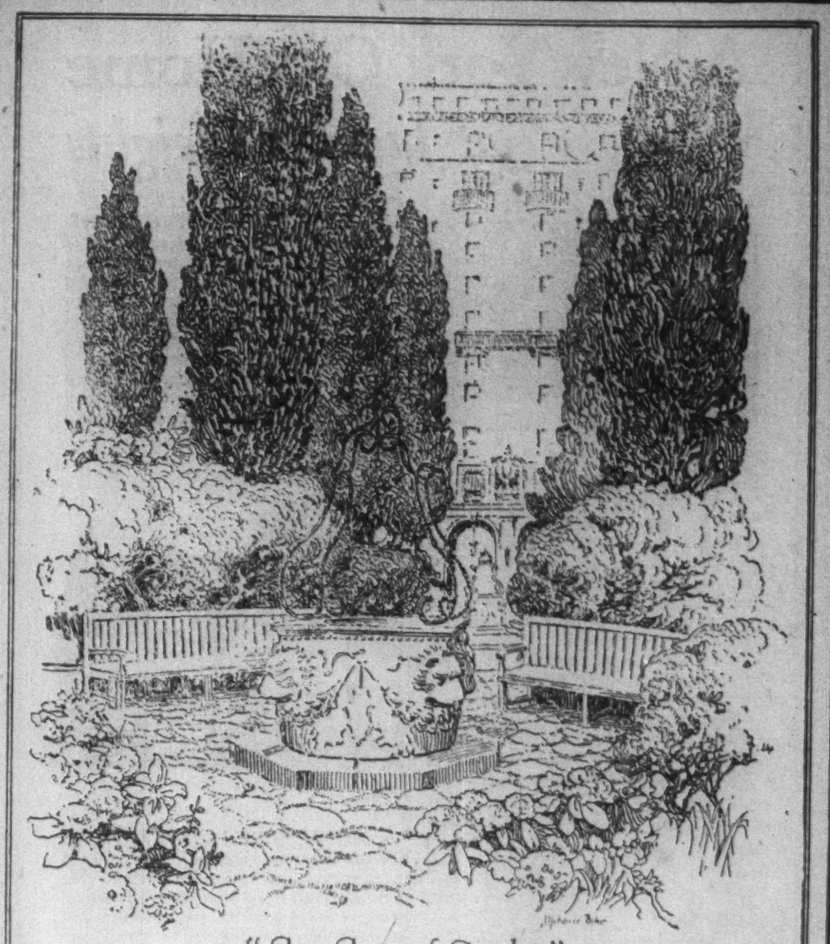
SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR
262 Greene Street, near Eighth Street
Telephone: SPRing 2697-8-9

Other Real Estate and Apartments Section 11.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.



"An Acre of Garden"
277 Park Avenue
47th to 48th St.
Apartments 2 to 7 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
2 Rooms—1 Bath $2,000
5 Rooms—2 Baths $3,700
6 Rooms—2 Baths $4,240
7 Rooms—3 Baths $5,300
Restaurant, Laundry, Maid, Valet Service, if desired
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. *Renting and Managing Agent. Office on Premises.* Tel. Plaza 9200

Unfurnished—West Side.

575 West End Ave.
At 88th Street
5 Rooms—2 Baths
6 Rooms—3 Baths

290 Riverside Drive
At 101st Street
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
New Building
Southern Exposure and River View
Immediate Possession or October 1st
Mark Rafalsky & Co.
Managing Agent
21 E. 40th Vanderbilt 2027
Representative on Premises

595 West End Ave.
Near 89th St.
NEW BUILDING.
3 & 4 Rooms
Rental $1,800 upward
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
148 West 72d St. Trafalgar 9300.

140 West 71st St.
Near Broadway
9-Story Fireproof Apartment House
8 Rooms, 3 Baths; $4500
Immediate Possession
10 Rooms, 3 Baths; $5200
(Duplex Apartment)
3-Room Doctor's Apartment; $1400
Also 2-Room Suite; $1200
Representative on premises, or
S. E. OSSERMAN
2 Rector Street Whitehall 5183

Rodin Studios
200 West 57th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
One studio duplex apartment, consisting of studio, 6 rooms and 2 baths with excellent light. Can be rented at very attractive terms.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

RODIN STUDIOS
200 West 57th Street, Cor. 7th Av.
6 rooms, housekeeping apartment, excellent light. Immediate possession.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

145 East 54th St.	NEW APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED *Immediate Possession* *Leases from October 1st* 6 Rooms and 2 Baths 7 Rooms and 3 Baths RENTALS $3,500 to $4,800
132 East 72nd St. BET. PARK AND LEXINGTON AVES.	NEW 15 STORY APARTMENT HOUSE *Possession September 1st* PERMANENT LIGHT 8 Rooms and 3 Baths SINGLE APARTMENT TO THE FLOOR Rentals $6,000 to $7,400 11 Rooms and 4 Baths DUPLEX WITH ROOF GARDEN Rental $12,300
410 Park Avenue S. W. CORNER 55TH STREET	13 Rooms, 4 Bathrooms Refrigeration, Incinerators, Individual Laundry, Storage Room and Wood Bin; Spacious Closets, Wood Burning Fireplaces Rental $9,000 Owned by the Estate of Ogden Goelet
115 East 53rd St.	7 Rooms and 2 Baths Rental $3,600

Leases now being made from October 1st
Booklets and Floor Plans upon request
BRETT & WYCKOFF, Agents
385 Madison Ave., at 47th St. Vanderbilt 3538

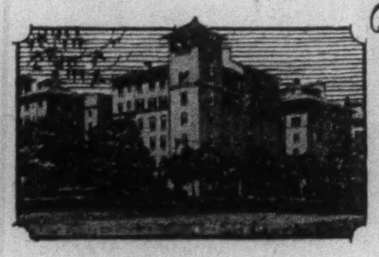
1136 FIFTH AVENUE
SOUTHEAST CORNER 95th STREET

APARTMENTS of 7, 8 and 9 Rooms to be leased. 3 and 4 Baths. Also 10 Room Roof Villa and Duplex Apartments. Designed and constructed to adequately fulfill the requirements of families accustomed to large private residences. Wood burning fire-places. *Immediate Occupancy*

Lowest Rentals on Fifth Avenue
Agent on Premises

Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 6200 — Branch Office: 660 Madison Ave.

A New York City Home *at Jackson Heights*



THE TOWERS GARDEN APARTMENTS are the highest type of fireproof, detached, elevator apartment buildings in the most carefully restricted residential section of New York City. Each apartment overlooks a landscaped garden and parked street. Terms of purchase of a Towers Garden Apartment of either 6 or 7 rooms and 3 baths under the Jackson Heights Plan of 100% Cooperative Ownership arranged to meet individual conditions.

NEW ENGLISH GARDEN ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, just completed at Jackson Heights, with their red brick facades, tall chimneys, high-pitched slate roofs and dormer windows, are suggestive of the quaint charm of some rural English village. Their interiors are just as unusual and home-like as their exteriors are inviting, with a room arrangement that assures effective placing of furniture. Prices from $20,500 to $28,500 with detached garages. Houses completely equipped. Ample allowance for decorations. Liberal terms arranged. Service Agreement relieves owners of care of furnaces, lawns, snow removal, etc.

Vista of Spanish Garden

THE SPANISH GARDEN APARTMENTS of three and four rooms and bath were designed and built to provide small apartments at moderate rentals for small families and newly-married couples. In every way in keeping with the environment and living standards of Jackson Heights. Built with landscaped gardens and parked streets, with exceptionally complete equipment and facilities for easy housekeeping. Rentals: 3 rooms and bath with dinette, from $100 per month; 4 rooms and bath with dining room, from $120 a month.

Other Garden Apartments, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, 1 and 3 baths
$135 to $270 a month

VISIT *Jackson Heights* TODAY

Fifth Avenue Buses
are now running to Jackson Heights
via Fifth Ave. and 57th St. from 25th St. and Fifth Ave.

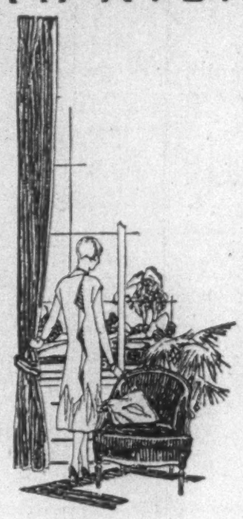
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Jackson Heights Office: 25th St. & Polk Ave., Havemeyer 2360

Broadway B.M.T. or Interboro Subway (Queensboro Subway) to Jackson Heights
By Motor, 59th St., via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. (Northern Boulevard)

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF PLANS, MODELS, PHOTOS,
557 FIFTH AVE., BETWEEN 45th and 46th STS.
Open Week Days Until 8.30 P.M.

Show Apartments Open Daily Until 8.30 P.M.

1030 FIFTH AVENUE



A COUNTRY HOME IN THE CITY

. . . with the beauty of Central Park for your front yard!

IF you *must* live in the city make your home next door to Central Park. There are *new* town-house apartments—on Fifth Avenue at 84th Street—ready for your inspection . . . *today*. There is every modern comfort . . . every convenience . . . and there is the *beauty of all the park spread out for your front yard!*

Do you ride in the morning? There are bridle paths waiting . . . *just across the avenue*. Do you walk? There are stretches of cool green lawn . . . winding garden walks . . . sunshine and cooling breezes . . .

Come—*now*—and see these homes that offer you so much.

Write today for plans and descriptive literature

Brown, Wheelock, Harris: Vought & Co., Inc., Selling and Managing Agent, 20 East 48th Street, New York City. Telephone Vanderbilt 0031.

J. E. R. CARPENTER, *Architect*

DWIGHT P. ROBINSON & CO., INC., *Builders*

IT costs so much less to own an apartment than to rent one that the difference, in a surprisingly short time, pays back the whole purchase price, and you have the comfortable certainty that no landlord can raise the rent or cut down the service.

1010 *Fifth Avenue*

Wouldn't your home be pleasant . . . with such a background?

A 12-room apartment with a 60 foot outlook on Central Park . . . with 80 feet of Southern exposure . . . a living room 30 feet by 17 feet, with a wood-burning fireplace . . . bedrooms as large as 26 feet by 13 feet . . . where all the rooms look out on Fifth Avenue or 82nd Street.

Or an 11 room apartment with a living room 32 feet by 16 feet . . . bedrooms as large as 25 feet by 12 feet . . . with a 40 foot outlook on Fifth Avenue.

Apartments also of 7 and 9 rooms—all assured of a permanently high standard of service, since this building has been built as a permanent "French" investment—not a speculation.

You will be as much pleased by the reasonable rentals as by the attractiveness of the apartments.

The building is now open for inspection.

FRED F. FRENCH MANAGEMENT CO. INC.
350 Madison Avenue N.Y.
Tel. Vanderbilt 8950

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO. INC.
6 East 45th Street N.Y.
Tel. Vanderbilt 0626

Magnificent Suites for Rent

Choicest and Most Exclusive Park Avenue Section

791 Park Ave.
Southeast Corner of 74th Street
12 Rooms—4 Baths
Rentals $9,000 to $14,000
Leases are being made for October 1st Occupancy. Make your reservation now

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, N.Y.—Tel. Murray Hill 6200
660 Madison Ave. Branch at 60th St. RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

Unfurnished—West Side.

Immediate Occupancy
NEW
15-Story Strictly Fireproof Apartment
328 W. 86 St.
3 & 4 ROOMS
Fully Equipped Kitchens
AGENT ON PREMISES

9 Rooms
3 BATHS
260 W. 72nd St.
THE WELLWYN
Unique Floor Plan.
All Rooms Outside.
Living Room 19x27.
Rental $4500 Up
ALSO 5 ROOMS
With 2 Baths
$2000 Up.
Earle & Calhoun
212 W. 72nd St. Endicott 5116

255 West End Ave.
At 72d Street
A 14-story fireproof Apartment House
3 & 4 ROOMS
Also 3 rooms on ground floor, suitable for physician or dentist. Separate street entrance.
Built and Managed by
SAMUEL A. HERZOG
299 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7453

289 Convent Ave.
At 142nd St., near Subway—"L"—Buses
Restricted residential park street, near College of the City of New York.
Attractive new, high-class Elevator Apartments. Immediate possession.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
Apply Supt. on Premises
PHONE BRYANT 7036

THE PAULDING
1349 Lexington Avenue
Corner 90th Street
4 & 6 ROOMS
1 & 2 BATHS
Also a Physician's 7-Room Apartment with Private Entrance.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.
31 Nassau St. Phone Rector 4371
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

29 EAST 64th STREET
JUST OFF 5TH AVENUE
New 11-Story Apartment Building. Attractive
6 and 7 Rooms with 3 Baths
Immediate or Oct. 1st Occupancy Reasonable Rent.
Pease & Elliman, or Your Own Broker, or
505 5th AVENUE, ROOM 1601. Mur. Hill 2491

1111 PARK AVENUE

ON the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 90th Street are apartments liberal in scale and perfect in arrangement and appointments. Living rooms 16'x27'! Reception Rooms 16'x16'! Wood-burning fireplaces. A passenger elevator serves only two apartments on a floor. Servants' entrances open only on service halls. Living, servants' and sleeping quarters are separated by clever planning and sound proof partitions. Ready August first. Rentals are probably the lowest offered for such adequate accommodations.

6-7-8-9 Rooms—3-4 Baths

Rentals from $4000 to $7200

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave., N. Y., Tel. Murray Hill 6200
660 Madison Ave., Branch Office at 60th St.
165 West 72nd Street 55 Liberty Street

61 East 66th Street
A New, Exclusive, Elevator Apartment House Containing Only Eleven Suites

2 & 3 Rooms
With Dining Alcove
Also special
9-Room Duplex Apartment with 4 Baths
The First and Second Floors Especially Suitable for Physician.

THESE apartments are exquisite. Two-room apartments have dining alcove and In-a-Door Beds. The 9-room Duplex Apartment on the two upper floors has no equal for beauty of design and appointment. Imagine a Sun Parlor open to the breezes in the center of New York!

Full Information from
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, Inc.
Madison Ave., Cor. 85th St. Tel. Butterfield 2700

Other Real Estate and Apartments Section 11.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

Unfurnished—West Side.

128 Central Park South

THIS new 15-story apartment house fronts on the green reaches of Central Park. The charm of its exterior outlook is surpassed only by the refinements of its appointments and its exclusive character.

Here are magnificent apartments of 3 or 4 spacious rooms, each with wood-burning fire-places, roomy foyers and every modern housekeeping convenience.

3 Rooms
Dining Alcove and Bath

4 Rooms
Dining Alcove Two Baths
Glass-enclosed showers
Suites of larger size can be arranged to meet individual needs.
Dining Room for Exclusive Use of Residents and their Guests. Maid Service Optional.
Now open for inspection.
Ready for Occupancy October 1st
Now leasing at rentals that compare favorably with those asked for inferior apartments in a less desirable neighborhood. Representative on premises, or

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Tel: Murray Hill 6200
Branch Office:
660 Madison Avenue
Cor. 60th Street

Ft. Washington Arms
801 West 181st St.
Palisades Arms
815 West 181st St.
New Elevator Apartments
3-4-6 Rooms
Just Completed. Moderate Rents.
All Conveniences. Apply Premises.
Or Phone Billings 5800.

160 West 87 St.
9-story modern fireproof building.
6 ROOMS—2 BATHS
All modern improvements; cheerful rooms; excellent service; refined neighborhood; immediate possession and October. Inquire Supt., or
WINFIELD REALTY CO., 153 W. 72D.
Telephone 2650 Endicott.

Adjoining 5th Ave.
and CENTRAL PARK
from
$98 a month
TO $275 A MONTH

IN this neighborhood of ultra-smart Apartments, it is difficult to believe that $98 a month will rent a superbly appointed apartment, with large airy rooms, roomy closets, luxuriously decorated and superbly appointed throughout and everything conveniently and concisely arranged, with every known device for comfort and convenience. The lovely garden entrance with its charming facade and rear garden court is a feast for the eyes.

A splendid restaurant will cater to residents at standard rates.

Write or Telephone for Book of Plans Chelsea 0187

FREE MOVING SERVICE
Through our safe, reliable, carefully picked crews of experienced moving men and the use of the most modern type of padded motor vans, your furniture will be moved from your present location to your new apartment in perfect safety and at our expense.

Apartments Now Renting — TWELVE East 97 Street — *Ready October First*
"A few steps off Fifth Avenue"

A House of Character
38 EAST 85th STREET
ONE BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK
Nearing Completion—Ready for Occupancy August 15
Suites of
3-4-5-6 Rooms
with Numerous Baths
Small Apartments with Large Dining Alcoves
Unusually Light Rooms
Large Closets
References essential
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, Inc., *Agents*
Madison Avenue at 85th Street Tel. Butterfield 2700
Schwarz & Gross, *Architects*

Only 2 More Apartments For Sale
Under the
Limited Co-operative Plan of Ownership at
145 EAST 54th ST.
27% Co-operative
73% Rented for Income
No Rent — No Assessment

EXAMPLE

Rental of Typical 7 Room and 3 Bath Apartment	$4,250
Sale price of same apartment $29,800	
6% on Investment of $29,800	1,788
Saving	$2,462

Restricted Occupancy — Descriptive booklet on request.

BRETT & WYCKOFF
Sales & Managing Agents
385 Madison Ave., at 47th St. Vanderbilt 3535

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

10 East 85th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Immediate or October occupancy

5 Rooms—3 Baths

Living Room 24 x 17 feet
The third Master Chamber is planned for alternate use as Dining Room or Servant's Room

4 Rooms—2 Baths

Living Room 20 x 16½ feet
The Second Master Bedroom is planned for alternate use as a Dining Room

Wood-Burning Fireplaces, Dressing Rooms, Many Closets, Complete Kitchens with cabinet and built-in ironing board

[SUITABLE FOR DOCTORS
2 five room apartments on the ground floor front]

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
MANAGING AGENT
21 East 40th St. Vanderbilt 2027
Representative on premises
ANTHONY A. PATERNO, Builder and Owner

912 Fifth Avenue

AT 72nd STREET

OVERLOOKING the prettiest part of Central Park; in the heart of New York's most desirable residential section.

Only 2 apartments on a floor of

8 Rooms with 4 Baths

REASONABLE RENTS

ALL apartments are ideal in arrangement and finished in perfect taste. Room-size foyers, oversize rooms, wood-burning fireplaces, enclosed showers, down-to-the-minute kitchen appliances and cedar closets are some of the many features.

To Be Ready for Occupancy in October

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Ave. *Murray Hill 6200*

35 EAST 84th STREET

Northeast corner Madison Avenue

6 & 8 Rooms
3 Baths

A FEW especially attractive housekeeping apartments with exceptionally large airy rooms and spacious closets, in this new 11-story building. Reasonable rentals at $3250 to $5500. Superintendent on premises. *Occupancy Now or October 1st.*

ISAAC POLSTEIN & SONS, INC.
Owner and Manager
50 East 42nd Street Telephone, Murray Hill 4597

Unfurnished—West Side.

The finest and most moderate apartments on the West Side.
Very Attractive Rental.

110 West 69th St.

ADJACENT TO BROADWAY.

3 Rooms and Bath

Dining Foyers and Real Kitchens.
They Have All The Latest Appointments.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St. Endicott 7240.
TIGO REALTY CO. Owners & Builders, 200 W. 72d St. Trafalgar 8817.

"The Doreco"

128 Ft. Washington Av.

CORNER WEST 164TH ST.
New 11-Story Fireproof Building
READY AUGUST 1ST
2-3-4-5 Rooms
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
TILED KITCHENS.
RENTAL, $720 to $2,460
Representative on premises.
NEHRING BROTHERS
St. Nicholas Av. and 162nd St.

935 St. Nicholas Ave.

CORNER 157TH ST.—ELEVATOR
4-5-6-7 Rooms
ONE AND TWO BATHS
Largest rooms in Heights. School one block, no crossing. Subway and L two blocks.
Exceptional 7 Rooms for Physician
Very reasonable rent. Immediate possession.
Apply Supt. on premises or
Charles Berlin, 3883 B'way

Unfurnished—West Side.

When Economy Meets Conveniences
You Can Live Well at

BUTLER HALL

Morningside Drive & 119th St.
New 15-Story Apartment Hotel for Permanent Residents Only
Occupancy August 1st

1, 2 & 3 Rooms

Each with bath and shower. Complete serving pantry with automatic refrigeration and equipment for service of food.
Sun Parlor Dining Room, Restaurant on the roof of Butler Hall. For the exclusive use of Butler Hall residents and their friends.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
Renting Manager on Premises Daily, Evening and Sunday.
Under Personal Management of
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark
Owners
Edgecombe 1620 3410 Broadway

7 Rooms & 3 Baths

168 West 86th Street
Unfurnished
SUB-LET

Extra large rooms and closets. Lease expires October 1, 1927. Inspection by appointment only. Telephone Schuyler 1856.

345 WEST 88TH ST.
8-Room 3-Bath Doctor's Suite
8-Room 3-Bath Suite
10-Room 4-Bath Suite
Modern in Every Detail.
October Possession—Moderate Rentals.
T. STANLEY BRENNAN, Inc.
102 West 57th St. Phone Circle {1127 / 4664} or Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The home you seek

The OLCOTT

72nd St. adjacent to Central Park West
[RESERVATIONS NOW]
Ready September First
1925

YOU will indeed be proud of your home in this new apartment hotel, with its exclusive location and most modernly equipped interiors.

There is a choice of handsomely appointed two, three, or four room suites, all unfurnished. A perfectly equipped bath adjoins each bedroom. The apartments are unusually spacious and have more than the usual amount of closet room.

Each suite, in addition to a serving pantry with automatic refrigeration, is supplied with running ice water. A personal maid service of exceptional merit is included in your lease.

A restaurant, under the personal supervision of the Olcott management, will serve you perfectly prepared foods in the perfect manner.

Send for booklet
LAPIDUS ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Apply on premises or telephone Endicott 5840

The *Fairfield*

Apartment Hotel
72nd Street
Just Off Central Park West

An Urbanites Dream

Accessibility to theatres, business and shopping, large airy rooms, a cosy serving pantry with refrigeration, and running ice water, a splendid restaurant for ease in entertainment, even to guest rooms for one's friends make the FAIRFIELD the ideal city home.

SUITES
ONE, TWO AND THREE ROOMS UNFURNISHED
BATH WITH EACH CHAMBER
THREE TO FIVE CLOSETS—ONE CEDAR LINED
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT
RESTAURANT, OWNERSHIP-MANAGED

Reservations Now
Occupancy October First

THE FAIRFIELD OPERATING CO., Inc.
20 W. 72nd St. Tel. Trafalgar 3800
565 Fifth Avenue,
Tel. Vanderbilt 9546

Send for attractively illustrated booklet containing floor plans and other information

Central Park South Apartments

58th Street—59th Street—Seventh Avenue
We are offering a few apartments to lease from October 1st—some of these apartments, consisting of 10 and 12 rooms each, face Central Park.
Rentals from $4,000 to $6,000
Apply at office of the Buildings 175 West 58th Street
Telephone 1877 Circle

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BING & BING, Inc.

OFFER FOR RENT

Immediate & Oct. 1st
Moderate Rentals

New Oversize Apartments
New Building
310 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 73th St.

5 rooms equal 6
Living room 14 by 23
2 large bedrooms,
Dining alcove,
Foyer,
Kitchen and maid's room
2 baths
Fine closet space
On lease now
Or Oct. 1st
$3000 to $3200
Also 3 rooms equal to 4

BING & BING, INC.

A Few Perfect Apartments
Astor Apartments
West Side of Broadway 75th to 76th Streets

Originally famous as town houses in apartment form
— large rooms
— high ceilings
— ample closets
A few suites completely modernized now renting
6 and 7 rooms
$3250 to $4200

BING & BING, INC.

Complete One-Room Apartments
New Building
The Cardinal
243 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 71st St.

The Cardinal provides the comfort of a spacious apartment in a single room, foyer, serving pantry and bath
Good closet space
Optional maid service
Excellent restaurant
Leases from Oct. 1
Ready Sept. 1
$19 and up, weekly
Also some two-room suites

BING & BING, INC.

1-2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS
(*Some furnished*)

39 Fifth Ave.
At 11th Street
Living Room 14.5 x 24 ft.
Open Fireplaces
3 ROOMS

840 7th Ave.
Cor. 54th Street
3-4-5 ROOMS

321 West 55th St.
Block West of Broadway
3-4 ROOMS

350 West 55th St.
Block West of Broadway
1-2-3-4 ROOMS

117 West 58th St.
West of Sixth Ave.
2-3-4 ROOMS

300 Central Park West
Cor. 90th Street
1-2-3 ROOMS

434 West 120th St.
Cor. Amsterdam Avenue
2-3-4 ROOMS

45 Tiemann Place
One Block below 125th St. and Broadway
Subway Station
2-3 ROOMS

BING & BING, INC.

6-7-8 & 10 ROOMS

1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
7 ROOMS

88 Central Park West
Cor. 69th Street
6 ROOMS

129 East 82nd St.
Cor. of Lex. Ave.
4-6-10 ROOMS

970 Park Ave.
Corner 83rd Street
8 ROOMS

993 Park Ave.
Corner 84th Street
10 ROOMS

1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
4-8 ROOMS

Immediate & Oct. 1st
Moderate rentals

BING & BING, Inc.
119 West 40th St.
Pennsylvania 4180

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Select Apartments

The Oregon **162 W. 54th St.** *Corner 7th Avenue* 3, 5, 6 Rooms $1,800 to $2,800	*The Manchester* **255 W. 108th St.** *Corner of Broadway* 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths $1,900 to $2,400	*The Netherland* **340 W. 86th St.** *Near West End Avenue* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms 1, 2, 3 Baths $900 to $3,200
The Luxor **600 W. 115th St.** *Corner of Broadway* 3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms $1,100 to $2,600	*Tintern-Teviot* **2465-69 B'way** *Near 91st Street* 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths $1 700 to $1,920	*The Medina* **189 Claremont Av.** *Near 124th Street* 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms $900 to $1,500
The Lucania **235 W. 71st St.** *Near Broadway* 3, 5 Rooms $1,800 to $2,500	*381-383-384* **Central Park W.** *Near 98th Street* 5, 6 Rooms $1,080 to $1,620	*Fairview Court* **175 Claremont Av.** Near 124th Street 4, 5 Rooms $960 to $1,100
Palais de Mosholu **309 Mosholu** *Parkway North* *Corner Bainbridge Ave.* 4, 6 Rooms $1,260 to $1,980	**501 W. 110th St.** *Corner of Amsterdam Ave.* 7, 8 Rooms, 2 Baths $2,400 to $2,500	*The Rockfall* **545 W. 111th St.** *Corner Broadway* 7, 9 Rooms 2, 3 Baths $2,600 to $3,300
150 W. 79th St. *Near Amsterdam Ave.* 9 Rooms, 3 Baths $4,500 and $5,000	**270 Convent Ave.** *Corner 141st Street* 4, 5 Rooms $1,100 to $1,700	**114 W. 70th St.** *Near Broadway* 3, 4, 5 Rooms, 1, 2 Baths $1,500 to $2,300
145 W. 71st St. *Near Broadway* 3, 4 Rooms $1,600 to $2,600	**349 W. 85th St.** *Near Riverside Drive* 8 Rooms $2,200 to $2,400	**332 Riverside Dr.** *Near 106th Street* 3 Rooms $1,600

Note: A call at our office will save time and trouble for the following reasons:
1. We have a complete list of floor plans of both old and new West Side Apartments.
2. Our knowledge enables us to describe houses we represent and their surroundings.
3. Some of these apartments can be rented at once and others from October 1, 1925.
4. We have apartments other than those presented in this list.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
Managing Agents
162 West 72nd Street Endicott 7240

Unfurnished—West Side.

261-265 and 275
CentralParkWest
CORNERS at 86th, 87th to 88th ST.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTALS $2,400-$3,900

1100 Park Avenue
N. W. CORNER 89th ST.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms
RENTALS $3,000-$3,600

160 Riverside Drive
N. E. CORNER 88th ST.
5 & 7 Rooms

"Riverside Mansion"
410 Riverside Drive
N. E. CORNER 113th ST.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms
With 3 Baths.
RENTALS $3,000-$4,000

Oct. 1st or Immediate Possession
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
V. MICHAUD
41 East 42d. Murray Hill 4946

430 W. 116 St.

Between Amsterdam Ave. and Morningside Drive
(Opposite Columbia College)
Exclusive Columbia University section

8 Rooms
2-3 BATHS

Most desirable apartments of their kind in this choice section.
Exceptionally large and attractive rooms with abundance of closets, and extra large foyer.
1 Block East of B'way and 116th St. subway station.

Rent Reasonable $2800

Available Now or October 1st
See Supt. on Premises, or Owners
Manhattan Heights Improvement Co.
261 Broadway. Phone 1922 Barclay

309 W. 86th

Complete Hotel Maid Service Included in Rental
Excellent Restaurant
2 Rooms & Bath.....$125
1 Room & Bath.....$85
An unusually desirable, well conducted hotel in an exceptional neighborhood.

The Irvin
For Business Women
308 W. 30th St.
Tel. 8224 Chickering
ATTRACTIVE 4 & 5 ROOMS With Full Kitchen
Moderate rentals in new building. Possession Sept. 1st.
Arrangements may be made for those not requiring entire suites.
RESTAURANT SERVICE.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Studios, north light, overlooking Central Park; also apartments of 3 rooms and bath for rent. Ideal for bachelor or couple.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

425 Riverside Drive

South Corner 115th Street
A New Modern 16 Story Apartment Building
Ready for Occupancy
MODEL FURNISHED APARTMENT
Now Ready for Inspection
Building Telephone: YELLOWSTONE 7166

865 West End Avenue

Sunny Corner 102nd Street
New Fireproof Apartment Building
Ready about September 1, 1925
Now Leasing from Plans
Building Telephone: ACADEMY 4444

3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS

1 to 3 Baths Large Foyers
REASONABLE RENTS OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
For floor plans and further details apply on the premises or

Paterno Bros.
Joseph Paterno, President
601 West 115th Street CATHEDRAL 3736

THE CLAYTON

North East Corner of Broadway and 92nd Street

3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms

Immediate Possession or October 1st

Representative on Premises
OR
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
MANAGING AGENT
21 East 40th Street Phone Vanderbilt 2027

LOWEST RENTALS IN THE CITY

640-4 Riverside Drive
141st and 142d Streets.
12-Story Apartment.
All Modern Improvements.
Clothes Dryers, Etc.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Apartments Can Be Seen Evenings

604-606 W. 115th St.
Near Broadway.
3-4-7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Very Large Rooms.

3569 Broadway
10-Story Fireproof Apartments.
3 Rooms with Kitchenettes
3, 4 and 5 Rooms and Kitchens

350 West 71st Street
Elevator Apartments.
Near Riverside Drive.
8 Very Large Light Rooms

107-109 West 82d Street
8 Large Rooms

126 La Salle Street
Formerly 123th Street.
Columbia College Section.
4 & 5 Rooms & Bath. Low Rent

305 Haven Avenue
Adjoining 179th Street.
6 Rooms, $72.50

839 West 179th Street
Adjoining Haven Avenue.
6 Rooms, $72.50

Windsor Court
580 W. 161st Street,
S. E. cor. Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $67.50 and up

INQUIRE REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark
3410 BROADWAY TEL. EDGECOMBE 1620

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Attractive Apartments

at Attractive Rentals

473 WEST END AVE.
Cor. 83rd St.
15 Stories
6 rooms and 3 baths

498 WEST END AVE.
Cor. 84th St.
12 Stories
6-7 rooms and 3 baths

522 WEST END AVE.
At 86th St.
15 Stories
3 rooms

588 WEST END AVE.
At 88th St.
15 Stories
3 and 4 rooms

777 WEST END AVE.
At 98th St.
12 Stories
8 and 10 rooms, 3 baths

360 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 108th St.
12 Stories
6 and 7 rooms, 3 baths

380 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 110th St.
8 Stories
3 and 6 rooms

400 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Cor. 112th St.
6 Stories
4 and 7 rooms

150 CLAREMONT AVE.
At 124th St.
6 Stories
3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms

170 CLAREMONT AVE.
At 124th St.
6 Stories
3, 4 and 5 rooms

233 WEST 77TH ST.
15 Stories
2, 3 and 4 rooms

250 WEST 78TH ST.
6 Stories
3 rooms

150 WEST 80TH ST.
8 Stories
5 and 6 rooms

127 WEST 82ND ST.
9 Stories
4 and 5 rooms

252 WEST 85TH ST.
9 Stories
5 and 6 rooms

302 WEST 86TH ST.
12 Stories
4 and 5 rooms

150 WEST 87TH ST.
9 Stories
5 and 6 rooms

320 WEST 87TH ST.
9 Stories
10 rooms

7 WEST 92ND ST.
7 Stories
5 and 6 rooms

251 WEST 92ND ST.
12 Stories
7 rooms and 3 baths

241 WEST 97TH ST.
15 Stories
5 and 6 rooms

240 WEST 98TH ST.
15 Stories
4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms

206 WEST 99TH ST.
6 Stories
6 rooms

309 WEST 99TH ST.
8 Stories
3, 4 and 7 rooms

318 WEST 100TH ST.
8 Stories
8 rooms

230 WEST 101ST ST.
7 Stories
3 rooms

324 WEST 103RD ST.
12 Stories
5, 8 and 9 rooms

250 WEST 104TH ST.
9 Stories
5 and 6 rooms

507 WEST 113TH ST.
8 Stories
4 and 5 rooms

622 WEST 113TH ST.
8 Stories
6 rooms

508 WEST 114TH ST.
8 Stories
6 and 7 rooms

609 WEST 114TH ST.
9 Stories
5 rooms

546 WEST 147TH ST.
6 Stories
5 and 7 rooms

601 WEST 160TH ST.
and
600 WEST 161ST ST.
10 Stories
5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms

854 WEST 181ST ST.
6 Stories
3, 4 and 8 rooms

90 PINEHURST AVE.
At 181st St.
6 Stories
3, 4 and 5 rooms

56 FT. WASHINGTON AV.
At 160th St.
6 Stories
4 and 6 rooms

Sharp, Nassoit & Lanning, Inc.

2489 Broadway at 92nd Street
Telephone, Riverside 3850
Madison Ave, at 85th Street
Telephone. Butterfield 2700

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CONSTRUCTIVE ECONOMY!

CONSTRUCTIVE economy is the kind you find at Hudson View Gardens. By deciding to *buy* your apartment you save half the cost of rent. Thru the 100% cooperative ownership plan you effect economy *without self-denial!*

These are delightful Tudor apartment buildings, on the highest point of Manhattan overlooking the Hudson, surrounded by beautiful flower gardens. There is a dishwashing machine in every kitchen! Also automatic refrigeration! Hope casement windows, parquet floors, automatic elevators, hourly maid service and the like are other attractions. Apartments of 3, 4, 5 or more rooms may be purchased on convenient terms for immediate or October first possession. Of course references are required.

Over 180 families already living here are more than pleased with both their home and investment. We refer with consent to any of these tenant-owners, among them:

PROF. L. CLEVELAND AMIDON
New York University

MISS GENEVIEVE COONEY
George Washington High School

MRS. MARY BERESFORD

FRANK T. FORSTER
Engineer, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

CECIL A. BLACKNALL
H. J. Heinz Co.

MISS LILA PICKENS
George Washington High School

Additional names appear in other advertisements

Hudson View Gardens

183rd Street & Pinehurst Avenue
Two Blocks West of Broadway — Telephone Billings 6200
Take Private Bus from 181st Street Subway Station

WOOD, DOLSON COMPANY, INC., *Agents*
Broadway, 72nd-73rd Streets
Conceived and Constructed by Dr. Charles V. Paterno

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Notes on Washington Square

EVERY FINE grade of tobacco was raised in what is now WASHINGTON SQUARE by the Dutch Governor, Van Twiller. This tobacco plantation was the first of many to appear in New Amsterdam. Old records tell us that while New Amsterdam produced much fine tobacco, that raised in the vicinity of WASHINGTON SQUARE was the best then raised in the New World. The marvelous fertility of the soil, a swift running stream and the wholesome atmosphere of the section all contributed to the planter's success.

Little wonder that this favored spot of nature, under man's direction, grew to be a favorite residential section. Today, the natural advantages of WASHINGTON SQUARE are enhanced by its marvelous accessibility to every part of the city. Its residents have no transportation problems—the biggest part of the city's business, amusement and social life being within comfortable walking distance.

A Directory of the Better Washington Square Apartment Houses

39 Fifth Avenue
at 11th Street
3 Rooms
Living Room 14'5" x 24'
Wood-burning Fireplaces
Restaurant
BING & BING, Inc.
119 West 40th Street

41 Fifth Avenue
Corner 11th Street
2, 3, 4 Rooms
Three Elevators
Dining Alcoves
Large Rooms
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue

45 Fifth Avenue
Near 11th Street
Housekeeping Apartments
2, 3 Rooms
Electrical Refrigeration
Other Interesting Features
BARRAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
366 Madison Avenue

32 Washington Square West
Partial Co-operative
6, 7 Rooms
3 Baths, 8, 9 Closets
4 Apartments still to be sold on unique basis; 21 Apartments offered at reasonable rentals
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
or your own broker

26 West 9th St.
Adjoining 5th Avenue
Housekeeping Apartments
3, 4 Rooms
Wood-burning Fireplaces in Every Apartment
J. IRVING WALSH
73 West 11th Street

15 West 11th St.
West of 5th Avenue
3, 4, 6 Rooms
Large Kitchens
Light Rooms
GAINES, VAN NOSTRAND & MORRISON, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue

55 West 11th St.
West of 5th Avenue
New Building
2, 3 Rooms
Kitchenette
3 Rooms, Full Kitchen
J. IRVING WALSH
73 West 11th Street

Tudor Arms
270 West 11th St.
The atmosphere of the Tudor period permeates the entire building
1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms
Also Studio Apartments
Send for Literature
MEROWIT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
1819 Broadway

111 West 16th St.
West of 6th Avenue
1, 2 Rooms
and Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes
J. IRVING WALSH
73 West 11th Street

114 West 16th St.
West of 6th Ave.
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms
Cedar Closets
Vacuum Cleaning System
JOSEPH HARBATER
106 West 13th Street

25 Fifth Avenue
9th and 10th Streets
Housekeeping Apartments
3 to 6 Rooms
Open Wood-burning Fireplaces
MANAGER ON PREMISES

30 Fifth Avenue
Corner 10th Street
2, 3, 4 Rooms
Dining Alcove
Complete Service Restaurant
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING
85th and Madison Avenue

175 West 73rd Street

Northeast Corner Amsterdam Avenue

New 15 Story Building
Ready for Inspection

2 and 3 Rooms
NOW LEASING
Occupancy in August

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
21 East 40th Street — Vanderbilt 2027
Representatives on Premises

THE BELNORD

Broadway at 86th Street

One of the finest Apartment Houses in New York. Built around a Garden.

SPACIOUS ROOMS — LARGE CLOSETS
REFRIGERATION

7, 8, 9 *and* 10 ROOMS

Immediate Possession or October 1st

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
21 East 40th Street — Phone Vanderbilt 2027
Representative on Premises

LOW RENTS

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4260 Broadway
160 Wadsworth Ave.
Entire block Corner 181st St.
Beautiful Large, Airy
4-5-6 Rooms

IDEAL LOCATIONS
Near Schools, Stores, Parks, etc.
WALK-UP APARTMENTS
22-30 Post Ave.
109-131 Sherman Ave.
584 Academy St.
Near Dyckman St. Sub. Station.
4-5 LARGE LIGHT **Rooms**

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
Apply Agent on Premises, or
Van Damm & Grifenhagen, Inc., 4046 Broadway. Telephone Wash. Hgts. 1234

Unfurnished—West Side.

Choice
Riverside Drive
Apartments

Overlooking the Majestic Hudson
IMMEDIATE or FALL OCCUPANCY
Inspection Invited.

Stratford Avon
210 Riverside Drive
Cor. 93rd Street
8-9-10 Rooms, 3 Baths

375 Riverside Dr.
Cor. 110th Street
Modern 15-story fireproof building
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-3 Baths

Apply on Premises, or
Aron Leasing Corporation
1018 East 163rd Street
Intervale 0807-7153.

The Riviera
APARTMENTS
5 to 10 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
790 Riverside Drive
Between 156-157 Street
Resident Manager, Billings 2900 or
PEASE & ELLIMAN
165 W. 72d St. Endicott 8300

Bachelor Apartments

ROYALTON

44 West 44th St.
AND
47 West 43d St.
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites
TRANSIENTS
$90 to $175
Full Leasing Restaurant.
FULL HOTEL SERVICE

ROYALTON

NEW BUILDINGS
JUST COMPLETED
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
136 W. 86th St.
6 Rooms, 3 Baths
3 Rooms, 1 Bath
J. AXELROD & SON, Owners
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
AGENTS
148 W. 72d St. Trafalgar 8300

Desirable Apartments

Possession Now or October First

All 12 Story Fireproof Buildings

808 WEST END AVENUE
Northeast Corner of 99th Street
7, 8, 9 Rooms
Doctor's Suite—Ground Floor
7 rooms

884 WEST END AVENUE
Northeast Corner of 103rd Street
5, 6, 7 Rooms
Doctor's Suite—Gound Floor
5 and 6 rooms

176 WEST 87TH STREET
Southeast Corner of Amsterdam Ave.
4, 5, 6 Rooms

216 WEST 100TH STREET
Southeast Corner of Broadway
6, 7, 8 Rooms

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
MANAGING AGENT
21 EAST 40th STREET — VANDERBILT 2027

Garden Apartments

3-4-5-6 Rooms
$70 to $180

A FEW fine apartments are available in Pickwick Arms, the outstanding building in Bronx County. A few steps from Moshula Parkway Subway-Elevated station. Fifth Avenue buses at the door. Immediate or October possession.

Pickwick Arms
GRAND CONCOURSE
MOSHULA PARKWAY
BRONX

3-4-5 Rooms
$56 to $100

JUST completed in Inwood, South of 207th Street, one block east of Broadway, near Isham Park. Exceptional apartments at moderate rentals. Immediate possession.

Piccadilly Gardens
120 VERMILYEA AVENUE
SOUTH OF 207th STREET
MANHATTAN

RENTING AGENTS ON PREMISES

Choice Selection of Apartments

Immediate Possession or for October 1st

225 W. 71st St.
Near West End Ave.
3-4 Rooms, Bath
Also Physician's Suite

391 West End Ave.
At 79th Street
7 Rooms, Bath

315 W. 97th St.
5-6 Rooms, Bath

310 W. 86th St.
Near West End Ave.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

330 W. 95th St.
Near West End Ave.
5-6-7 Rooms, Bath

431 Riverside Drive
North Corner 115th Street
7-8-12 Rooms, 2 Baths

445 Riverside Drive
116th Street
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

820 Riverside Drive
At 158th Street
3-4-6 Rooms, Bath

EARLE & CALHOUN
212 West 72nd St. — Endicott 5116

Unfurnished—West Side.

46 West 83d
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
Modern, high-class, fireproof, elevator apartments.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
5 Rooms, 1 Bath
DOCTOR'S 5-ROOM GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT, OCCUPANCY OCT. 1
Rents are very reasonable.
Apply on premises or telephone Endicott 6240.

135 West 84th
New High-Class Elevator Building
3 Rooms & Bath
with dining room alcove.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
APPLY ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE 6240 ENDICOTT.

115 West 71st
NEAR BROADWAY
New High-Class Elevator Building
3 Rooms, 1 Bath
Southern Exposure. Apply Premises.
TELEPHONE ENDICOTT 4131.

Immediate Occupancy
New Building
The Morleigh
74 West 68th St.
(Near Central Park)
2 & 3 ROOMS
$1,250 TO $1,700
Real Kitchens and Dining Alcoves
Representative on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 W. 72nd St. Tel. Endicott 7240
EYRICH & WARD, Inc., *Builders*

325 Riverside Drive
Corner 105th St.
High Class Apartments
4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Choice Location
Southern Exposure
Apply Superintendent on Premises or Penn. 3437

183 Pinehurst Av.
North of 181st St., Facing Hudson
NEW 6-STORY
ELEVATOR BUILDING
3-4-5 ROOMS } **$72** UP
ARTHUR L. SHAW, Inc., Agent
4032 Broadway — Wadsworth 4150

168 West 96th Street
near Broadway
4 rooms, bath, housekeeping
Rents from $100 to $115 per month
Apartments in fine condition
Immediate Possession
Ruland & Benjamin
14 East 48th Street — Vanderbilt 9363

11 West 81st St.
Finest location in city! Facing Manhattan Sq. Park and overlooking Central Park.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Beautiful Apartment, Occupying an Entire Floor. October Possession.
Apply Supt. on Premises, or
ALFRED P. COBURN, Agent
159 West 72nd St. — Trafalgar 8600

APARTMENTS

ALL MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Possession October First—Some Earlier

104 East 40th St.
5-6 Rooms
$3300 *to* $3600

55 West 55th St.
3-4 Rooms
$1800 *to* $2800

829 Park Avenue
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$3200

149 East 40th St.
3-4 Rooms
$1500 *to* $2200

161 East 79th St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
$3600 *to* $4000

122 East 82nd St.
5-6 Rooms
$2400 *to* $3000

Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., Inc.
103 PARK AVENUE
Telephone Ashland 8100

A Residential Hotel of Refinement

What Else If Not Home!

"Keeping House" has but one object—the maintenance of Home. The harder it is for you to maintain "Home" under modern conditions the more you will appreciate The Greystone, a residential hotel of refinement.

Furnished and unfurnished Suites of
1 Room and Bath, **2 Rooms** and Bath, **3 Rooms** and 2 Baths

Large closets—new furnishings—no housekeeping—circulating ice-water—Daylight Dining Room—choice cuisine—superior service. View of Hudson River, Central Park and skyline. Subway Station at Corner — Rentals from $1000.

Arrange Now for October Occupancy

The GREYSTONE
NINETY-FIRST STREET AND BROADWAY

698 WEST END AVE

READY AUGUST 15TH
Southeast Corner 94th St.,
Renting Agent on Premises
DAILY, SUNDAY AND EVENINGS

2-3-4-5 ROOMS

LARGE DINING ALCOVES IN 3 & 4 ROOMS
WITH REAL KITCHENS
Extra Lavatory in 5 Rooms — Kitchenettes in 2 Rooms
ARMINO A. CAMPAGNA, Owner & Builder

To the Renting Public

All sections are listed geographically. Under them avenues are listed alphabetically and streets are listed numerically.

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

Published by THE BUILDING MANAGERS AND OWNERS ASSOCIATION *of New York* 220 Broadway

The object of this Association is the attainment of greater efficiency in the management of buildings through the co-operation of its members.

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Washington Square

33 Fifth Avenue
At 10th Street
Real kitchen, dining alcove
4 rooms—$2,900 to $3,000 per annum
Immediate possession
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

115-135 West 16th St.
3 and 4 Rooms
Rental $900 to $1,500
J. Irving Walsh
73 West 11th Street Chelsea 5580

141 West 16th Street
New Elevator Apartment House
2-3-4 Rooms
Modern housekeeping apartments with real kitchens
Rent $90 to $140
Immediate Possession
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Duross Company
67 Seventh Avenue Watkins 5000

Murray Hill

15 and 16 Park Avenue
Murray Hill at 35th Street
3 and 4 Rooms, $2,000 to $3,600
Real kitchens, fireplaces, maid and valet service. Some have dining sections and a few are furnished.
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

55 Park Avenue
At 37th Street
Living room, 2 bedrooms, dining section, kitchen, lavatory and bath, $3,400 up.
Ready now or October 1st
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

67 Park Avenue
2-3-4-7 Rooms
15-story fireproof apartments
Maid and restaurant service optional. Wood-burning fireplaces.
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street Vand. 2371

Murray Hill (Continued)

156 East 37th Street
Murray Hill
3 rooms and bath—$1,900-$2,200
4 rooms and bath—$2,700-$2,800
Cyrille Carreau, Inc.
101 Park Avenue Ashland 0600

Lower Park Ave.

Lex. Ave. & 46th Street
"The Gilford"
Two-Room Apartments with bath and complete kitchenette
Meal Service
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Avenue. Vanderbilt 3607

270 Park Avenue
Surrounding an Italian Garden
October 1st or early possession may be arranged
6, 7, 8, 10 & 14 Rooms—3 & 4 Baths
$7,500 to $12,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

383 Park Avenue
October 1st Possession
3 to 11 rooms—1 to 4 baths
$2,500 to $12,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

470 Park Avenue
S. W. Cor. 58th Street
13 Rooms—4 Baths
October occupancy
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

142 East 49th Street
Immediate Possession
3 Rooms—$1,500 to $1,800 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

Lower Park Ave. (Continued)

135 East 50th Street
"The Randolph"
One and Two Room Apartments with Bath and Real Kitchen
Maid Service
$1,200 to $2,000
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Avenue. Vanderbilt 3607

34 East 51st Street
Near Park Avenue
Large living room, bedroom, real kitchen and bath—from $2,200
Maid, valet and meal service
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

59 East 54th Street
Between Madison & Park Aves.
4 and 5 Rooms
Rentals from $2,700 up
Fireplaces in every apartment
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

116 East 58th Street
October 1st or early possession may be arranged
7, 8 and 9 Rooms—3 Baths
$3,800 to $5,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

East of Central Park

743 Fifth Avenue
Roof apartment
5 rooms and a sun room—2 baths
Immediate possession. $6,000 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

1140 Fifth Avenue
At 95th Street
4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms. Rentals very reasonable.
Exceptional view of the Park
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

East of Central Park (Continued)

1160 Fifth Avenue
At 97th Street
3 to 7 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500
Wood-burning Fireplaces
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc.
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St. Vand. 8950

525 Park Avenue
Southeast Corner 61st Street
9 rooms—3 baths
Immediate occupancy or Oct. 1st
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue. Murray Hill 2226

635 Park Avenue
14 rooms—4 baths
One apartment on a floor
Unusual floor plan
Wood-burning fireplaces
635 Park Ave. Corporation
342 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 2168

929 Park Avenue
Between 80th & 81st Streets
12 Rooms—4 Baths
10 rooms, Duplex—3 baths
Immediate or October 1st occupancy
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

935 Park Avenue
at 81st Street
New Building—Completed last Fall
Immediate Possession
8 Rooms—3 Baths
$6,500 per annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

1040 Park Avenue
Northwest cor. of 86th Street
11 Rooms—12 Rooms
$8,000 to $11,000
New Building
Ready for immediate occupancy
Brown, Wheelock: Harris, Vought & Co., Inc.
20 East 48th St. Vanderbilt 0031

The Directory Makes a Selection Easy

East of Central Park (Continued)

1045 Park Avenue
Northeast cor. 86th Street
4 and 6 Rooms
Recently constructed fireproof building
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

1088 Park Avenue
8 & 9 Rooms, $5,200 to $7,400
Built around a spacious garden
No inside rooms. Ready September
Now renting
Brown, Wheelock: Harris, Vought & Co., Inc.
20 East 48th St. Vanderbilt 0031

40 East 62nd Street
Oct. 1st Possession
7 Rooms—3 Baths—$4,600 per Annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

125 East 63rd Street
October 1st Possession
4 and 6 Rooms—2 & 3 Baths
$3,200 to $3,900 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

53 East 66th Street
110 Feet Southern Exposure
6, 10 & 12 Rooms—3 & 4 Baths
$4,300 to $9,000 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

48 East 72nd Street
Oct. 1st or Immediate Possession
3 and 4 Rooms—$1,800 per annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

The Apartment House Directory Saves Time

East of Central Park (Continued)

112 East 74th Street
8 Rooms, 3 Baths; All Southern Exposure
Doctor's Apt., 6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Street Entrance
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Avenue. Vanderbilt 3607

156 East 79th Street
Modern Building
October 1st or immediate possession
7, 8 and 9 Rooms—3 Baths
$4,200 to $4,800 per annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

111 East 80th Street
New Building
Immediate Possession
5 Rooms, 3 Baths
$3,200 to $3,400 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

3-5 East 84th Street
Oct. 1st or immediate possession
4 & 7 Rooms
$1,500 to $3,000 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

12 East 86th Street
A few steps from 5th Avenue
2, 3, 4 Rooms, each with kitchen or kitchenette—furnished or unfurnished
Every hotel service available
Restaurant & Commissary on premises
Ownership management
I. Fluegelman

115 East 90th Street
At Park Avenue
3 Rooms—$1,400-$1,700
4 Rooms—$1,800
5 Rooms—$2,250-$2,500
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd St. Vand. 2371

The Directory Is a Convenience to the Renting Public

East of Central Park (Continued)

131 East 93rd Street
From October 1st
4 rooms and bath—$1,750-$2,000
5 rooms and bath—$1,800-$2,400
Cyrille Carreau, Inc.
101 Park Avenue Ashland 0600

51 East 96th Street
Elevator Apartments
7, 8 and 9 Rooms,
9 Rooms, corner apartment
Rentals, $2,700-$3,600
Norman Denzer
2248 Broadway Trafalgar 1155

Mid-Town Section

331-337 West 24th St.
Suites of 2, 3 and 4 Rooms
$80 to $125
New Elevator Building
Immediate Possession
James N. Wells' Sons
191 9th Avenue Chelsea 5266

140 West 55th Street
October 1st or Immediate Possession
3 and 4 Rooms, $1,400 to $2,400 per annum
Apply Supt. on premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

39-41 West 55th Street
Modern New Building
Immediate Possession
2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms—1 & 2 Baths
$1,000 to $3,850 per Annum
Apply Supt. on Premises or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

157 West 57th Street
Modern high class apartment house
3 rooms and bath, $1,920 and $2,160
4 rooms and bath, $2,800 and $3,000
5 rooms and bath, $3,800
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.
505 Fifth Avenue Murray Hill 6960

West Side

2178 Broadway
S. E. Cor. 77th Street
"Wellsmore"
7 and 9 room suites
Immediate possession
A. H. O'Brien
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

219 West 81st Street
Northeast Corner Broadway
Doctor's apartment
3 rooms and one bath
5 rooms and 2 baths
Joseph Milner Company
505 Fifth Ave. Vanderbilt 3607

251 West 89th Street
Corner Broadway
"The Admaston"
5 rooms—$1,950
7 rooms—$2,800
8 rooms—$3,600
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd St. Vand. 2371

215 West 91st Street
Corner Broadway
"The De Soto"
4 Rooms, $1,800-$2,000
5 Rooms, $2,400-$2,600
6 Rooms, $2,700-$2,800
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street Vand. 2371

601 West 110th Street
Corner Broadway
Hendrik Hudson Annex
6 Rooms—$2,400-$2,500
7 Rooms—$2,800-$3,300
8 Rooms—$3,200-$3,300
9 Rooms—$3,400-$3,600
Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street Vand. 2371

Washington Heights

520-550 Audubon Ave.
2-3-4 & 5 room apartments
$50 to $100 monthly
Norman Denzer
2248 Broadway Trafalgar 1155

WD

High Class Apartments

898 West End Ave.
S. E. Cor. 104th St.
New Building.
Ready for Occupancy.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1, 2, 3 Baths.
Rents, $1,950—$3,600.

180 Riverside Drive
North Corner 90th St.
October Occupancy.
4-6-7 & 8 Rooms, 1 to 4 Baths.
Rentals, $2,400—$6,500

215 W. 101st St.
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
6 and 8 Rooms.
Rentals, $2,600—$3,300.

250 W. 91st St.
Corner Broadway.
October Occupancy.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rentals, $3,100—$3,200.

365 West End Ave.
N. W. Cor. 77th St.
Ready for Occupancy Aug. 15.
6-8 & 9 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
Rentals, $3,200—$6,900.

235 W. 76th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15.
5-6 & 7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,900—$4,700.

215 W. 75th St.
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Ready for Occupancy.
2 and 3 Rooms.
Rentals, $1,500—$2,200.

118 W. 79th St.
New 15-Story Fireproof Apt.
Ready September 15.
6 & 7 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents, $3,600—$4,800.

330 W. 102nd St.
South Corner Riverside Drive.
October Occupancy.
4-5 & 9 Rooms, 1-3 Baths.
Rentals, $1,800—$4,500.

321 W. 78th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Ready for Occupancy Aug. 15.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2-3 Baths.
Rentals, $2,600—$4,300.

269 W. 72nd St.
Adjoining Cor. West End Ave.
2 & 3 Rooms, Dining Alcove.
Rentals, $1,400—$2,000

321 W. 92nd St.
North Corner Riverside Drive.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rentals, $4,200—$4,500.

875 West End Ave.
S. W. Cor. 103rd St.
Immediate Occupancy.
4 Rooms, Dining Alcove.
Rental, $2,400.

136 W. 75th St.
3 Rooms & Bath.
Rent, $1,700.
Immediate Occupancy.

Wood, Dolson Company, Inc.
Broadway, 72nd-73rd Streets. Tel. Endicott 8900.

Broadway's Finest Apartments
To Be Completed September 15th
SOUTHWEST CORNER
Broadway & 94th St.
A new 15-story fire-proof apartment house containing every modern appointment.
APARTMENTS OF
3-4-5-6 *and* 7 Rooms
1-2-3 Baths and Extra Lavatories
Unusually large rooms with permanent light and with an abundance of closet space. Room-size foyers. Real work-saving kitchen. All apartments designed especially for greatest ease and comfort.
Now leasing at rentals that will defy competition
Inquire on Premises Daily and Sunday, or
GOLDING BROTHERS CO.
405 Broadway Tel. Canal 0344

New 15-Story Apartment
Now Ready for Occupancy
898 West End Avenue
Wonderfully situated on the S. E. Corner of 104th Street, one block from Broadway and Riverside Drive. Rooms are extra large, closets of generous size, some cedarized. Extra servants' lavatory.
Unusually Attractive Rentals
4-5-6 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths, Dining Alcove
Schwartz & Gross, Architects
898 West End Ave. Corporation
Builders and Owners Phone Clarkson 0031
WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.
Broadway, 72d-73d Sts. Tel. Endicott 8900.

390-395 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Entire Block Front 111th to 112th St.
In New York's Most Select Parkway Section
Ready for Occupancy
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
ATTAIN a New High Standard of Luxurious Comfort, Convenience and Choice Environment—never before combined. Overlooks the beautiful Riverside Park and Hudson River. Affording charming unobstructed vistas of River and Palisades for miles.
Spacious Suites De Luxe 3-4-5-6-7 Rooms *Large Foyers*
ONE TO THREE BATHS Five to Seven Closets.
Exceptional Elevator Service Day and Night
SPECIAL FEATURES: Service elevators, Cedar lined clothes closets, room size Foyers—cross ventilation; fully equipped Pantries with Butler's Trays; model Labor Saving Kitchens with Ironing Boards, Broom and China Closets, etc.
Everything Conceivable for Comfort and Convenience.
Ideal Transit Facilities. Two blocks from 110th St. Subway and Broadway Surface Lines. 8th Av. Buses pass the door.
APPLY ON PREMISES or
Alart Building Corp., 135 Broadway
Phone 1228 Rector

365 WEST END AVE.
Northwest corner 77th Street
6, 8 & 9 Rooms
3 & 4 Baths

TWO-THIRDS of these apartments have been leased, though the building will not be ready for occupancy until August 15. This is an evidence of the skill of Isaac Polstein & Sons in meeting the demand for exceptionally large, light and airy rooms. Rentals range from $3200 to $6900.
WOOD, DOLSON CO., INC.
Broadway, 72nd-73rd Streets Telephone, Endicott 8900

The Wellston
161 WEST 75th STREET
and
174 WEST 76th STREET
New 15-Story Fireproof Building
READY SEPTEMBER 1
Now Leasing—Open for Inspection
4-5-6 ROOMS
Special Suites for Doctors
Representatives on Premises Daily and Sunday
9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Building Telephone Endicott 5690
ANTHONY A. PATERNO, OWNER and BUILDER
MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
Managing Agents
21 East 40th Street Vanderbilt 2027

ISHAM GARDEN APTS.
COMFORT—PRIVACY—LUXURY
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON AT ISHAM PARK AND BROADWAY
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES | 2-3-4-5 ROOMS | PRIVATE BUS SERVICE
REASONABLE RENTALS
207th Street Broadway Subway.
Apply Agent on Premises. Telephone Billings 4900

68 St. 25 West
Adjoining Central Park
JUST COMPLETED
3-4-5 Rooms & Dining Alcove
1 and 2 BATHS and EXTRA LAVATORIES
EXTRAORDINARILY BEAUTIFUL LOBBY
Renting Agent on Premises — Tel. SUSquehanna 10235

Chester Court
201 West 89th Street
Edna Court
200 West 90th Street
Immediate Possession
Leases from Oct. 1
New 14-Story Fireproof Apartments
3-4-5-6 Large Airy Rooms

Large Foyers
2-3 Baths with Needle Showers
Special 4-Room Suites and extra maid's room. All modern improvements. Building will be maintained under strictly high-class management, with day and night service. Convenient to all transit lines, Riverside buses, subway at 91st Street and "L" at 93d Street.
SAM MINSKOFF, Builder. S. S. EVENSON, Agt.
Apply on Premises
TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 2192
Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily and Sunday

Other Real Estate and Apartments Section 11.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Exclusive Apartments

The Langham
Central Park West
73d-74th Sts.
Overlooking Central Park
9 Rooms—3 Baths

The Evanston
272 West 90th St.
8 Rooms—3 Baths
One Apartment
7 Rooms—2 Baths
Suitable for Physician

151-161 W. 86th St.
8 Rooms—3 Baths
9 Rooms—3 Baths

110 West 55th St.
Modern 9 Story Building
3 and 4 Rooms
Completely Equipped Kitchens

310 West 85th St.
Bet. West End & Riverside
4 Rooms--Extra lavatory
5 Rooms—3 Baths

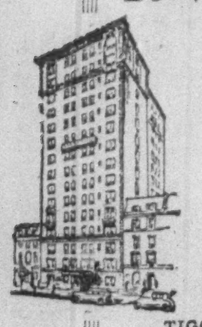
168 West 86th St.
Physician's Apartment
6 Rooms
Private Entrance from Street

Ownership Management
Inquire On Premises Or Telephone Murray Hill 5050
Brokers Protected

Only Two Apartments on a Floor

10 West 86th Street

Adjoining Central Park West



THIS magnificent structure marks the latest advance in apartment house design and construction. It is a fitting complement to the exclusive character of its location.

7 Rooms—3 Baths
6 Rooms—3 Baths
and Butler's Pantry
Rooms and closet space of a size associated with spacious country homes. Only two apartments on each of the fifteen floors.
Ready for Occupancy July 1st

TIGO REALTY CO., *Owners-Builders*
200 West 72nd Street *Phone: Trafalgar 8817*

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., *Agents*
148 West 72nd St. *Phone: Trafalgar 9300*

37 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

HERE all modern luxuries and comforts are combined with a rare yet practical foresight in the spacious, sunny suites of a new 15-story apartment building.

8 Rooms
4 Baths
6 Rooms
3 Baths

Sharp, Nassoit & Lanning, Inc.
2489 Broadway, at 92nd
Telephone, Riverside 3850

THE FINEST APARTMENTS ON THE WEST SIDE AT THE LOWEST RENTALS

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Adjacent to Riverside Drive and in the heart of the finest residential section on the West Side

321 West 78th St.

5 Rooms, 2 Baths
6 & 7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Several 2 and 3 Room Apartments
ON FIRST FLOOR
Rentals $1,400 upward
Renting Agent on Premises—Tel. Columbus 7336

WOOD, DOLSON CO., Agents
Broadway, 72nd-73rd St.

300 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

CORNER 102nd STREET

3-4-5-6 Rooms
1 & 2 Baths

A NEW 15 story fireproof building of the highest type. Rooms are extra large with unusual closet space.
IDEAL LOCATION — MODERATE RENTALS
Apply on Premises or
505 FIFTH AVE.—*Room 1601* Tel Murray Hill 2491
217 BROADWAY—*Room 308* Tel Whitehall 5880

The Radcliffe

High Class Elevator Apartments
New Building—Now Ready for Inspection
TO LEASE—
3-4-5 Room Suites — Breakfast Alcove in Every Apartment. All Modern Conveniences.
Very Low Rentals—Concessions to Oct. 1st
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 193d St. (191st St. Sub. Sta.)
Representative on Premises

250 West 85th Street

S. W. CORNER BROADWAY
Specially arranged Duplex apartment on 14th floor, consisting of
14 ROOMS ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
Dining Room 18x20, Living Room 19x20, Music Room 15x18, Breakfast Room 10x19, Bed Chambers 16x19, 12x13, 13x11, Foyer 18x18, Fully Tiled Kitchen, 12x18; Pantry 9x13. Unusually high ceilings. Walls covered with damask.
On the upper floor there are 3 maid's rooms and bath and fully equipped electrical laundry.
To a responsible tenant an attractive rental can be offered.
Apply to H. LEDDEN,
250 West 85th St. Trafalgar 1515.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE FINEST APARTMENTS ON THE WEST SIDE AT THE LOWEST RENTALS

They must be seen to be appreciated.

Adjacent to Riverside Drive and in the heart of the finest residential section on the West Side.

321 West 78th St.

5 Rooms 2 Baths —6 & 7 Rooms 3 Baths
Rentals $2,600 upward.
A 9-story fireproof apartment, soon ready for occupancy. The Last Word in Building Construction. Contains the most modern improvements, such as porcelain refrigerators, enameled ranges, Everlastic tile flooring in Kitchen and Pantries.
Several 2 and 3 Room Apartments on First Floor. Rentals $1,400 upward.
Renting Agent on Premises—Tel. Columbus 7336.
Wood, Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, 72nd-73rd St.

Unfurnished—Bronx. | Unfurnished—Bronx.

Minskoff Standard of Maintenance Cannot Be Excelled—
Live Where Tenant Is Treated With Courtesy and Consideration For Mutual Betterment

NEW APARTMENTS

1401 Sheridan Ave. and 170th Street
New Modern Apartments
4-5 Rooms and Bath and Showers
All Light, Airy Rooms
1 short block E. of Concourse. Sub. sta. at Jerome Ave. and 170th St.

Minskoff Built and Owned

"MURIEL ARMS"
2665 Grand Concourse
Cor. Kingsbridge Rd.
9-Story. Strictly Fireproof
2-3-4-5-6 Rooms
1 & 2 Baths and Tiled Needle Shower
Large sunny rooms, wonderfully laid out. All modern conveniences and improvements of latest type.
Day and Night Service

Apply on Premises or
SAM MINSKOFF (Owner)
2382 Grand Concourse, at 184th St. Tel. Kellogg 6580

Lewis Morris

Offers Many Exclusive Advantages
2-3-4-5-6-7-8 ROOMS
1 and 2 Baths
ALSO 2 DESIRABLE DOCTORS' APARTMENTS
RENTS MORE REASONABLE THAN ANY OTHER RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
(4 Otis Elevators)
Unobstructed Views From All Sides
1749 GRAND CONCOURSE
3 blocks from 176th St. Station, Jerome or Lexington Ave. Subway or the 6th and 9th Ave. "L"
Resident Manager on Premises
Phone Bingham 6000

Unfurnished—Westchester County. | Unfurnished—Westchester County.

Immediate Occupancy

The HALSTEAD

Modern Elevator Apartments
250 Martine Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
Boston & Westchester R. R. within 2 blocks
New York Central only 7 blocks away

The Halstead has all the conveniences of city apartments in the midst of the incomparable suburban attractions of beautiful Westchester.

All apartments are outside, with two exposures. Rooms are large, in suites of 3, 4 and 6, some with fireplaces, all with ample closet space. Heated garage facilities.

Elevated location in the best residential district, with superb vistas of the countryside opening up all around. Churches, shops, schools conveniently near. Country Club and Beaches easily reached.

Metropolitan Conveniences *Suburban Environment*
Reasonable Rentals
Renting Agent on Premises Telephone White Plains 4646

PRINCE & RIPLEY, Managing Agents
342 Madison Ave., New York
Telephone Murray Hill 0555 or your own broker

Grassmere Hall

LOCKWOOD AVE. & MAY STREET **NEW ROCHELLE**

Modern Elevator Apartments, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms

SITUATED in the residential section, convenient to schools, churches and shops. Handy to beaches, golf club, etc. 2½ blocks from N. Y., N. H. & H. North Ave. Station; convenient to Boston & Westchester North Ave. Station.
Representative on Premises, or
Grassmay Building Corporation
10 East 43d St., N. Y. C.
Phone Murray Hill 6410. New Rochelle 7621

A FIFTH AVENUE HOME IN THE SUBURBS
Every suite overlooks a beautiful Italian Garden, in the centre of the plot.
NEAR GOLF CLUBS AND BEACHES

Unfurnished—West Side.

57 West 75th Street
La Rochelle Apartments
A modern, high-class, fireproof apartment. A very desirable residential location, only a few minutes east of Broadway.
7 Very Large Rooms
at rentals that are very attractive
APPLY ON PREMISES

414 West 118th St.
6 Rooms and Bath
MODERN HOUSE, $100 TO $125.
Apply Supt. on premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER, 241 West 101st St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

MILANO
125-7 W. 58th St.
Beautiful Seven-Room
Apartments
Exceptionally Reasonable Rent—$2400 to $2800
Also Physician's or Dentist's Apartment for Rent, $2000.
Immediate Possession.
Ownership Management.

APARTMENTS.
Small and large apartments are advertised, classified by location, enabling a selection adjacent to transportation lines, near schools and churches.—Advt.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. | APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—Westchester County. | Unfurnished—Westchester County. | Unfurnished—Westchester County.

Come to

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Why live in crowded New York apartments? Here in Mount Vernon you and your family will LIVE in a community of real homes, trees, flowers and fine fresh air. Wonderful schools close at hand. Only 28 minutes by Express Train from Grand Central station; 17 minutes from 125th Street.

Charming Court Apartment Building on Chester Hill
The most delightful residential section of this beautiful city.

THE GRAMATAN APARTMENTS

Arranged in suites of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms. Full housekeeping apartments. All outside rooms, tastefully decorated, every modern convenience.

2 Rooms— $70
3 Rooms— $75 to $85
4 Rooms— $95 to $110
5 Rooms—$120 to $135

References Required *Occupancy October 1st*
Booklet Furnished Upon Request
F. J. THILL, Renting Agent, 27 Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 8361. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Unfurnished—West Side.

4996 Broadway
Corner 212th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2-3-4-5 Rooms
Light and Airy—Large Closets.
Very Reasonable Rents.
Apply on premises, or
VAN DAMM & GRIFENHAGEN, Inc.,
4,046 BROADWAY AT 170TH ST.
Telephone 1234 Washington Heights.

340 Riverside Drive
CORNER 106TH ST.
Select two rooms and kitchen apartments; elevator service; low rent.
CHAS. R. SCHLIESS,
15 WEST 62D ST. Columbus 8800.

Furnished—West Side.

204 W. 59th St.
Select partly furnished apartments, two exceptionally large rooms, kitchenette arrangement; must be seen to be appreciated; rent from $1,700 upwards; elevator service.
CHAS. R. SCHLIESS
15 WEST 62D ST. Columbus 8800.

Unfurnished—Queens.

One Month's Rent FREE
New **SUNSHINE** Apts.
4 ROOMS, $62—$68
De Luxe Apartments. Something new and Different. Hot water; tiled kitchen; bath and shower; all large outside rooms; hardwood floors; fully decorated. Alongside Grand Ave. Subway Station, Astoria. 12 minutes to N. Y.
MATHEWS CO. Grand & 4 Aves. ASTORIA, L. I.

Unfurnished—Westchester.

Bathing 15 minutes away!

children can live!

30 minutes to city—and have a seat!

come out today!

and inspect the kind of apartment home you have dreamed about. Pelham Arms offers every creature comfort you can think of—absolutely fireproof and sound-proof; newest appointments, immense rooms; outlook on golf club and garden. Apartments are 3 to 8 rooms with 1 to 2 baths. *And rents are lower than for any similar city apartment!* ¶ Drive out today and see this delightful home. Agent on premises. Or write for illustrated booklet.

PELHAM ARMS

Apartments
Pelhamdale Avenue
at Boston Post Road
PELHAM MANOR, N.Y.

By automobile follow Boston Post Road to Pelhamdale Avenue. By New Haven train, to Pelham Station; then 5 minute trolley ride to Pelham Arms.

Est. 1876
JOS. LAMBDEN AND SON, Inc.
Renting Agents
54-56 Lawton Street
New Rochelle

BRONXVILLE
28 Minutes from New York
The Custer Arms
For Rent
Two to Six Rooms
One to Three Baths
Maid and Restaurant Service
Immediate or Fall Occupancy
Agent on Premises
Phone Bronxville 1989

PELHAM, N. Y.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
PELDEAN COURT
PELBROOK HALL
3-4-5 Rooms, 1 Bath
6 Rooms, 2 Baths; Open Fireplace
White enamel steel equipment in all kitchens—In-a-dor guest bed in living room, Private Park, Children's Playground, Tennis Courts, Artesian Well water supply. Gas Minute to Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
Apply at Office.
PELDEAN COURT, Pelham, N. Y.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

HARDING COURT APARTMENTS
Corner AUSTIN ST. and PORTSMOUTH PLACE
4 Minutes' Walk to Station at
Forest Hills
Finest Elevator Apartments of
2-3-4-5-7 Rooms
Special Attractive Offer to Right prospective Tenants.
KHOLEF CONST. CO., Inc.
507 5th AVENUE, N. Y. C.
Murray Hill 3461
Or Your Own Broker.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

"North Town Court"
Elevator Apartments
The most distinctive apartment building in the Bronx
2065
Grand Concourse
Next to corner of Burnside Ave.
2 to 5 Room
Apartments to Lease
New High-Grade Elevator Apartment Building
Large Airy Rooms
Rents Reasonable
to select families
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
Renting Now for October Occupancy

First in Real Estate Advertising.
The New York Times is the preferred medium for real estate advertising, leading all other New York newspapers in both volume and number of advertisements under this classification.—Advt.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

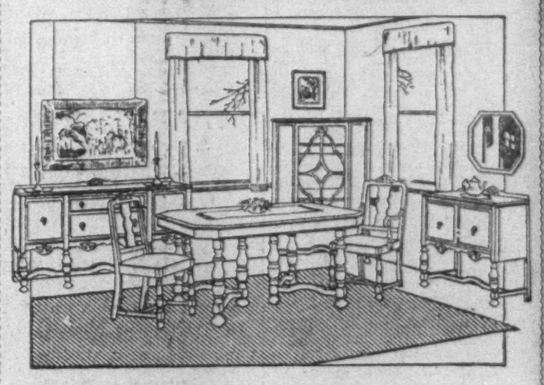
"Facing Beautiful Park"
New Building—Just Completed
AT SUBWAY STATION
167th St.-Jerome Ave.
Large, Light and Airy
3-4-5 Rooms
All Latest Improvements.
Half Block West of 167th St. Lexington-Jerome Sub. Sta.
Very Reasonable Rentals.
Apply E. GERAGHTY, Agent, 16 East 167th St. On Premises.

New Buildings Just Completed
High-Class Apartments
1347-1359 Grant Ave. *Occupancy Now* | 1346-1356 Sheridan Ave. *Occupancy Now*
ONE BLOCK EAST OF CONCOURSE
Just South of 170th St.
Near Schools, Theatres and Markets
2-3-4-5-7 Rooms
One 7-Room Doctor's Apartment
From $16 a Room
Large Closets—Every Improvement

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

62 Pierrepont St.
68 Montague St.
Brooklyn's Best Residential Section.
Immediate and Oct. 1st
4 and 5 Rooms
$1,150 to $2,100

August Sale

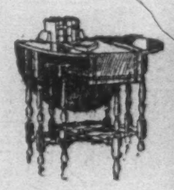


10 piece American Walnut dining room suite, panels and front in Bird's Eye Maple, showing 66-inch buffet, latticed door china cabinet, enclosed serving table, oblong extension table, and 5 side chairs and one arm chair with seats in selected tapestry. A typical example of the great savings at this Sale... **$289.50**

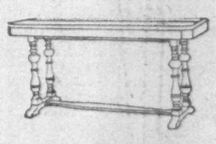
GATE-LEG TABLE

35x48 solid Mahogany top, with legs of solid birch handsomely turned and finished a rich brown mahogany to match. Useful on any occasion and occasionally a necessity. Just the odd piece you have been looking for. Regular $32.00 value — now (only a limited quantity)

$18.50



TWO-IN-ONE TABLE



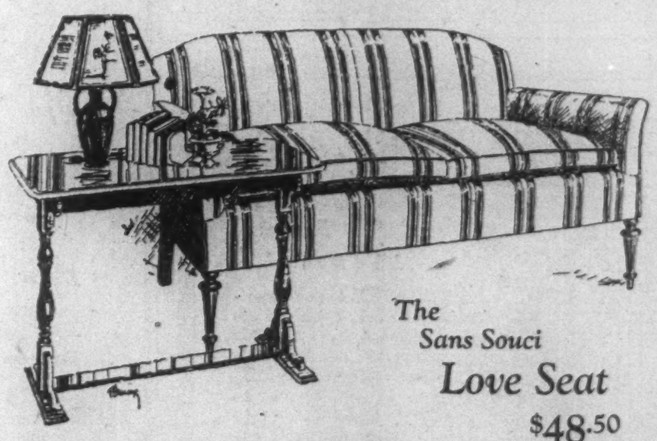
Antique brown mahogany extension davenport table with heavily carved base. Top 20x60, when extended for use as dining table, 32x60. A double duty table of exceptional charm, and at an exceptional price.... **$32.50**

47 and 49 W. 14th Street **Little's** Between 5th & 6th Aves.
Good Furniture Since 1859
CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

The Midsummer Sale

Geiger & Braverman

45 West 45th Street



The Sans Souci Love Seat
$48.50

This delightful and luxurious sofa is 52 inches long and is offered in a variety of charming damasks. The cushions are loose and reversible. The Webb bottoms and structural excellence of this piece together with its great desirability for living room or foyer should quickly exhaust the supply.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1925.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH, 129 EAST—Nicely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 2 months, $75 month. Telephone DuBois, Lexington 8442.

23D, 9 EAST—Handsomely furnished two rooms, bath; Summer rates. Paddell bell.

29TH, 103 EAST (Hatfield House Hotel)—1, 2, 3 rooms, with private bath; reduced Summer rates; hotel service.

29TH, 103 EAST (Hatfield House Hotel)—1, 2, 3 rooms, with private bath; reduced Summer rates; hotel service.

30TH, 115 EAST—Neatly furnished room with bath; also small double room.

31ST, 22 EAST—Attractive furnished, comfortable two-room suites with bath; hotel service; reduced Summer rates. Lexington 3417.

37TH, 11 EAST (Hotel Stratford, just east of 5th Av.)—Newly decorated, furnished, private rooms and suites, private baths; single, $12 up weekly; double, $17.50 up; 2-room suites, $30 up; complete hotel service; restaurant.

42D, 7 EAST (Westfield Mansions)—Parlor bedroom, bath, $20; singles, $10 up; hotel service; Summer rates. Caledonia 7256.

37TH ST., 347 EAST.
GARDEN APARTMENT.
Delightful, spacious room with large foyer, bath, kitchenette, artistically furnished; special rate to Oct. 1. Telephone Sunday, Caledonia 5824; weekdays, Murray Hill 5839.

37TH, EAST—Apartment, 2 rooms and bath, attractively furnished; references. Plaza 0642.

40TH, 121 EAST—Comfortable 2-room suite, housekeeping; reasonable.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.
THE WOOLSEY.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.
A quiet apartment, comfortably furnished; in a central location, accessible to all midtown activities; $128.50 month.
Apply at Building.

46TH, 140 EAST (Gilford)—One-room, kitchenette, bath apartment; 7th floor. Bacon.

48TH ST., 4 EAST—A bargain; 2 large rooms; cool, quiet. See housekeeper before 6 P. M.

50th (Near Park)—6 rooms made into 4; immense living room, one bedroom, twin beds, either single bed, 2 baths, 8th floor, new building; owner of apartment ordered to Washington; will lease from October, 6 months; 1 year. Murray Hill 7562.

52D ST., 223 WEST (CORNER BROADWAY)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; HOTEL SERVICE; ONE ROOM, BATH, $70 UP; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $100 UP; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

53D, 10 EAST (Roof Garden Apartment)—Charmingly furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; month of August. Tel. Plaza 7362.

53D, 36 EAST—Attractive 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; sublet; reasonable. Plaza 2913.

54TH ST., 50 EAST.
New building; year lease; possession now or later; smartly furnished 5-room apartment, 3 baths; inspection 3-5. Apt. 61, or Butterfield 4426, mornings.

54TH, 139 EAST (corner)—Exceptionally desirable suite, real kitchen, independent entrance; reasonable.

55TH (CORNER 7TH AV.), 5
(THE REGAL)—MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; HOTEL VALET SERVICE; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES.

55TH, 157 EAST—2 large pleasant rooms and bath; modern; business people; references exchanged.

55TH, 14 EAST—Furnished studio apartment; high class gentlemen.

56TH ST., 111—2 large, cool, quiet rooms, 3d floor, rear; light housekeeping, elevator service; $100 monthly till October. Simpson, Plaza 5177.

57TH ST., 340 WEST (THE CLINTONIA, ONE BLOCK OF COLUMBUS CIRCLE)—SPECIAL LOW SUMMER RATES; 2 AND 3 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH; MAID, VALET SERVICE.

57TH, 117 EAST—Charmingly furnished, newly remodeled apartment, second floor, front. Hughes.

57TH, 104 EAST (Park Av.)—2 rooms, bath, dressing room; all improvements.

58TH, 29 EAST—Exclusive 2 rooms and bath; kitchenettes and housekeeping; rates $100 to $150.

58TH, 17 EAST—Elegantly furnished 2-room apartment, spacious living room; $135 a month until October. Inquire Superintendent, Rhinelander 2806.

59TH, EAST—Furnished house for the Winter or one year; 10 rooms; very reasonable. Phone Rhinelander 2806.

72D, 157 EAST (The Lexington)—One, two, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; maid service available; restaurant on premises. Apply to Mr. Merritt, on premises.

78TH, 2 EAST—Beautiful 1-room, bath apartment; private house; elevator, telephone.

79TH ST. (Lexington Av.)—Two rooms, bath; quiet, reasonable. Butterfield 9671, mornings.

80TH, 18 EAST—Single, double, two rooms, bath; day, week, month, year; special rates. San Jacinto Hotel.

82D, 131 EAST—Front living, bedroom, use of nice kitchen; southern exposure; for 2; twin beds optional; very desirable; furnished.

86TH AND MADISON AV. (Hotel Ashton)—Hotel service; two rooms and bath, all light rooms; $25 a week and up; convenient to all transportation; close to park.

87TH, 52 EAST—$30, one room, furnished or unfurnished; bath, kitchenette, phone; new apartment house; lease starting today. Apt. 4-O.

87TH, 61 EAST—Charmingly furnished apartment, airy and cool; excellent building and location. 2 master bedrooms, grand piano, victrola, linens. Rhinelander 8830, afternoons or mornings.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (facing Washington Mews)—2 rooms; modern conveniences; references; inquire Bryant 3869.

LEXINGTON AV., 582 (Blair)—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone; nicely furnished; to rent for one or two months; seen only Sunday.

LEXINGTON AV., 737—Furnished apartment, sale or lease; sale price $400; rental $60.

MADISON AV., 507 (53D St.).
2, 3, 4 rooms and bath, unfurnished, furnished; hotel service; elevators.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

MADISON AV.—Very attractively furnished apartment, kitchenette apartment; guild location; rent very reasonable. Telephone Plaza 8456.

PARK AV.—Unusual three room apartment, beautifully furnished, 2 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, living room, foyer and service; is particularly suitable for 1-2 persons desiring exclusive apartment with full hotel service; unfurnished if desired. R De Florez & Co., inc., 402 Madison. Phone Vanderbilt 8848.

PARK AV., 1,066—Sublet; opportunity; immediate possession; six sunny rooms to October, 1926; completely furnished; housekeeping. R. F. Massa, Scarsdale 1463. Lenox 3459.

PARK AV. (in West)—Charmingly furnished housekeeping; immediate occupancy until November; 1 bedroom, $165 per month. Beddell & Durant, 522 5th Av. Murray Hill 2985.

PARK AV.—3 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, with hotel service; sublease. C. O'Brien, Phone Circle 4300.

STUYVESANT SQUARE SECTION—Business woman will share apartment with one or two women; private house; expenses moderate. Phone Sunday, evenings, Gramercy 8802; days, Ashland 4332. Will consider lady with furniture.

WE ONLY offer personally inspected houses and apartments, furnished and unfurnished. MRS. BEDDALL AND MRS. DURANT, 522 5th Av., at 44th St. Murray Hill 2685-4232.

NEWLY furnished 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; private entrance; telephone; rent $100. Telephone Madison Square 4278.

YOUNG business man would like to share his furnished apartment in Murray Hill section with gentleman. Write T 79 Times.

LADY share apartment with business couple or 2 business girls. Caledonia 9403.

Furnished—West Side.

17TH, 276 WEST (Greenwich Village), Apt. 10—Two attractively furnished rooms and complete kitchen, gas, electricity, linens included; 100 monthly. Chelsea 4738. Call Sunday.

47TH—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—157TH. APARTMENT RENTING CO., INC., 126 WEST 72D. ENDICOTT 1277.

67TH AV., 175 (opposite Flatiron Building)—Attractively furnished studio rooms, bachelors; also small apartment. Inquire Gillet, top floor.

70TH ST., 19 WEST—Beautifully furnished apartment, large living room with open fireplace, bedroom, bath, complete kitchenette; $230.

71TH, 65 WEST—Two business girls, 2 rooms, kitchenette; electric light, telephone; reasonable; seen Sunday and evenings. Young.

71TH, 64 WEST—Furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; maid attendance. Enrico A. Fagliari.

71TH ST., WEST—Small room, private bath, $50 monthly. Phone Chelsea 1571.

74TH, 203 WEST—Spacious, exquisite sitting-bedroom, dressing room, bath, kitchenette, large closets; please fastidious people. Chelsea 1771.

79TH, 203 WEST—French girl offers large room to share new apartment refined lady. Watkins 1934 visible night.

22D, 232 WEST—3 front rooms, private apartment; complete housekeeping; all improvements; very reasonable. Phone Watkins 4482. Smith.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

29TH, 351 WEST.
Attractive two-room suite, kitchen facilities, restricted and convenient neighborhood; references; $65.

34TH ST., 225 WEST—Modern three-room furnished apartment; very central; good block; quiet neighborhood. Inquire Janitor or Ludin Realty Co., 259 West 34th St.

35TH ST., 42 WEST (HOTEL GREGORIAN)—SUMMER RATES; LARGE, COOL ROOMS WITH BATH, $17.50 PER WEEK UP; TWO, $24; SUITES, TWO, $35 UP.

35TH, 41 WEST—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Inquire in restaurant.

45TH, 341 WEST (HILDONA COURT). Elevator apartments, one, two and three rooms and bath, showers, kitchen, kitchenette; all newly furnished and decorated; $75 to $125 monthly and up. Longacre 3560.

48TH, 112 WEST (FRANSMOR APTS.). Unusually attractive 2 and 3 room suites; new house, newly furnished, maid service, phone; perfect home; Summer rates.

47TH ST., 156 WEST—RALEIGH HALL, A RESIDENCE FOR MEN.
Attractively furnished rooms, with and without private bath or shower; club advantages and accommodations, with hotel service.
RATES FROM $10 WEEKLY.

47TH, 114 W. (PEREMOND APTS.)—Just completed, Times Square section, 2-3 rooms, elegantly furnished; housekeeping, elevator, switchboard, maid service; moderate.

49TH ST., 21 WEST—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; handsomely decorated, newly furnished; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent.

49TH—Parlor floor; suitable for high-class dressmaker or millinery; fully equipped, or will share, reasonable. Y 2498 Times Annex.

49TH, 52 WEST—Will rent furnished 2 rooms, bath for August; $75. See Mr. Reynolds for Whitlock Apartment.

49TH (800 8th Av.)—Ruano Apartments; attractive 2-3 rooms, kitchenette; hotel service; Summer rates; $18 week up.

49TH ST., 300 WEST—Five rooms, twin beds, linen, silver; elevator. Apartment 303.

50TH ST., 74 WEST—Nicely furnished little apartments; very livable for one or two persons; real kitchen, every convenience; $65 to $100.

50TH, 40 WEST—Sublease to October and longer if desired, nicely furnished two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment.

50TH ST., 10 WEST—Attractive two-room apartment with sun porch. Apply Dougherty, 18 West 50th St.

53D ST., 57 WEST—Very comfortable 2 rooms, kitchen, bath. Supt.

54TH, 29 WEST—Attractive two rooms, bath apartment; piano, telephone; maid service.

55TH, 71 WEST—Two large rooms and bath; unusually attractive in arrangement and appointments; references essential. Cannon, Circle 0942.

55TH ST., 40 WEST — 4-5-room apartment with two bedrooms, two baths; conveniences. C. O'Brien, phone Circle 4036.

55TH (642 Lexington)—Attractively furnished two rooms, showers; concession to October. Webster.

55TH, 12 WEST—Handsome large studio, furnished; suitable bachelor. Brett, Circle 8670.

55TH ST., 45 WEST—3 ROOMS, MAID SERVICE.

56TH ST., 208 WEST.
HOTEL THORNDYKE.
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

57TH ST., 801 WEST—Two rooms, bath, miniature kitchen, elevator building, $100 month. Ashland 5525.

57TH ST., 359 WEST (between 8th-9th Avs.)—Three rooms, bath, electricity.

58TH ST., 150 WEST—Large, sunny, modern housekeeping, kitchenette; $50 monthly up.

59TH, 66 WEST (General Park South)—August, September, attractive, cool apartment, living room, 24x16; French windows; large bedroom, complete kitchen, bathroom, shower. Apply Superintendent.

59TH, 36 WEST—Sublet; overlooking park; 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette apartments; special rates weekly, monthly, yearly.

61ST, 10 WEST (Hotel Pasadena, corner Broadway)—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished 1-2-3 large room apartments, kitchenettes and baths; overlooking Central Park; continuous elevator, restaurant, telephone and maid service; $20 up weekly. Columbus 7127.

65TH ST., 9 WEST (Apt. 2C, near Park)—Sublet, light, airy apartment, nicely furnished; two large rooms and bath; kitchenette conveniences; two months; low Summer rental; references. Call all day Sunday, G. Shalita.

65TH ST., 9 WEST—1 room and bath, furnished, $44 monthly; 2 rooms and bath, $65 monthly. Apply Superintendent or Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Endicott 2340.

67TH, WEST (near Park)—5-room elevator apartment; Oriental rugs, grand piano; open fireplace, real kitchen, linen, silver. Sept. 1. Susquehanna 9490. Apt. 1F.

68TH, 63 WEST—Basement, private entrance, bath; piano; select, convenient neighborhood; subway.

68TH, 48 WEST — Extra large kitchenette apartment, bath, linen, electricity; studio parlor.

68TH, 59 WEST—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, complete for housekeeping, $100.

68TH, 56 WEST—Entire first floor, 9 rooms, kitchenette; suitable social; $150.

68TH, 34 WEST—Exceptional front studio with piano; private bath, kitchenette; $80.

69TH ST., 245 WEST—2, 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; $70 month; complete housekeeping; references.

69TH, 206 WEST—Four rooms, attractive home; complete; August, September, $100. Superintendent.

70TH AND BROADWAY (Nevada Apartments, Roof Apt. 7B)—Two rooms and bath; inspection evenings.

70th—Three rooms, two bedrooms, kitchenette, elevator; year $155. Endicott 1277, Monday.

70TH, 209 WEST—Attractive 2 rooms, bath; large closets; light housekeeping; reasonable.

70TH, 26 WEST—One or two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; modern; reasonable.

71ST, 31 WEST (APARTMENT HOTEL). Newly decorated 1 and 2 rooms and bath; $12.50 up.
FULL HOTEL SERVICE. ENDICOTT 9780.

71ST, 28 WEST—Real opportunity secure one-room apartment, newly decorated; reasonable.

71ST, 260 WEST—Artistically furnished apartment, private, one unfurnished. Shay.

71ST, 167 WEST—Beautiful 2 rooms, bath; maid elevator; Summer rates.

72D, 42 WEST (Royalton Apartment Hotel)—Attractively furnished two-room suite, bath; hotel service, restaurant, by week, month or year, from $28 week or $100 month up. Endicott 1900.

72D, 118 WEST (HOTEL EARLTON)—VERY DESIRABLE TWO ROOMS AND BATH; FULL HOTEL SERVICE; RESTAURANT; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY SUMMER RATES.

72D, 247 WEST—Large studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; grand piano; artistic, cool, until October; references. Apt. 5, front, west. Apply Superintendent.

72D, 132 WEST—Houghton Company; splendid apartments, all sizes; Summer, yearly; we inspect before we recommend. Endicott 0280.

72D, 174 WEST—For sale, living room, bedroom and kitchenette furniture; lease two apartments. Apartment 1.

72D ST., 32 WEST—Attractive 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; possession; $125 monthly. Apply premises.

72D, 48 WEST—Attractively furnished large room, bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

73D, 32 WEST—Ground floor apartment of 2 large rooms, bath and kitchen to sublet from September to January; studio 28x20, northern and southern exposure; private entrance; handsomely furnished, including grand piano; references required; seen by appointment only. Trafalgar 8362.

73D ST., 126 WEST (Hotel Nobleton)—Newly decorated, luxuriously furnished one, two, three outside rooms; private bath; elevator, surface, cars, subway; from $25 to $40 weekly; full hotel service.

74TH ST., 129 WEST.
Unusually attractive elevator suites of two and three rooms, including maid service. Apply on premises or L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St. Trafalgar 8300.

74TH—Attractively furnished studio apartment, kitchenette, bath, modern, independent; excellent location; exceptional value; $65 monthly. Tel. Susquehanna 9288.

74TH ST., 164 WEST—Parlor, bedroom and bath, or single rooms, surprisingly cool and low rate.

74TH, 130 WEST—High class 2-room apartment, kitchen, bath; suitable three.

75TH ST., 166 WEST.
HOTEL EMERSON.
COMFORT, SERVICE, ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT EXTRAVAGANCE. FEW CHOICE ROOMS, WITH BATH, FROM $75 MONTH. TWO-ROOM SUITES, WITH BATH, FROM $100 MONTH.
A FAMOUS RESTAURANT.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

75TH, 162 WEST.
Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; attractively furnished; linen, dishes; immediate possession. Apply Supt.

75TH (321 West End Av.)—Attractively furnished kitchenette apartment, second floor; reasonable.

75TH, 145 WEST—One, two rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; reasonable; lease.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

75TH, 107 WEST—Beautiful living, bedroom suite; complete kitchen, tiled bathroom; service.

75TH, 325 WEST—Luxuriously and completely furnished 1-3 room apartments; exclusive.

76TH, 304 WEST—Artistically furnished, just remodeled; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, telephone, linen, dishes, service; $100-$110. Math.

76TH ST., 252 WEST—Two rooms, bath, hotel apartment 105, sublet $100 month; sacrifice. L 987 Times Downtown.

76TH, 28 WEST—Large, airy 2 rooms, bath and kitchen; newly furnished; exclusive environment; $85 and up.

76TH, 103 WEST—2 rooms, non-housekeeping apartment for rent; reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

76TH, 325 WEST—Elegant entire parlor floor, ideal doctor, studio, residence; reasonable.

77TH, 338 WEST (Riverside)—One, two large rooms, bath, shower, beautifully furnished, piano, day bed; conveniences; exclusive; reasonable.

77TH, 4 WEST—Bachelor room and suite, private bath; service, quiet; strictly high class; full view park. Endicott 6595.

78TH, 170 WEST—Beautiful corner suite, bedroom, living room; service; $20. Manning.

79TH, 218 WEST—First floor, private street entrance; yard, phone; three rooms.

80TH, 249 WEST (at Broadway)—5-room apartment, all conveniences; maid service; $25 weekly; also one apartment.

80TH, 161 WEST—Four rooms; very reasonable in exchange for care doctor's office; call at 12 o'clock.

80TH, 150 WEST—Five large, light rooms, bath; elevator. Telephone Trafalgar 7159 or 6106.

81ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AV., COLONIAL HOTEL, CENTRAL PARK.
All apartments newly furnished and decorated; parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 weekly or $125 month up. Trafalgar 2000.

81ST, 204 WEST—Very attractive 3 rooms, kitchen; 2 months or longer; accommodate 3; elevator; immediate possession; reasonable.

82D, 61 WEST—Two rooms, complete kitchenette, bath, completely, beautifully furnished. Superintendent.

82D, 154 WEST—Beautifully furnished modern apartment; 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, service.

82D, 70 WEST—Exceptional apartments, 2-3 rooms; clean, quiet, respectable house.

83D, 23 WEST—Beautiful two-room apartment, bath and kitchenette, phone, electricity.

84TH, 46 WEST—Sacrifice to Oct. 1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; cool and light; Oriental rugs, chintz draperies, electric cooking equipment; $90. Schuyler 7181, or write W 281 Times.

84TH, 155 WEST (Bargain, $75 monthly)—Beautiful, completely furnished, modern 3 rooms, bath; housekeeping apartment; absolute cleanliness; telephone.

84TH, 324 WEST (HOTEL RANSBY).
Newly furnished two rooms, bath, restaurant, full hotel service; Summer rates.

85TH, 200 WEST—Business couple; attractive 2-room suite; housekeeping; $18.50. Doyle.

86TH, WEST—Five rooms, exquisitely furnished; owner going abroad; $250. Schuyler 7574.

86TH, 53 WEST—Large studio apartment; private bath; piano; low rates.

87TH, 323 WEST (Riverside)—Independent basement studio, large parlor, bath, kitchen; $70.

90TH, 108 WEST—Two rooms front, kitchenette apartment, bath, $15 weekly. Taft.

90TH, 104 WEST—Two rooms, private bath, kitchen, $65; single, $45; redecorated.

90TH, 259 WEST—Beautiful large room, nicely furnished. Inquire Rees.

90TH, 307 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, overlooking river; $125.

91ST ST., 27 WEST—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, ONE ROOM AND BATH, $50 UP; 2 ROOMS AND BATH, $65 UP; MAID SERVICE.

91ST, 203 WEST—2-room apartment, ground floor, front; exceptional value. Terpp.

92D, 306 WEST—Attractively furnished high-class 1 room, bath, kitchenette; elevator.

92D, 229 WEST—Immense front apartment studio; suitable three; $8 each. Norton.

93D, 67 WEST—If you are discouraged with looking at undesirable apartments, appease your real taste by inspecting our completely furnished 1 and 2 room apartments, with every service desired.

93D, 305 WEST (Riverside)—Beautiful front parlor, kitchenette, all conveniences; telephone; $14.

93D (Drive)—Sell two 8-room* furnished apartments; wonderful income. Riverside 3970.

95TH, 336 WEST—Tastefully furnished three rooms, kitchen, bath, October or longer; reasonable right party. Riverside 9635.

95TH, 200 WEST—Furnished 4 rooms, real kitchen, all utensils; $20 week. Inquire 534 West 147th, Audubon 4745.

96TH, WEST—Large room, near bath, or will share apartment with gentleman or married couple; references. Riverside 1460.

96TH, 15 WEST—Sublet, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $70-90 month.

97TH (760 West End Av.)—Front apartment, $100; piano; also one room, bath, kitchenette, $65. Telephone Riverside 0488.

98TH, 305 WEST.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100.
Four-room apartment, $175 month.
Weekly, $25 to $45; full hotel service.
Newly decorated; complete for housekeeping.

101ST, 311 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 1-2-3-ROOM SUITES, PRIVATE BATH, REAL KITCHEN; $6 UP.

103D, WEST (60 Manhattan Av.)—Two front rooms, kitchen, $17.50; modern improvements. Kreis.

104TH, 126 WEST—Young woman will share attractive apartment with business girl of social and financial responsibility; individual bedroom; open fireplaces; $50. Dunn, Academy 6453.

106TH, 307 WEST—MOST EXCEPTIONAL 1-2-3-ROOM SUITES, PRIVATE BATH, REGULAR KITCHEN, SPECIAL RATES.

108TH, 320 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED 2-ROOM SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, REAL KITCHEN.

109TH ST., 309 WEST.
THE EDGERTON.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette.
Immediately available, $107.50.
Large and light rooms comfortably furnished.
Apply at building.

109TH ST. AND MANHATTAN AV.
2-3-4-5-6 rooms, $50 up.
Elevator and non-elevator.
Apply 215 Manhattan Av.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. Academy 1647.

109TH, 255 WEST (corner Broadway)—Delightful three rooms, outside, sunny, bath, complete housekeeping, kitchen; $65. Academy 1810, Monroe.

109TH, 204 WEST—Rare opportunity for business woman, homelike; independent; kitchen, bath. Call today or evenings. Apt. H.

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
High-class elevator apartments,
1, 2 and 3 rooms, $50 up.
Apply 410 Cathedral Parkway.
REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. Academy 0613.

112TH, 530 WEST—Attractive 5 rooms, complete housekeeping, piano; $90. Apt. 2.

112TH, 542 WEST—Two rooms, bath; all outside, corner outlook. Apartment 3A.

113TH, 543 WEST (Broadway)—Two rooms, bath, improvements; private house; maid service.

113TH, 536 WEST—4 rooms, piano, elevator, month, longer; references. Apt. 24.

115TH, 610 WEST—4-5 attractive rooms completely furnished, near Drive. Fisher.

118TH, 530 WEST—2 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also 7 rooms; reasonable.

114TH, 622 WEST—For sale or rent, seven rooms completely furnished; good income; elevator; subway. Marshall, Cathedral 7830.

118TH, 421 WEST—Five rooms, $55; Aug. Nov. 15. Noble, Cathedral 4400.

119TH ST., 429 WEST (Columbia University)—3 large, light rooms, comfortable; will sublet at unfurnished rental. Apt. 42. Cathedral 4710.

120TH, 434 WEST—Three rooms, kitchenette; opposite Columbia Campus. Cathedral 5260, 6H.

121ST, 414 WEST (Apt. 4)—Widow will share apartment, one or two women. Call 4 to 8 P. M. Phone Morningside 9393.

122D ST., 540 WEST, B-21.
Comfortable two rooms, in-a-door bed, real kitchen; new building; $85.

135TH, 535 WEST (corner Broadway)—Bargain, elevator, 7 rooms; $45. Sunday, Beers.

136TH ST. (near Broadway)—4 rooms, reasonable, modern conveniences. Telephone Edgecombe 5727.

138TH, 600 WEST (Apt. 51)—Entire contents six-room apartment; lease available.

138TH, 611 WEST—Cool, three rooms, clean, real kitchen; bus, subway; moderate.

139TH ST., 508 WEST—Attractively furnished 3-room suite; front, cool, airy, elevator apartment; complete housekeeping, real home; Summer rate. Apt. 36.

141ST, 610 WEST—Three large, bright, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Apt. 5C.

144TH, 520 WEST—Four rooms; improvements; real home; piano; permanent; very reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

144TH, 452 WEST—Beautifully decorated, newly furnished 4-room apartment, high-class private home, light, sunny, separate entrance to each room; best references required.

147TH, 610 WEST—Three rooms, kitchenette, in quiet, private home, near Drive; splendid opportunity for right people; $75.

148TH, 357 WEST—6 large rooms, river view, linen, silver, piano; bargain. Apt. 63.

157TH, 551 WEST—Exceptionally attractive five rooms, all outside, elevator. Apt. 62.

159TH, 566 WEST—4 charming rooms, elevator, telephone; August; $65. Yonkers 8668 M.

159TH, 463 WEST—Three rooms; all conveniences; select neighborhood; $65 month. Paul.

163TH, 560 WEST (Broadway)—Large, newly furnished, adjoining bathroom; elevator; kitchen privileges optional; suitable single, couple; reasonable. Berger.

170TH ST., 555 WEST (Apt. 25)—Sundays, phone Wadsworth 4540; 4 rooms, all front, complete linen, silver, china, handsomely furnished; 2 months or lease for one year. Week days, Riverside 4916. Apply Supt.

173D—3 large rooms, front, elevator; independent apartment; complete housekeeping. Billings 0508.

174TH, 147 WEST—Two rooms, kitchenette, August, September, $65 monthly. See Supt.

175TH, WEST—Desirable 4 or 5 modern outside rooms; Oct. 1 or longer; reasonable. Washington Heights 4595.

177TH, 601 WEST (St. Nicholas Av.)—Three rooms, all front, nicely furnished, complete housekeeping; spotless; immediate. Apt. 25.

177TH, 598 WEST—Desirable front apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; $75 (42).

184TH, 608 WEST—Four cheerful, comfy, homelike rooms; phone, piano; reasonable. Superintendent.

BANK ST., 94—4 rooms, all improvements, 2d floor; available Aug. 15; renewal from Oct. 1, $70; would sell new furnishings. Call Sunday, between 1 and 6. Chelsea 9828.

BROADWAY, CORNER 67TH ST., IN THE HEART OF MANHATTAN, 121 West 67th St., just completed, 1 and 2-room apartments; disappearing beds; every modern improvement; refined, quiet surroundings; reasonable. Renting agent on premises.

BROADWAY, 3,099 (128d St.)—Three rooms, August-September, elevator; moderate. Morningside 9740. Allen.

BROADWAY, 2,274 (corner 82d)—Beautifully furnished, $75, 2-room kitchenette. Call Sunday.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 100.
Luxuriously furnished duplex-studio apartment, overlooking Central Park, immediate occupancy, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to agent, Mr. Albert on premises.

50 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two rooms and bath, nicely furnished at unfurnished rental for Summer. Superintendent on premises or Malcolm E. Smith, Inc., agent, 185 Madison Av., New York.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424 (Facing Park)—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; also kitchen; all conveniences; moderate prices; elevator apartment; meals optional. McLaughlin, Academy 5459.

CENTRAL PARK (near 90th)—Lovely 4-room, rear, elevator apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, complete kitchen, bath; $115; worth investigating. Inquire 17 West 88th.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—Hotel San Remo; sublet Apt. 1040, two rooms, corner, until October; sacrifice. Apply at desk.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 480 (Apt. 2A)—2 rooms with real kitchen; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV., 140 (opposite Grant's Tomb; near Columbia)—4, 5, 6 well furnished rooms; occupancy before October; reasonable.

CLAREMONT AV., 25 (near 116th and Broadway)—5 rooms, nicely furnished, until Sept. 25; reasonable. Baer.

CONVENT AV., 470 (151st)—Modern elevator apartment; 2-3-4-5-6 light, outside rooms; $115 up.

DYCKMAN section, near subway; handsomely furnished 5-room apartment, piano, victrola. Phone Wadsworth 10124 Sunday. Bargain, 2 months.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (3 Sheridan Square)—Attractive top floor studio apartment; two rooms, kitchenette and bath, Steinway grand piano. Spring 8332.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Lady will share attractive apartment with business or professional woman; references exchanged. Telephone Monday Hanover 8234.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Seven-room and bath apartment; all improvements; yearly lease; $1,500. 32 King St. Phone Walker 4939.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Sublet, August, $80; not bohemian, no crowding. Spring 9157 evenings.

HAMILTON PLACE, 5½ (Apt. 43)—Seven rooms, corner apartment; reasonable rent.

JONES ST., 21 (Greenwich Village)—Studio apt. to sublet furnished or unfurnished; $50; telephone. Apply Supt.

POST AV., 25—One block from subway station, three large, light, modern rooms; all improvements; piano; $60. Etches. Apartment 2C. Wadsworth 8592.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452 (Apt. 66)—Sell or rent large, high-class apartment, consisting of drawing room, alcove, master, bedroom, reception room, shower bath, kitchenette. Cathedral 4720, Longacre 8153 mornings.

RIVERSIDE (near Drive, 310 West 95th St.)—Four outside rooms, elevator apartment; green parlor; 3 rooms, bath; $75; will rent unfurnished; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 2632. Jeffords, Apt. 74.

RIVERSIDE (125th St. subway)—Large, attractive, sunny front room, beautiful view, kitchen, elevator; $65 monthly; references. Tel. Morningside 4848.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790 (157th St.)—Sublet 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class building; reasonable. Billings 2900, Apt. 6K.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—House, 11 rooms, 4 baths; lease, furnished or unfurnished, $300. Telephone Wadsworth 9617.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 587 (4C)—Most unusual, artistic, lovely apartment, seven immense rooms, facing Hudson; 8 windows on Drive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 53—Luxurious library suite, exclusive house; reasonable. Phone Trafalgar 6974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620—3 rooms, furnished apartment. Inquire Superintendent; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610—Five rooms, front; piano; real home; $100; immediate. Allen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 86th)—Beautiful large front room, bath; $90. Schuyler 0761.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620 (corner 139th, 42—Five rooms, well furnished, beautiful view.

WASHINGTON SQUARE—Young lady will share two-room studio apartment; overlooking park, with business girl. Spring 3075.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 59—One and two room, high-class studio apartments; newly furnished. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 440—Great sacrifice, seven-room apartment, attractively furnished, for price I pay unfurnished, to Oct., 1926. Mrs. Smith, Endicott 5190.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
HOTEL MANHATTAN SQUARE,
50-58 West 77th St.,
Opposite Museum of Natural History and Central Park.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Most delightful location in the city.
Homelike atmosphere.
2 rooms, bath and serving pantry from $1,400 up.
3 rooms, bath and serving pantry from $2,400 up.
5, 6 and 7 room apartments; maid service and refrigeration included.
Renting now for Oct. 1 leasing or immediate occupancy.

APARTMENTS OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS
AT VERY MODERATE RENTAL
TWO ROOMS, BATHS AND KITCHENETTE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED; TELEPHONE AND ELEVATOR SERVICE; MAID SERVICE IF DESIRED; NO OBJECTIONABLE OR QUESTIONABLE TENANTS; REFERENCES ESSENTIAL; RENT $80 AND UP MONTHLY.
THE WILSONIA,
225 WEST 69TH ST.

THE IRVIN.
For Business Women.
308 West 30th St.
Chickering 8224.
Attractive 4 and 5 rooms with full kitchen; moderate rentals; new building.
Possession Sept. 1.
Arrangements may be made for those not requiring entire suites.
Restaurant service.

HOTEL BERESFORD—Central Park West, 81st-82d Sts.; facing two parks; charming suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms; furnished and unfurnished; dining room de luxe; overlooking Central Park; very attractive rental during Summer months.

THREE-FLOOR apartment, private elevator, newly decorated; period furniture; furnished expensively; something quite out of the ordinary; must be seen to be appreciated; asking $800 per month. Endicott 1511, or Trafalgar 8732.

BUSINESS WOMAN, young, will share apartment with refined girl; splendid home; subway opposite, buses at corner; reasonable. Apply after 7 P. M., all day Sunday. 601 West 191st St., Apt. 26. Washington Heights 2820.

LET Houghton Company inspect, then submit your apartment; requests for short, yearly leases. 132 West 72d. Endicott 0283.

BACHELOR apartment for rent, furnished or unfurnished, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, centrally located. H 103 Times.

FOUR attractive outside rooms, completely furnished; two bedrooms; reasonable. Russell. Wadsworth 8654W.

FURNISHED 6 or 7 room apartment in Columbia district; Sept. 1. W. J. W., 39 Glenwood Av., New Rochelle.

COUPLE want two clean rooms, kitchen; telephone; reasonable; references. Write J. Stone, 491 Lexington Av.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED.
KENT REALTY, 233 WEST 72D.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED.
EARLE & CALHOUN,
212 WEST 72D ST. ENDICOTT 5116.

4 LARGE, light, nicely furnished rooms, elevator. Sayer, 586 West 159th St. Billings 2260.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Specialist, 138 West 72d St. Trafalgar 1203.

CHARMINGLY furnished apartment, five rooms; elevator house; references. Morningside 5100, extension 28.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 2, 3, 4 and 5-room bath, kitchen; immediate possession; low rentals. Phone Monday. Wisconsin 5995.

TWO furnished rooms, bath, apartment hotel; $125; reference. Y 2447 Times Annex.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

66TH ST., 48 WEST.
Six rooms, bath; steam heat, electricity; $75; references. Superintendent or WM. J. McEVOY, 230 WEST 57th St.

66TH, 155 WEST (Broadway)—5 light rooms, bath; modern improvements; $65. Janitor.

68TH ST., 50 WEST—Studio apartment; wood-burning fireplace; telephone and elevator service; real kitchen; 3 rooms and bath; rental, $1,800. Superintendent on premises, or Malcolm E. Smith, Inc., agent, 185 Madison Av. Ashland 6300.

68TH, 19 WEST—A rare chance; duplex apartment, decorated to order, 4 rooms, including nice kitchen, 2 wash tubs, 5 closets, 2 toilets, 1 bathroom; private back yard; $125 monthly.

68TH ST., 25 WEST (adjoining Central Park)—Just completing 9-story fireproof elevator building, 4-5 rooms; renting on premises. Telephone Susquehanna 10238.

68TH, 12 WEST—New building; one room, private bath apartments; $60 to $80. Renting office, 19 West 69th.

68TH, 54 WEST—Top floor, 5 rooms, $60; entire spacious floor, $120.

69TH, 212 WEST—Exceptional apartments, one and three large rooms, kitchen, bath; $65-$75; furnished, $85. Apply Supt.

69TH ST., 101 WEST (COR. COLUMBUS AV.)—LIGHT APARTMENT OF 6 ROOMS; NEWLY DECORATED.

69TH ST.—7 rooms, facing Park; vacant Aug. 20; rents from Sept. 1, $2,200; will decorate; first-class; $625.

69TH ST., 221 WEST—3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS, BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

70TH, 131 WEST—Sunny two-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; possession; moderate.

71ST ST., 220 WEST—3 and 4 large rooms, including real kitchen, in-a-door bed. Apply Anderson.

72ND ST., 344 WEST.
2 TO 7 ROOMS.
Moderate rentals in a building where ownership management and the highest type of service are featured. Inquire at building or phone Endicott 6587.

72D, 82 WEST—Two large rooms, suitable doctor, dentist or any professional business; attractive rents. Apply premises.

72D, 151 WEST—Beautiful 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Alfred F. Cohen.

72D, 48 WEST—Unusually attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

72D, 246 WEST—High-class apartments, 1-2-3 rooms; low rents.

72D, 135 WEST—Top floor, private bath, 4 rooms, kitchen, $110; references.

74TH, 28 WEST—Beautiful 2 large rooms, kitchenette, with outside window, bath, elevator; opportunity for fine tenant.

75TH ST., 245 WEST.
Between Broadway and West End Av.
2-3 ROOMS AND BATH.
4 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Superintendent on premises.
Fred F. French Management Co., Inc., 250 Madison Av. (45th St.) Vanderbilt 8050.

75TH, 321 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Ideal apartment, ready for selection; new 9-story fireproof building; 3 rooms, 2 baths; 4 and 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,600 up; several 2-room apartments first floor, $1,400 up; numerous unique features. Agent on premises.

75TH, 223 WEST—Unusual, high class, 2 rooms, kitchenette; parquet; kitchen; gas; shower; $85. Endicott 4436. (Near B'way.)

79TH, 135 WEST.
THREE AND FOUR ROOM APARTMENTS, REAL KITCHEN, $1,800-$2,400; IMMEDIATE OR OCTOBER POSSESSION.

80TH ST., 219 WEST (near Broadway)—Five outside rooms, elevator apartment; $100-$125. Willis, 1,481 Broadway. Wisconsin 1390.

80TH, WEST—Top floor private dwelling, four light rooms, bath, heat, electricity; $90 monthly; lease; references. Endicott 7334.

80TH, 323 WEST (corner Riverside Drive)—Beautiful front apartment, 3 large rooms, kitchenette; $125. Schuyler 0761.

80TH, 208 WEST—Six rooms and bath, electricity, steam heat, hot water; $80; between Broadway and Amsterdam.

80TH, 205 WEST—6 light rooms, all improvements; newly decorated; $70.

81ST ST., 1 WEST—To sublet, large 2-room suite, unfurnished; Hotel Bereford, 8th floor, overlooking Central Park. Tel. Endicott 9073, Apt. 183.

81ST, 158 WEST—Four and 5 rooms; high-class elevator. Inquire Supt.

84TH, 48 WEST—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; refined private house; 2 rooms, suitable business people; unfurnished, furnished; reasonable.

84TH, 27 WEST—6 light rooms, improvements, near park; reasonable. Chickering 1326.

85TH, 250 WEST (Corner Broadway)—New 14 story; two and three room, tiled kitchen; $1,200 up; $1,620 parqu.

85TH ST., 46 WEST—Two and three room apartments; exceptional house.

85TH, 77 WEST—5 and 7 rooms, every improvement; rent reasonable.

87TH ST., 3 WEST.
Huge paneled living room, large bedroom, real white kitchen, bath; high-class apartment house; rent below market.

87TH, 24 WEST—Owner's newly remodeled residence; large studios and apartments; tiled baths, kitchenettes; quiet people; $75 up.

87TH, 116 WEST—Two wonderful rooms, bath, improvements, elevated, subway; $75-$85.

87TH, 34 WEST—Floor apartment, 2 and 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath; from $100 to $180.

88TH, 19 WEST—Fine parlor floor in private house; four-room modern apartment; suitable professional; exclusive neighborhood; $130.

88TH ST., 205 WEST—Exceptional opportunity high-class doctor, dentist, two rooms, beautiful apartment, ground floor. Hotel Oxford.

88TH ST., 205 WEST (Hotel Oxford)—One to four rooms, high-class apartment, maid service; $75 to $300.

88TH ST., 100 WEST (CORNER COLUMBUS AV.)—COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS OF VERY LARGE ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

90TH, 50 WEST — Desirable apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; reasonable. Hoyle.

91ST, 20 WEST (park)—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; latest improvements; $70.

92D ST., 206 WEST (AT BROADWAY). FIRENZE COURT.
Exceptionally light, fireproof elevator apts.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,800.
6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $2,200-$2,500.

92D, 67 WEST—3 and 4-room apartments, all improvements; fine residence; block from Central Park; $95 up.

93D ST., 102 WEST—Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, all improvements; possession; rents $1,600 to $1,800.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 75 Maiden Lane.

93D, 309 WEST—5-6 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; elevator, day and night service. Apply Superintendent.

93D, 137 WEST—Two elegant rooms, bath, improvements, elevator, subway; $75-$80.

93D ST., 300 WEST—1 AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH; IMPROVEMENTS.

94TH ST., 315 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—High-class elevator apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, $105 to $130.

94TH, 203 WEST—5-6 elevator apartments; near Broadway. See Supt.

94TH ST., 305-308 WEST—6, 7, 8 rooms; largest one 2 baths.

95TH ST., 46 WEST—Housekeeping suite of 4 large rooms and bath; most attractively designed; new 9-story, fireproof apartment; immediate possession; attractive rental. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 West 44th St. Murray Hill 5800.

95TH, 336 WEST—4 light rooms; elevator; redecorated; south exposure; immediate possession; 3 rooms from Oct. 1; reasonable.

95TH, 206 WEST—5-7 light rooms, modern, elevator apartment house. Superintendent.

95TH, 316 WEST—Five rooms $85 August-September, $100 after. Apt. 34.

96TH ST., 4 WEST—ONE, TWO ROOM, KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS, BATHS; NEWLY DECORATED; $60, $75; SELECT TENANTS.

96TH, 328 WEST (near Drive)—3-5 large, light rooms, all improvements; telephone service; $37-$75. Riverside 6395.

96TH, 163 WEST—Bright rooms and bath; 4th floor; single flat. Janitor on premises.

97TH (760 West End Av.)—Corner apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100; also one-room apartment, $60; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 0486.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 309 WEST—Five spacious daylight rooms, southern exposure; decorated throughout; elevator; exceptional transit facilities; $150-$115.

97TH ST., 29 WEST—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; concession. Apply Janitor or phone Gramercy 2303.

98TH, 315 WEST — Beautiful, airy, light apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen; elevator; all improvements; $116; lease. Superintendent on premises.

98TH ST., 255 WEST—8 rooms and 2 baths, newly decorated, 9-story modern apartment. See Superintendent or call Vanderbilt 2131.

98TH, 6 WEST—Attractive six rooms, all improvements; reasonable. Central Park West.

99TH, 310 WEST (Buckingham Court, between West End-Riverside)—6 rooms, 2 baths; newly renovated; front apartment; $2,500.

99TH, 216 WEST (adjoining Broadway)—4-6 very desirable, large, light rooms, bath, all modern improvements; reasonable rent.

100TH ST. (southwest corner of West End Av.)—High-class, fireproof, six, seven and eight room apartments; reasonable rents. Superintendent on premises.

101ST ST., 229 WEST (cor. Broadway)—Apartments of 4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; possession; rents $1,000 to $1,500. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 75 Maiden Lane.

102D, 349 WEST—Entire floor, private house, kitchenette; attractive and homelike.

102D, 252 WEST—Large room, kitchenette; 4 flights, front; newly decorated; $40.

103D, 74 WEST—7-room apartment, all improvements; one apartment ground floor, suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent.

103D ST., 5 WEST—Six rooms, bath; all improvements; $65 monthly; references.

104TH ST., 242 WEST.
Eight rooms, elevator, west of Broadway; excellent location; subway station; $165.

104TH, 5 WEST—Elevator apartments, all improvements, 4 and 6 rooms; $75-$125.

104TH, 115 WEST—4-5-6-room apartments, modern, elevator; decorated; ready.

106TH ST., 308 WEST—Large living room, bedroom, small complete kitchen, tile bath, 3 light exposures; immediate occupancy; $100 per month; furnished until Oct. 1 if desired. Academy 6932.

106TH ST., 1 WEST—8 rooms, bath, all improvements; rent reasonable. Premises or PICKER & SONS, 342 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 8098.

106TH ST., 206 WEST—COMFORTABLE 4 AND 7-ROOM APARTMENTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; ALL COMFORTS, INCLUDING ELEVATOR; LOW RENTALS.

107TH ST., 68 WEST (near Manhattan Av.)—Front apartment, elevator, 5 rooms, $75. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Telephone Academy 1600.

107TH, 210 AND 220 WEST—7 rooms, elevator; redecorated; immediate possession; light, airy; reasonable. Apply premises.

107TH, 220 WEST—7-room elevator, light, airy, redecorated; immediate possession; reasonable. Apply premises.

107TH, 230 WEST—12 rooms, 2 baths, elevator; also 6 rooms, 1 bath, large, light, reasonable. Apply premises.

107TH, 230 WEST—12 rooms, 2 baths, elevator; also 6 rooms, 1 bath; reasonable rent. Apply premises.

107TH, 63 WEST—5, 6 rooms, improvements; newly decorated, electricity; $55-$75.

107TH, 12 WEST—4 rooms in basement; electricity; all improvements; $50.

108TH, 15 WEST.
Near park, "L" bus; high-class apartment 5 rooms, white woodwork, paneled walls; French doors; $70. Apply Superintendent.

108TH, 245 WEST (adjoining corner Broadway)—High-class elevator apartment 5-6-7 rooms, two baths; $1,700-$2,400.

108TH, 3 WEST—5-6 marvelous, light, airy rooms, bath, shower, elevator, phone.

108TH, 64 WEST—New house; 3-4 rooms; very reasonable rent. Apply premises.

109th Street, 300 West.
THE EDGERTON,
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.
Immediate possession, $87.50.
Ideally located on the central west side.
Apply at building.

109TH, 312 WEST (Riverside Drive)—6-7 rooms, two baths; fireproof elevator building; reasonable rents. Apply premises.

109TH, 302 WEST—Ground floor, private street entrance; club, doctor; private; business.

109TH, 214 WEST (Broadway)—4 and 5 beautiful rooms; all improvements.

110TH ST., 527 WEST—Tudor, Gothic, fireproof, sunlight, 3's, 4's, 7's, newly finished, $1,200-$2,500; resident owner; professional E's; private entrance.

110TH, 225 WEST (opposite Central Park)—3 and 4 rooms, high-class elevator apartment; reasonable rent. Supt. premises.

110TH, 527 WEST—Sublet, six rooms, two baths; all on street; rent concession. Apt. T2. See head hallman.

110TH, 352 WEST—Six large, light rooms, elevator; rent $90. Superintendent.

111TH ST., 605 WEST—Top floor, 6 rooms, elevator, corner Broadway; rental $1,200 and up. L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d. Trafalgar 8300.

111TH, 57 WEST (corner)—Six and seven rooms; elevator; rent $80. Superintendent.

111TH, 253 WEST—7-8 rooms, bath, modern elevator; phone; large, light, immediate.

112TH ST., 601 WEST (cor. Broadway)—Apartments of 5, 6 and 7 rooms; all improvements; possession; rents $1,100 to $1,900.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 75 Maiden Lane.

113TH, 116-118 AND 120-122 WEST—Four and six-room elevator apartments; newly decorated; rents reasonable. Apply White-Goodman, 872 Broadway. Stuyvesant 0218.

112TH ST., 509 WEST (near Broadway)—3 rooms and bath, elevator, $77.50. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Telephone Academy 1600.

113TH, 533 WEST—Beautiful apartment, 4 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences; immediate possession; $100; service unexcelled.

113TH ST., 611 WEST—Five rooms; elevator; front; fireproof; suitable doctor or dentist; rent $135. Supt. premises.

114TH ST., 411 WEST (near Morningside Drive)—8 rooms, 2 baths, $2,000-$2,400. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Telephone Academy 1600.

116TH ST. (entrance 26-32 Morningside Av.), facing green trees, quiet, elevator; all improvements; 7 rooms; immediate possession; $100-$125. Supt.

116TH, 258 WEST (near St. Nicholas Av.)—2-4-5 room apartment; new building; ready for occupancy. Superintendent.

118TH, 203 WEST (first house from 7th Av.)—Six large rooms, direct light every room; all improvements; $60. See janitor.

119TH, 58 WEST—Six large light rooms, all improvements; reasonable rent.

120TH, 414 WEST (Herodian Court)—One 5 and 4 room apartments; high-class; near Columbia. Apply Superintendent.

121ST ST., 414 (near Morningside Drive)—4 rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartments; very reasonable rentals. Apply Supt. on premises.

121ST ST., 519 WEST—Elevator apartment; five large daylight rooms, all improvements; completely redecorated; reasonable rent. Apply premises.

121ST ST., 100 WEST—Elevator, seven rooms, two baths. Apply Supt. on premises or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7780.

123D ST. (corner Amsterdam Av.)—Six room corner apartment, suitable for doctor or dentist. Morningside 6096.

123D, 546 WEST (apt. 61B)—After Aug. 15; $58. Call Morningside 7523.

124TH, 62 WEST (near Mount Morris Park)—8 large rooms, all improvements; convenient subway; splendidly arranged for rooming purposes; rent very low. Harlem 7115.

124TH, 534 WEST (NEAR BROADWAY AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) — TWO AND THREE ROOMS, ELEVATOR, REDECORATED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

124TH, 510 WEST—Modern elevator, 4, 5, 6 rooms; reasonable; immediate possession.

125TH, 545 WEST (near Broadway subway)—3 rooms, kitchenette; $60 month; elevator.

126TH, 550 W.—6-room apts., bath, all improvements, electricity; $65. Janitor.

128TH, 418 WEST—New house, 3 rooms, ground floor. Inquire Beauty Shoppe.

135TH, 621 WEST (near Drive)—Five beautiful rooms, newly decorated. Inquire Supt.

150TH ST., 408 WEST.
Six rooms, elevator apartment; all modern improvements; reasonable rent. Inquire Supt. VALENTINE AV., 2,851 (198th)—3-4 rooms; new building; telephone service.

157TH, 606 WEST (between Riverside-Broadway)—6 to 7 rooms, elevator; $80-$120. Willis, 1,481 Broadway. Wisconsin 1390.

158TH ST., 603 WEST — 7-room elevator apartment overlooking Hudson; all improvements; Prime Edgecombe 5423 Apartment 31.

158TH, 523 WEST—Five rooms, $60, steam heat, telephones, modern improvements; subway.

160TH, 540 WEST—Two rooms, kitchen, shower, parquet floors; corner apartment; modern.

160TH, 542 WEST—3 light sunny rooms, bath and kitchen; newly decorated.

161ST, 610 WEST (NEAR DRIVE). Modern elevator building; elegant apartments, four, five large, sunny rooms; walls painted and stipled; excellent service; immediate possession and October; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

161ST, 622 WEST (NEAR DRIVE). Modern 8-story, fireproof building; elegant apartments, 4, 5, 6 large, light rooms; 2 baths; excellent service; immediate possession and October; rent reasonable. Supt.

161ST, 639 WEST (corner Drive)—11-story fireproof modern building, 3, 4, 7 rooms; unusually reasonable and attractive; immediate possession.

161ST, 760 West End Av.—Corner apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $100; also one-room apartment, $60; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 0486.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

162D, WEST (295 Convent Av.)—New high-class elevator apartment, just completed; 3-4-5-6 rooms, 1-2 baths; immediate occupancy. Inquire premises, Bradhurst 5921.

162D, 604 WEST (near Drive)—Attractive three-four rooms; elevator. Worth 2281.

163D, 519 WEST—Six large, light rooms, improvements, elevator; also ground floor, suitable doctor.

165D, 561 WEST (Broadway)—7 and 8 light, sunny rooms; $145 up.

144TH (63 Hamilton Terrace)—3 blocks east of Broadway; fine neighborhood; elevator; 2 ROOMS, ALCOVE, KITCHEN, BATH, $55; 3 LARGE ROOMS, FOYER, FRONT, $65.

144TH, 615 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—Six rooms, front, $80; also 5 rooms, $65. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

144TH, 555 WEST.
6 rooms, front, modern; $80-$85.

145TH, 473 WEST—Seven rooms, front, $80. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

146TH, 545 WEST—Elevator apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable rent.

147TH ST., 561 WEST.
N. B. Corner Broadway.
Modern Elevator Building.
4-5-6-7 Rooms,
$840 to $1,320.
Oct. 1 or Sooner.
Apply Supt. on premises or
N. A. BERWIN & CO., INC.,
103 Park Av. Ashland 9100.

149TH, 503 WEST—8 room floor, in 5-family house; quiet, privacy, exclusiveness, quality, extraordinary; for parties of people.

149TH, 601 WEST (corner Broadway)—5 and 6 rooms, high-class elevator, all improvements; $110-$130. Supt.

150TH, 567 WEST (corner Broadway)—All improvements, elevator; 7 rooms, $120; and 5 rooms, $90.

150TH, 470 AND 510 WEST—3-4 rooms, elegant apartment, ready for occupancy; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises.

150TH, 545 WEST—Three-four large light rooms; modern improvements. Inquire Janitor.

152D, 534 WEST (Riga Court)—Five and six nice large rooms, elevator service; all improvements; rent reasonable. Superintendent on premises.

152D (48 St. Nicholas Place)—3-4-5 rooms, high-class elevator apartment; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises.

152D, 400 WEST (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Six rooms, all new, stippled walls, $115 month. Chickering 2459.

153D ST., 640 WEST—New elevator apartment, all improvements, overlooking Hudson; 3, 4 5 rooms. Superintendent.

155TH (589 St. Nicholas Av.)—High-class elevator, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $140; corner, $160. Superintendent or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

156TH, 625 WEST—FOUR BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, $80; HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR BUILDING; REDECORATED.

157TH, 602 WEST—Three to eight beautiful rooms, two baths; subway, at corner; all improvements; rent extremely reasonable.

158TH, 529 WEST—3 rooms, all improvements; $45-$50. Apply Superintendent.

160TH ST., 520 WEST—3, 4, 5 large rooms, $50 up; all improvements. Harris, Wadsworth 5033.

161ST ST. (between Fort Washington Av. and Riverside Drive)—4, 5, 6 rooms, elevator building; rent reasonable. Inquire renting office, Hudson View Construction Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Wadsworth 6385.

163D ST., 600 WEST (corner Broadway)—High-class elevator apartments; 7 rooms, 2 baths, corner, $150; 6 rooms, $130; 5 rooms, $110; 3 rooms, with extra room, kitchenette, $75; 2 rooms, with extra room, kitchenette, $55.

163D, 100 WEST—7 large rooms, all improvements; reasonable. Call Jerome 5574.

163D, 664-674 WEST—High-class apartments at reasonable rates. Apply premises.

163D, 520 WEST (St. Nicholas)—3 rooms; new house; $55-$67.50.

164TH (915 Broadway)—Elevator, five rooms, $82.50; six rooms, $90. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d.

165TH, 482 WEST—8 large, light rooms; new house; near Broadway; $56.

170TH, 720 WEST—Choicest apartments on Heights, three, five extra large rooms and foyer. Apply premises upper floor, Hrusinsky, 4,066 Broadway. Phone Wadsworth 3327.

170TH (238 Ft. Washington Av.)—"The Nassau"; elevator; 5 rooms, $85; 6 rooms, $95. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

171ST ST., 648 WEST (near Broadway)—4 and 5 room apartments, all light rooms, exceptionally well arranged, with good kitchen; reasonable rent. Superintendent.

171ST, 611 WEST (corner Broadway)—New building, three and four rooms. Renting on premises or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Broadway. Phone Wadsworth 3327.

171ST, 550 WEST—New building, four rooms, $80 to $85. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

172D, 755 WEST—756 WEST 173D (corner Haven Av.)—5-6 rooms, elevator, west of Broadway, overlooking Hudson River; rent reasonable. Apply on premises or office, 135 Haven Av.

172D, 575 WEST—Elevator, seven rooms, corner, every room facing south, $125; six rooms, front, $100-50. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

172D ST., 503-507 WEST—4, 5 rooms, all improvements; $50 up.

173D, 517 WEST—2 large rooms, all improvements. Washington Heights 1425.

174TH, 561 WEST—4-5 rooms, $75-$70.
180TH, 810 WEST—6 rooms, $75.
180TH, 508 WEST—5 rooms, $60.
180TH, 825 WEST—5 rooms, $75.
180TH, 803 WEST—4 rooms, $70.
Modern buildings; references essential.
PINEHURST CO., 502 WEST 181ST ST.

174TH, 590 WEST (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Elevator, three rooms and kitchenette, $60.50; four rooms, $63.50-$70.50. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

175TH, 701 WEST—HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS (NEW BUILDING); 2, 3 AND 5 ROOMS, LARGE FOYERS. APPLY PREMISES OR M. STRUNSKY, 4,066 BROADWAY. WADSWORTH 3327.

175TH ST., 715 WEST—High-class elevator apartments; new buildings; three and four rooms and foyers. Apply premises or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Broadway. Wadsworth 3327.

175TH ST., 561 WEST—Select neighborhood, 3-4 rooms; every improvement.

175TH, 700 WEST—High-class elevator apartment; new building; three and four rooms; large foyer. Premises or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Broadway. Wadsworth 3327.

176TH ST., 601 WEST—High-class new elevator apartment, 4 rooms, all latest improvements and decorations; $85 up. Inquire superintendent.

176TH, 574 WEST (St. Nicholas)—High-class 3 rooms, improvements; $50.

177TH, 650 WEST—High-class walk-up, four rooms, $58. Superintendent or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

177TH, 583-587 WEST—3-5 light, cozy rooms, all improvements; phone; newly decorated; good location; rent reasonable.

178TH ST. (corner Haven Av., 255)—New elevator, three rooms, $75; five rooms, $115 to $140. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

178TH, 732 WEST (corner Pinehurst)—4-7 large, modern; suitable doctor; reasonable.

179TH ST., 701 WEST.
NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY, "HEATHERDELL COURT."
4-5-6 rooms, modern, high-class elevator building. Agent on premises.
PHOENIX REALTY CO., WENGERT 3880.

179TH (45 Pinehurst Av.)—Elevator building; four and six rooms, $70 and $90; front apartments. Superintendent or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

179TH CORNER (41 PINEHURST AV.). Four large rooms, $70; elevator, all improvements, redecorated. Van Buren Realty Co., 565 5th Av. Vanderbilt 2956.

179TH (123 Wadsworth Av.)—Six rooms, $75; also five exceptionally light rooms, $65; all improvements. Supt., or Nehring Bros., 182d St. and St. Nicholas Av.

179TH, 815 WEST—Five rooms, front apartment, $60 to $65. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas, and 182d St.

179TH (42 and 50 Northern Av.)—3 blocks west of Broadway; 3-4-5 rooms; very reasonable. Apply premises.

179TH, 55 EAST—New, 3 rooms $60, 4 rooms $75-$90. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

180TH, 804 WEST—Hudson overlook; block off square on the Heights; $100; 6 beautiful, all light rooms; elevator; parquet; paneled walls; safe vault in each apartment. L. D. Stern Co. Endicott 7311.

180TH, 875 WEST—New, high-class elevator apartments; four, five large rooms; large foyers; overlooking Hudson; every improvement; paneled walls; $75 up; reasonable; concessions.

180TH ST., 600 WEST (corner Broadway)—Elevator, 4 rooms $65.50; 5 rooms $80.50; 6 rooms $100.50; 7 rooms $120.50. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

180TH, 854 WEST (corner Northern)—6 and 7 room apartments; decidedly attractive high-class elevator apartment; $100-$120.

180TH, 590 WEST (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Elevator, 6 rooms, front apt., $100; 7 rooms, corner apartment, $125.

181ST ST. (72 Pinehurst Av.)—Walk-up, 3-4-5 rooms, all improvements; rent reasonable; all redecorated.

181ST (1 Bennett Av., block west of B'way)—New corner elevator apartments, three and four large rooms; reasonable rents.

181ST ST., 720 WEST—Elevator, 4 rooms; immediate possession; rent very reasonable.

181ST, 605 WEST — Four-room, elevator apartment; very modern; low rent. Supt.

181ST, 635 WEST—Six-room, elevator apartment; very modern; low rent. Supt.

184TH, 701 WEST (N. W. cor. Bway)—New building, 3, 4 rooms, bath, real kitchen; $56-$88; unusual suites for refined people.

184TH, 649 WEST—Modern 4-5 rooms, newly decorated; good location. Superintendent.

184TH, 603 WEST (near St. Nicholas Av.)—Seven rooms, all improvements; $90.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified section received after 5 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

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Offices of
The New York Times

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Times Annex 43d Street, West of Broadway	Brooklyn 300 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,339 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Unfurnished—West Side.

184TH, 560 WEST—5 large, open airy rooms; all improvements; $65.

185TH St. (1,505 St. Nicholas Av.)—3 exceptionally light rooms, $48; 4 rooms, $58. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

187TH, 575 WEST—6 rooms, $47.50; 4-room front, fireproof, high-class walk-up. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d.

187TH, 523 WEST—Six-seven large, light, beautifully decorated, high-class elevator apartments; $85-$100; concession.

188TH, 520 WEST—New walk-up, four rooms, $65.50-$75.50. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

188TH, 608-612 WEST—Five front rooms, $70; 4 rooms, $60. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

189TH, 570 WEST—High-class elevator; 4 beautiful rooms, $65.50. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

189TH, 540 WEST—3-4 large, light rooms; all front; $55-$62. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

190TH (10 Fairview Av., block from 191st Broadway subway)—New walk-up building, three extra large rooms and foyer. Phone Billings 9420 or M. I. Strunsky, 4,066 Bway.

190TH, 602 WEST—Elevator; near subway; 4 rooms, $70; 5 rooms, $80. Supt. or Nehring Bros., 182d St. and St. Nicholas Av.

191ST, 601 WEST—4 TO 7 ROOMS; $65 UP; CORNER; ELEVATOR. WARREN & SKILLIN, 38 PARK ROW.

191ST (896 Wadsworth Av.)—5 rooms, $75-$85. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

192D, 565 WEST—Three-five large, light; recently finished; moderate rental concession; opposite Washington Heigh's school.

192D (374 Wadsworth Av.)—Elevator; five rooms, $85-$90. Supt. or Nehring Bros., 182d St. and St. Nicholas Av.

204TH (152 Sherman Av.)—2-3-4 rooms, $35-$45-$55, newly decorated. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

204TH ST. (71 Post Av.)—Four exceptionally light rooms, $60. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d St.

204TH, 650 WEST
(near Broadway).
5 rooms, $85; 4 rooms, all improvements, $65.

204TH ST., 656 WEST (Corner B'way).
Four rooms, $70; three rooms, $55; all improvements.

207TH ST. (550 Isham St., near subway and school)—Four front rooms, $55. Supt. or Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Av. and 182d.

225TH ST. (4 blocks west of Broadway, 104 Terrace View)—4 large, light rooms, country surroundings, all improvements.

230TH ST., 221-223 WEST.
GODWIN COURT.
Recently Completed. Garden apartments.
3, 4, 5 rooms and bath.
Modern light Av. Concessions.
2 blocks from subway station.
APPLY J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
10 East 45d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1481.

241ST (3,052-3,054 Kingsbridge Av., near subway station)—NEW walk-up, 3 rooms $50, 4 LARGE, light rooms, $65-$70. Supt. or Nehring Bros., St. Nicholas Av. and 182d.

ACADEMY ST. AND POST AV. (1 block north of Dyckman St. subway station)—New buildings, 3-4-5 rooms; $45 to $75; parquet floors, built-in bath tub, &c.; apply premises; can be seen evenings.

ACADEMY, 537 (near Dyckman St. subway)—New three-room apartment, sublet at sacrifice, $50. Apt. 53.

AMSTERDAM AV., 589 (between 88th and 89th Sts.)—4 rooms, all improvements; $55-$60. Apply ground floor, rear.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,105 (near 114th)—Select neighborhood, 4-5 rooms; every improvement.

AMSTERDAM AV., 2,163—5 rooms, all improvements, one flight; $60.

BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., N. E. CORNER.

THE DORILTON.
A 12-story elevator apartment house.
Unusual, beautifully appointed apartments of 5-7-8-9 rooms and 3 baths in an apartment house of distinction and refinement; rentals are surprisingly moderate; immediate possession.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
SHARP, NASSOIT & LANNING, INC.,
2,489 Broadway. Riverside 2860.

BROADWAY (31 TIEMANN PLACE).
Formerly 601 West 127th St.
THE EDGEWOOD.
Two rooms, kitchenette, $60 up; elevator. Four rooms, painted and paneled walls, $90. ARTHUR L. SHAW, INC., 4,092 B'WAY.

BROADWAY, 2,131.
(between 74th and 75th Sts.)—Seven rooms, two baths; elevator house; suitable dentist or physician; $2,500.

BROADWAY, 3,440 (COR. 140TH ST.)—HOME LIKE APARTMENTS, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, NICE, LARGE ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; VERY REASONABLE RENTALS.

BROADWAY, 2,706 (103d)—Three large light rooms, improvements, newly decorated; reasonable. Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 3,692 (near 153d)—Modern five rooms, front; reasonable rent. Audubon 3030.

BROADWAY, 3,810 (159th)—High-class elevator, 3 and 6 large outside rooms; reasonable rent.

BROADWAY, 3,147 (124th)—4 light, airy rooms, all improvements, electricity; $50.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390 (corner 99th).
THE DOROTHEA.
2-4 rooms and bath, $55 and $75.
ARTHUR L. SHAW, INC., 4,092 B'WAY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 841 (corner 94th St.)—High-class nine-room elevator apartment; Apply White-Goodman, 872 Broadway. Stuyvesant 0218.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 485 (100th)—7-8 rooms, elevator; modern; concession; September.

CHELSEA SQUARE—Part of quiet private house, 2 floors, together or separate; housekeeping; inspection during week beginning Aug. 3 by appointment. Watkins 3212.

CLAREMONT AV., 49 (corner 119th St.)—Modern elevator apartment, five, six, seven large, delightful rooms; all improvements; completely redecorated; reasonable rents. Apply premises.

CLAREMONT AV., 180—5, 6, 7 rooms, elevator apartment; reasonable.

CONVENT AV., 400 (corner 147th)—4-5 rooms, bath; elevator service; $100-$110.

CONVENT AV., 449 (149th)—Private house; 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $60 monthly.

EDGECOMBE AV., 504 (NEAR 155TH).—Exceptionally large, light five rooms, high-class elevator apartment, white enamled woodwork, paneled walls; specially priced, $80; also six rooms; wonderful view; $125.

EDGECOMBE AV., 363-369 (north of 150th St.)—Three rooms, $52-$55; 4 rooms, $55-$60; 5 rooms, $65; 6 rooms, $75; beautiful location.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454, corner 181st St., Nathan Hale Apartments; highest class elevator; most ornate and best constructed building on Heights; cathedral entrance hall; latest improvements; splendid service and lowest rent in section; 4-5-6-7 rooms. Supt., or Ashland 4050.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 536 (174th-175th Sts.)—Just completed, entire block front, elevator apartment house, overlooking Hudson River; 6 rooms, 2 baths, with separate enclosed shower; also one 3-room apartment on ground floor; suitable for professional use. Agent on premises. Phone Billings 5620.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 540-550.
NORTH OF 183D ST.
4 AND 5 ROOMS.
Exceptional apartments and location.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 500 (corner 183d)—4 and 5 rooms, new building; most attractive house in vicinity; reasonable; immediate possession.

FORT WASHINGTON, 859 (11B)—Sublet (five rooms, new building, elegant apartment; sacrifice.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 432—6 and 7 room modern; elevator. Supt. on premises.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Beautifully remodeled 3 rooms, kitchen, $55, studio 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $75.
Washington Square—7 spacious rooms, parquet floors, fireplaces; newly

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Unfurnished.

FOUR-ROOM apartment (kitchen), all improvements. Room 614, 59 Wall St.

FIVE-SEVEN rooms, below 96th; high class; year, longer. M 299 Times.

THREE adults, 4 rooms, improvements; $30-$40. Box 104, 228 West 42d.

MOVING, TRUCKING, STORAGE.

TWO furniture vans leaving New York Aug. 1-3 want loads; my route Washington, D. C. C. E. Phillips, Pennsylvania 9882.

WANT return loads furniture to Boston; moderate rates. L 999 Times Downtown.

PITTSBURGH, Boston, Washington loads wanted at once. Evergreen 8382.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT.
EXPERT MANAGEMENT
for Owners and Estates.

We furnish experienced manager to rent apartments, collect rents and attend to maintenance at a very low figure.

E. GERAGHTY,
16 East 16th St. Bingham 8071J.

RENT collecting, renting, management. R. Friedman, 1,457 Broadway, Room 514. Wisconsin 9437.

REFINED couple, real estate experience, leases renting, would like apartment, exchange for services. H 58 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
FIRST MORTGAGES.
SECOND MORTGAGES.
BUILDING LOANS.
TEMPORARY LOANS.
Reasonable charges.
ALLIGER & BUCK,
160 Broadway, Cortlandt 3191.

SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT OR MADE.
BUILDING LOANS.
PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY.
5% FOR SELECT FIRST MORTGAGES.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
PROMPT. REASONABLE.
IRVING MESSING, 32 WEST 42d.

HAVE from $700,000 to $1,000,000 to loan on 1st mortgage at 5½% on apartments or business building in Manhattan; write for particulars. D. A. D. Cairano, care Cairano Realty Co., 153 West 72d St., City.

MORTGAGE LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.
Over 20 years of prompt and efficient service. Any section of city and suburbs considered; acceptance within three days. Lloyd Winthrop Co., 141 Broadway.

MORTGAGE MONEY.
Bank, Trust and Title Company funds ready; any amount; quick action on second mortgages. Mahlon C. Swartz Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 7333.

WE are interested in first, second or third mortgages; $5,000 to $50,000; no red tape; make our office headquarters for your mortgage business. Write Advance Realty Corp., 276 5th Av.

MORTGAGES.
Gilt-edged first, second mortgages bought and sold at advantageous rate. World Mortgage Corp., Room 830, 31 Chambers St. Phone Worth 6549.

OWNERS, BUILDERS:
First, second and third mortgage loans, any amount; promise 24-hour option and lowest rates. Telephone me to call, no obligation. Grossman, Trafalgar 4472.

CASH for Second Mortgages—Quick Action, Terms Reasonable, Brokers Protected.
DAGOOD HOLDING CORP.,
1,440 Broadway, Suite 1200. Penn. 7437.

PRIVATE investor has $200,000 on first, second and short term third mortgages; mail full particulars; reasonable rates of discount; brokers protected. H 207 Times.

SECOND mortgage, $60,000, 5 years. Heights apartment from builder; good bonus; have other good mortgages for sale; principals only. Greenberger, 344 East 149th.

GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES.
Liberal discount commensurate with safety.
JACOB & EMIL LEITNER, INC.,
805 Prospect Av. Tel. Dayton 5900.

BUILDERS—OWNERS.
We have unlimited funds for 2d mortgages; will give you action in 24 hours. Adams & Co., 170 5th Av. Gramercy 6800.

MONEY to lend; lots, and real estate bought; mortgages, notes, accounts, rents, &c. HERMAN LUBIN, 291 Broadway.

BUILDERS, Landlords, Owners—Mortgage money; loans placed immediately. L 994 Times Downtown.

SECOND mortgage loans, prompt action. Friedman, 1,457 Broadway, Room 514. Wisconsin 9437.

PRIVATE party will buy second mortgages from principals; quick decisions. W 257 Times.

FIVE-BORO mortgage company's private clients will buy second mortgages. W 358 Times.

FUNDS available first and second mortgages. Robert Shiverick, 1,440 Broadway. Penn. 8078.

AVAILABLE funds on first and second mortgages; reasonable rates. R. Ia., Room 1002, 220 Madison Av. Tel. Caledonia 7887.

WILL buy, sell, place first, second, third mortgages; quick action. Swinburne, 110 West 42d St. Phone Wisconsin 6948.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT 5%.
Second mortgages bought at reasonable rates. Henry Marshak, 292 Madison Av.

CHEAP SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY.
DITMAR, 370 MADISON AV.
PHONE VANDERBILT 4981.

WE pay highest prices and buy quickly second, third mortgages. Willis & Ginsburg, 1,451 Broadway, Wisconsin 1390.

MONEY to loan on first, second, third mortgages; quick action. Windsor Mortgage Co., Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

MORTGAGES.
BUILDING LOANS.
PHOENIX FACTORS. 1,265 BROADWAY.

2D AND 3D MORTGAGE LOANS MADE QUICKLY; NO RED TAPE. FELBER, 632 7th AV. CHICKERING 7311.

MONEY for first and second mortgages; building and refit loans. J. G. Coney, 851 8th Av. Circle 4967.

AM IN THE MARKET
for second and third mortgages; brokers protected. Wolf Forman, 1,265 Broadway.

LOANS up to $15,000 first or on second mortgage. W 529 Times.

WILL buy or lend on second mortgages; quick action. Norwalk, 1,328 Broadway.

$40,000 SPECIAL fund for good first; night divide. Attorney, 2,817 Creston Av.

MORTGAGE loans, city or suburban real estate. G. F. Hilt, 3 Beekman St.

WE BUY good second mortgages. Gilbert Salomon, 95 Gold St. Beekman 5098.

LARGE, SMALL SECONDS PURCHASED.
M. A. ARMOND, 56 PINE ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

WANTED.
Good Second Mortgages,
any amounts,
small and large.
Give full particulars of
Home Land Property.
LOUIS STARR, INC., Bryant 4000.
Times Building, New York, N. Y.

WANTED for one year, loan on a beautiful development near Jersey at a railroad station; mortgage will cover 292 lots; 65 of these are sold for $46,000, on instalment contract, remaining lots will sell for over $100,000; need $8,000 to $12,000 for improvement; bonus 20% first mortgage on property $25,000 for five years; new loan will be second mortgage; brokers protected. Write owner, L. W., 638 Times.

PURCHASE money three-year second mortgage for sale, $50,000, modern Brooklyn apartment house, excellent equity; bank first mortgage to yield 11% net; principals only. Box S. C., 30 Times.

BANK has unlimited funds for building loans secured by first or second mortgages; New York and New Jersey; 5 per cent. cover. G 81 Times Downtown.

OWNER will share with principals only attractive first mortgage on improved Manhattan property, yielding 7 to 10% annually. W 172 Times.

WANTED—$15,000 first mortgage and building loan on 3-story corner, Brooklyn business building; want to deal direct with lender. Z 24 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

FIRST MORTGAGES 5 PER CENT.
Building Loans—Any Amounts.
Second mortgages. Immediate action.
Piller & Co., 42 Bway. & 116 W. 39. Han. 5265.

THREE-YEAR second mortgages, new houses, Brooklyn; guaranteed 12% per annum; only investors with $14,000 or more answer. W 310 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

$32,000—Five years straight, 5½% on new law 42 footer; Bronx; no brokers. Box 960, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

ATTORNEY with clients wants first and second mortgage money and building loan; principal. S 836 Times Downtown.

WANTED—$15,000 on first mortgage on out of town valuable property; bonus. H 453 Times.

I HAVE many good second mortgages for sale; liberal discount allowed. Samuel Lewittes, 1,328 Broadway. Wisconsin 3761.

$9,000 SECOND MORTGAGE; Heights income property; private party. 22 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SECOND MORTGAGE for sale; Harlem colored house; $5,000; 18 months to run; principals only. Baum, 556 West 164th.

SECOND mortgages for sale; call for particulars. Edward Wolfe, 565 5th Av.

15 LONG ISLAND houses, $5,000 each. Leon Stein, 40 East 28th St.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.
Manhattan For Sale or Rent.

2D AV., corner (near 14th St.)—Plot 80x100, 4 buildings; rent $12,800; price $150,000. Folsom Bros., 127 East 34th St.

6TH AV. CORNER
and other buildings, including new 6-story loft building, offered for long term lease.
DOWD & CLEMENS, INC.,
874 6th Av.
Circle 0031.

7TH AV. (corner 111th St.)—5-story walk-up, 34x100; price $85,000; rents almost $13,000; excellent terms; brokers protected. J. C. Forster, 724 8th Av.

8TH AV. CORNER.
Three buildings with stores, size of plot 3,500 sq. ft.; long term mortgage; wonderful future; ripe for improvements; price $125,000.
ISIDOR H. KEMPNER & SONS, INC.,
522 5th Av. (at 44th St.). Murray Hill 4015.

6TH AV.—Corner, 34x75; 2 buildings, with stores; price reasonable. Duross, 67 7th Av. Watkins 5000.

13TH ST., WEST (near 7th Av. subway station)—Converted house, 2 apartments on a floor; price reasonable; $12,000 cash required. Duross, 67 7th Av.

24TH ST., EAST (near 1st Av.)—Bargain, doctor's opportunity; price $15,000; cash $5,000; principals only. H 355 Times.

37TH ST., 242 EAST.
Four-story and basement, 20-foot single flat; suitable for alteration; a real bargain at $18,000; easy terms.
MAURICE WERTHEIM,
408 Lexington Av., at 42d St.

408 (near 9th Av.)—Plot 50x100, suitable apartment house; price, terms right. James Meehan, 2,051 Broadway. Trafalgar 1450.

45TH ST., 336-342 EAST.
105-foot plot with 4 cold water tenements; rents $11,000; can be bought for land value.
MAURICE WERTHEIM,
408 Lexington Av., at 42d St.

46TH ST., WEST—Lease eleven-room house, steam, hot water, five baths, electricity; good business location. Watkins 4318.

47TH ST. (near 8th Av.)—5-year straight lease; 4-story building, 25x100; 23 rooms and 4 baths; suitable for furnished rooms; steam heat; electric; rent $4,500 a year. J. C. Forster, 724 8th Av.

508, EAST—Two American basements and 1 high stoop house for rent, 10 or 21 years; immediate possession. O'Kane Realty Corp., 601 Madison Av. Regent 1411.

508 (near 5th)—3-story dwelling, extension 18 feet length of lot; $75,000, cash $20,000; bargain. K 386 Times.

508 (5th to 6th)—22x100; $10,000 net; 21 years; Tel. Regent 7716.

515T. EAST—20x100; asking $29,500; for alteration; excellent block. Regent 7716.

57TH, 455 EAST (Sutton Square)—9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, hot water. Apply 455 East 57th.

708, WEST.
4-story and basement private dwelling, 20-foot handsome white limestone front, near Riverside Drive; 13 rooms, 3 complete baths, electricity; immediate possession; conditions necessitate quick sale; price and terms decidedly right. James P. Walden, 200 West 72d. Endicott 9006.

708, WEST (near Park)—25-foot front dwelling, with extension, containing 16 rooms, 6 baths; 2-story and attic; excellent for club, sanitarium or high-class rooming house; price and terms right. Apply A. V. Amy & Co., 160 West 72d St.

708—MADISON—PARK.
Attractive 5-story American basement, ready for occupancy; 15 rooms, 3 baths; sale, $75,000; principals. Call Murray Hill 1940.

708 (West End Av.)—5-story, American basement, 14 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; beautiful condition; rent $353 monthly; immediate possession. Hidalgo-Lefkowitz, 25 West 42d.

708, WEST (adjoining Columbus Av.)—5-story dwelling; sell at sacrifice. Irving H. Wolfe & Co., Inc., 25 West 43d St. Vanderbilt 5370.

708 (Park Av.)—Private residence, $42,000; 3 baths; new heating. Regent 7716.

72D ST., EAST—For sale, 3 houses; prices are right; this is a very active block; plots are being assembled. O'Kane Realty Corp., 601 Madison Av. Regent 1411.

72D ST., 139 WEST—Sixteen rooms, bath; reasonable rent.

77TH ST., WEST—Completely furnished, 19x100, 16 rooms; price $42,000; cash $8,000. Schomer, 77 West 47th.

80S, WEST (between Central Park and Columbus)—Eight 4-story private houses; plot 142x102; suitable high-class apartment house; possession guaranteed. See Childress, 330 West 85th. Endicott 1350.

82D ST. (Riverside Drive)—Exclusive resident; will give long lease reasonable. Raymond P. Quinn, 2,253 Broadway. Endicott 5900.

87TH, 335 WEST—Fine house, 17 rooms, steam, electricity; $50,000; cash $7,000.

145th, 452 West—Good house, 11 rooms, steam, electricity; $22,000; cash $3,000. Owner, 735 West 87th. Schuyler 9688.

88TH ST. (Central Park West)—4-story and basement private house, 20 rooms, 5 baths; possession; price $46,000, cash $6,000. Raymond P. Quinn, 2,253 Broadway. Endicott 5900.

88TH (near Drive)—Beautiful private home; perfect order; steam heat; immediate possession. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Bway at 100th.

91ST, WEST (near Park)—4-story basement, 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam; beautiful condition; $39,000; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Hidalgo-Lefkowitz, 25 West 42d.

93D, 184 East (Lexington to 3d Av.)—Private house; $26,000. Regent 7716.

95TH ST., 139 EAST—Beautiful 13-room house; wonderful location; all modern improvements; immediate possession; seen Sunday 10 to 5. For inspection during week call Murray Hill 4220.

99TH, 257 WEST (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Fine 3-story house, beautiful private house, 11 rooms, 4 baths; immediate possession. Inquire Hughes & Hughes, Inc., 799 Madison Av. Rhinelander 5866.

107TH, WEST (Broadway)—Handsome dwelling, 25x100; key to corner; unusual bargain. Brand, 542 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2148.

107TH ST., 322 WEST—$56,000. Eugene A. Sherpick, attorney, 165 Broadway.

130TH, WEST (near L station)—Extra wide 3-story and basement dwelling; leased to one tenant with security; must sell at reduced price to close estate. Robert M. Fulton, 7 East 42d.

141ST, WEST (1 Hamilton Terrace)—Two-family, brick, perfect condition, improvements; desirable location; convenient trains, cars, buses; sale.

142D, 475 WEST—For sale, 3-story and basement, stone front, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; extension; very fine condition; new parquet floors throughout; upper floor, complete 5-room apartment; inspection Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.

BROADWAY (West 95th)—Bargain; 10-room house; good condition; cash required $8,000; price $28,000. Schomer, 77 West 47th.

THIRD AV. CORNER.
Five-story; 12 rooms; 4 stores.
Price $55,000, with $15,000 cash.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

GREENWICH VILLAGE.
Plot 97x101, ideal for apartment house or garage; $110,000, free and clear.
Apartment house; $14,300 yearly income; extremely low rentals; fast increasing value; $105,000; cash $22,000; act quickly.
Quaint remodeled house on exclusive Court Colony; $20,000; many others; we have best buys in the village. Consult
Frances Spencer, Realty Specialist,
61 Christopher, corner 7th Av. Spring 1971.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—For alteration into two rooms and bath apartments; two 3-story brick houses; Charles St.; fine residential block; plans all made; very favorable 2d mortgage; terms; immediate possession. R. Telfair Smith, Inc., 11 East 10th.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (Washington Square section)—Private dwellings, suitable remodeling; reconstructed houses and small apartment buildings, showing excellent returns. Edmunt Yard, 138 West 11th.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Improved house on garden, 12 rooms; $230 monthly. Flushing 8125.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (Grove St.)—15 rooms, 4 baths; long lease; furniture for sale; rent $200.

LEXINGTON AV. (Murray Hill section)—For sale, 65-year lease; the key to the corner of a very desirable and profitable plot. O'Kane Realty Corp., 601 Madison Av. Regent 1411.

LEXINGTON AV.
3-story corner with stores; subway station. Rents, $8,900. Price, $63,000.
LEON S. ALTMAYER, 62 East 86th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE HOUSE
for rent,
35 feet, with elevator;
25 rooms and 7 baths.
Principals only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Endicott 7240.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.
Manhattan For Sale or Rent.

RIVERSIDE DR.—House, 12 rooms, 4 baths; lease, $300. Telephone Wadsworth 9617.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (Broadway)—11 rooms, 3 baths; steam; 4½ years' lease; with furnishings, $1,500; rent $200. B 395 Times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—One-family; $13,500; is a bargain. Partridge, 481 West 159th.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—17 rooms, 3 baths, unfurnished; unusual opportunity. T. B., 3,825 Broadway.

SIXTH AV. CORNER

FOR SALE NEAR OUR OFFICE; rare opportunity to purchase in neighborhood of great building activity; future enhancement in value assured. Dowd & Clemens, 874 6th Av. Circle 0032.

WEST END AV., 601 (93d St.)—Attractive private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; rent only. Ledden. Trafalgar 1515.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY!
Two entire city blocks,
below 160th St.,
500 feet frontage two avenues,
large building loan offered;
Will subordinate part equity;
Responsible builder only;
Personal interview only.
LANDLEY, 1,775 Broadway. Circle 1630.

UNUSUAL REMODELING
GREENWICH VILLAGE CHANCES.
1—Three adjoining, containing 38 rooms.
2—Two adjoining, containing 40 rooms.
3—One wide, deep house; cheap.
4—One front and several rear Colonial dwellings; all are beautifully located and priced to effect quick sale.
J. D. ROBILOTTO CO.,
235 West 12th St. Watkins 5158.

FOR SALE—Adjoining 5th Av. corner in the midtown section, a strategic lot at a value of about $40 per square foot, compared to about $140 per square foot for the adjoining 5th Av. corner; the building will show a return on $25,000 cash investment with very good speculative possibilities. Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co., Inc., 14 Wall St. Telephone Rector 9040, Extension 16.

ADJOINING northwest corner 52d St.; 25x75; must sell; positive future increase.
DOWD & CLEMENS,
874 6th Av., N. Y. City.
Circle 0031.

ATTENTION rooming house people; bargain in the 90s; Central Park West; a 30-room house, with all improvements, completely furnished and rented, can be bought reasonably; $15,000 cash required; 10 years 2d mortgage, or will consider taking 2 or 3 responsible party for 5 or 10 years; $6,000 required for business; principals only apply.
L. D. STERN CO., 230 West 70th.

EIGHT STORIES and basement loft, East 22d St., 227 to 229, near 2d Av., 25x100, 4 stories, 8 families, cold water, price $18,000, cash $8,000; 1st Av., 3 stories and stores, price $15,000, cash $5,000; East 35th St., west of Lexington Av., private house, price $65,000; 2d and 3d Avs., store property between 32d and 42d Sts. Ericson, 547 3d Av.

FOUR-STORY and basement dwelling, 17 rooms, 8 baths, complete with tub, toilet and wash stand; electric lights, parquet floors; running water in each room; price $37,500; easy terms. Coughlan & Company, Inc., 200 West 72d St.

COLD WATER TENEMENT BARGAIN
on First Av., near 59th St., 5-story building with stores, no leases; excellent terms; price $34,000.
ISIDOR H. KEMPNER & SONS, INC.,
522 5th Av. (at 44th St.). Murray Hill 4015.

WEST SIDE BARGAIN.
Heart of fir centre, on 26th St., near 8th Av., 4-story building with stores; size 25x100; price $25,000; quick action.
ISIDOR H. KEMPNER & SONS, INC.,
522 5th Av. (at 44th St.). Murray Hill 4015.

HEART OF GRAND CENTRAL ZONE.
40th St., 2-story and cellar store; size 50x100; open shafts; excellent condition; 10-year mortgage; price $60,000.
ISIDOR H. KEMPNER & SONS, INC.,
522 5th Av. (at 44th St.). Murray Hill 4015.

FOUR-STORY VACANT DWELLING.
146th, 417 West (Convent Av. Nicholas)—Beautiful block; small cash payment; $16,500; electricity; caretaker. Van Sant, Owner, 119 Nassau.

TWO HOUSES, recently remodeled into apartments in quiet residential section of Greenwich Village; reasonable terms; possession immediately. Mary Fox Real Estate, 132 West 13th St. Chelsea 9223.

HOTEL to lease, furnished; newly constructed hotel, with stores, to lease; hotel leasehold for sale; excellent location for lease. Farrelis, 1,482 Broadway, Room 303.

3-STORY dwelling, in the 80s, close to Broadway; 3 baths, steam heat, electric light; price $30,000, $4,000 cash. Bracher & Hubert, 200 West 72d St.

4-STORY vacant house for business, at subway express station; good business centre; sell $48,000, or lease $5,000. Duross, 67 7th Av. Watkins 5000.

BELOW 13TH ST (near 6th)—22 ft., all improvements, 6 baths, steam; income $600 mo.; $41,500, reasonable terms; close to L and subway sta. Riker, 162 West 13th.

NEAR BROADWAY—Twelve rooms, three baths, two floors rented; $23,500. Columbus 9339.

SPECULATORS, ATTENTION! Will sell private house on 91st St., near Madison Av., key to corner; price $70,000, mortgage $30,000. Flynn, 304 3d Av.

OPERATORS and builders, attention! Plot, 80x100, 4 houses; West 97th, near Park; immediate possession; sacrifice $145,000; write for particulars. Box 506, 219 7th Av.

VICINITY this office; 4-story private house; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electricity, hot water heat; full particulars.
R. A. McEntee Co., 546 West 113th.

BIG bargain; West 90s; 4-story, 18 rooms, 4 baths, fully furnished; no vacancies; price and terms right.
R. A. McEntee Co., 546 West 113th.

LONG TERM LEASES—Some very attractive offerings in blocks, open for business and in residential sections. BERLOCK CO., INC., 247 Madison Av.

BARGAIN 10-room house; improvements; fine condition; unusually well located; near Riverside Drive; fine river view. All week after 3 P. M. 611 West 147th.

12-ROOM house, completely furnished; 5-year straight lease; $225 rent; $1,000 cash required; exceptional opportunity. Susquehanna 9437.

BEAUTIFUL remodeled dwelling near Drive; wonderful condition; assessed $57,000; price $56,000, rent $8,000; no brokers. J. K. Moors, 315 West 57th. Columbus 6565.

NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—4-story modern residence, 22x98; improvements; $27,000, small cash. Graute, 213 East 17th.

5-STORY DWELLING, APARTMENTS, business; 12 rooms, 3 baths. Butterfield 2090.

ESTATE will lease 6th Av. corner for 21 years; big future; good for alterations. Duross, 350 Madison Av.

TWO HOUSES for business, apartments, studios; near Broadway; sale. G 191 Times.

BARGAIN—4-story and basement house, with rooming business combined; good location; price reasonable. Sheeran, 153 West 123d.

THREE large vacant houses for lease; 2 20-foot dwellings in upper 80s; $38,000. Fisher, 24 West 87th.

26-FOOT front, 3-family house, near West 137th subway; $22,000. Vanderbilt 4690.

4-STORY house in 70s; no brokers. Inquire Susquehanna 9234.

PRIVATE house; 78th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus. W 390 Times.

Bronx For Sale or Rent.

2,244 CEDAR AV.
New brick, 2-family, located just south Fordham Road; Harlem River view; small cash payment; reasonable. George S. Runk, 1,252 Lexington Av. Butterfield 5430.

Eagle Av.; corner; 25-room mansion, All latest improvements; plot 100x110. Suitable institution or furnished room house; price and terms reasonable. J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av.

PROSPECT AV. (near 176th St.)—Two-family brick dwelling with garage; plot 30x90; opportunity for home seeker to live rent free. R. Telfair Smith, Inc., 11 East 10th St., sole agents.

RIVERDALE—Country homes for sale with real construction value for discriminating buyers, on Tulfan Terrace, near 238th St. and Riverdale Av. Riverdale Home Builders, Inc. Premises.

TOPHAM AV., 1,755 (3 blocks west University Av., 176th St.)—Beautiful 2-family house, overlooking Harlem River; 14 rooms, 4 baths; garage. Phone Walker 7574.

RIDGE BOULEVARD, NEAR SHORE ROAD, 9,469-73; HIGH-CLASS ONE FAMILY RESIDENCES; ALL TAPESTRY BRICK, SPANISH STYLE ROOF, GARAGES AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS; CONVENIENT TO NEW 4TH AV. 86TH ST. STATION. INQUIRE ON PREMISES SUNDAY ALL DAY.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS—Ideal 2-family 16-room house; lot 50x100; garage, large yard; bargain. 65 West 181st St.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS—2-family frame and stucco; plot 50x100; 2-car stucco garage; all modern improvements; asking $23,500; principals. C. J. Timm, 415 Lexington Av.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS — Up-to-date new 1-family semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x100. For appointment phone Melrose 8097, between 9 and 5.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday' classified sections received up to 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 43d Street, West of Broadway	Brooklyn 306 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,929 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.
Bronx For Sale or Rent.

REAL country home in city; just the place for young children and grown-ups who want fresh air, sunshine and fine views over water; quiet neighborhood and desirable neighbors; lot 30 feet wide, house 24 feet wide; three bedrooms and tiled bathroom; large living room, with solarium at end; good dining room and kitchen; glassed-in stoop and light cellar; have one of the new type ready; $9,500 decorated, $9,250 if you do your own decorating; easy terms to right party.
TURNBULL AV., near Castle Hill Av., on Castle Hill Neck. Go to Castle Hill Av. station on Lexington Av., Pelham Park line, and walk toward water, or take the 5c. jitney; 180th St. crosstown trolley passes near by.
JOSEPH P. DAY, INC.,
830 Castle Hill Av. Tel. Westchester 4210.

DUE departure for Europe, will sacrifice our 1-family house, 9 rooms, with enclosed porch; large plot, 80x98; all modern improvements; situated 804 South Oak Drive, near 207th St., White Plains Road. For particulars write, phone C. Rombone, Sunday, Olinville 5747.

OPPOSITE Manhattan College (242d St., New York)—New house, 11 rooms, all improvements; 2-car garage; on lot 100x100; I live in the country; golf course at your door; 5 cent fare to business centres of New York; special price for quick sale. Catherine Anne Comstock, 7 East 39th St.

ELEGANT 2-FAMILY HOUSES,
FINEST SECTION IN CITY.
Tax exempt brick, 15 rooms, exceptionally large, modern improvements, 125 West 170th, block west University Av., Kingsbridge 1354.

ATTENTION—Inspect today between 1 and 4 o'clock private house, 9 rooms, pretty electric fixtures, neat decorations, steam heat, laundry and toilet; porch, slate roof; price $13,000; terms $6,000 cash. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av., 200th St.

TWO-FAMILY brick residence; Spanish tile roof, 3-car garage, all latest improvements; 50x112; beautiful, solid construction; fine for doctor or dentist. 907 Rhinelander Av. (near Bronxdale Av.)

BIG BEAUTIFUL BARGAIN.
944 Union Av.—5-story, all modern improvements; rents $8,500; price $52,000; bank mortgage $25,000, 5½ per cent., 5 years.

STRIPE, 15 WEST 34th.

TWO-FAMILY frame house, easily made 3-family; 14 rooms, enclosed rear porch; electricity, steam heat; near Claremont Park; $16,500; terms. G 154 Times.

SEVEN-ROOM house, large plot; sun parlor; 2-car garage; West Bronx; $5,000 cash required; balance terms. Philip Neustadt, 1,133 Broadway.

5-STORY, 22 families, 2 stores, $69,500; rents $10,500; mortgage $32,500; balance easy terms. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

BARGAIN—3-family brick, all improvements; 5-6's, facing Concourse. Fordham 0060.

FOR SALE—Two-family brick house, with garage (100); all improvements; terms reasonable; no agents. 822 Faile St., Bronx.

TWO-FAMILY brick; garage; $3,000 cash; gives $600 income; apartment. Wisconsin 9464.

TWO-FAMILY house for sale, 197th St., 2 block east of Concourse. H 124 Times.

TAXPAYER—Best section Bronx; block front, 100 per cent. rented. G 193 Times.

HOUSES of all kinds for sale. N. A. O'Rourke, 408 East 143d St.

Brooklyn For Sale or Rent.

79TH, 477—Two-family brick tax exempt, 11 rooms; steam; modern; 3 blocks subway; apartment rented $80; price $14,500, cash $5,500; no brokers.

BATH BEACH—Eleven rooms; 5 lots; garage; fruit trees, garden; unobstructed view of bay; $19,500. Apply Mrs. Sembrada, 223 Bay 8th St.

BAY RIDGE—Bargain $1,500, beautiful working man's one-family brick home, new, modern, semi-detached, six rooms, enclosed porch, electric, parquet, steam, decorations of the best; garage driveway; price only $8,500, with easy mortgaging; investigate. Hammer & Peirson, 484 73d St., Atlantic 4200-01. Open evenings and Sundays.

BAY RIDGE—One-family brick, tax exempt, 8 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful street; 2 blocks subway; price $15,700, cash $4,000. 477 79th St., Brooklyn.

BENSONHURST—$3,000 cash required, buy handsome brick house, 9 rooms; modern improvements; 2-car garage; large grounds; 2 blocks station. 101 Bay 31st St.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Income $5,000 in property for sale; 5 minutes Wall St. 20 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

WYCKOFF ST., 275½—Atlantic Av. Depot vicinity; 3-story brick, 12 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; possession. Cumberland 4348.

FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE.
10-YEAR LEASE.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
4-STORY AND BASEMENT, 17 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Indirect heat; all improvements.
RENT $300 PER MONTH.
$3,000 for business and furnishings.
INCOME $5,280 PER YEAR.
Apply
JOHN F. JAMES & SONS,
193 MONTAGUE ST.
TRIANGLE 6200.

A SMALL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH.
Beautiful East 19th St., between Avenues I and J, one-family new detached house, seven rooms, two bathrooms, with or without garage.
ALSO A HOUSE ADJOINING.
Nine rooms, two bathrooms, large front porch and large sleeping or sun porch; newly renovated from cellar to roof, inside and out; 941 East 19th St., near Avenue J station, Brighton subway and Ocean Av. trolley.

LEAVING CITY, will sacrifice 10-room house, perfect condition, 2 porches, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; exclusive street; plot 37x100; garage; near Kings Highway, Brighton Line express station; act quick. 1,488 East 10th. Phone Dewey 1380W.

Staten Island For Sale or Rent.

ANNADALE—Tax-exempt house, six rooms and bath, all improvements; garage; corner plot 50x120; price $7,500; terms arranged. Lake, 795 Arden Av.

APARTMENT in refined surroundings; large garden; 6 well-appointed rooms and bath, screened sun room, open fireplace, newly and tastefully decorated; steam heat, electric, gas and Vulcan water heater; 2 blocks to electric train service, ½ block from trolley, 45 minutes downtown New York.
Reasonable rent; references desired.
37 Four Corners Road,
Dongan Hills, Staten Island.
Phone Dongan Hills 828W.

STATEN ISLAND—Will sacrifice well-located property on Staten Island; must settle estate; easy terms. For full information write Mr. J. Arthur Enix, Suite 1307, 350 Madison Av.

WILL sell home, $7,750, built day's work, tiled bath, parquet floors, fine plot; macadamized avenue; near new electric train. Telephone Owner, 1,719 Dongan Hills.

CHARMINGLY furnished, picturesque cottage, fireplace; magnificent view; golf; balance season $195; would rent yearly. L 988 Times Downtown.

REAL HOME—Originally built for personal use; 7 rooms, bath, pantry; every modern convenience; steam heat; electricity; $4,000 cash and terms. M 582 Times.

ONLY $5,800, pretty cottage; steam heat; fine section. L 985 Times Downtown.

Queens For Sale or Rent.

ADDISLEIGH SECTION of St. Albans.—We are building ten 6-room cottage homes, three of which are sold, catering to German-Americans; best workmanship and materials; very easy terms. Freeman Homes, 116 West 58th St., New York.

DOUGLASTON—As builders and architects we have recently completed for your approval several Colonial style houses of the 8-room type including every modern appointment such as vapor, vacuum heating system, two and three baths with showers; they are situated in locality of natural beauty and charm, close to golf courses, boating, &c., and within easy reach of Pennsylvania Station; prices range from $15,000 to $27,000.
PROEHLICH & QUACKENBUSH, INC.
Douglaston, Long Island.
Telephone Bayside 2373.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.
Queens For Sale or Rent.

FLUSHING.
Owner will sacrifice private residence, 7 rooms, 2 baths, sewing room, sun parlor, steam heat, built-in garage, large living room, built-in bookcases, hardwood floors. Seen by appointment; phone owner, Pennsylvania 0664.

JAMAICA'S finest hill section; $6,500 buys $8,000 house, select neighborhood; driveway; 20 minutes Manhattan; 533 trains daily; 5c subway; large rooms, steam, parquetry, tiling; $500 cash, $25 monthly principal. McNeece, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., Sutphin Blvd., opposite Jamaica, L. I., sta. Phone Jamaica 8010. Daily and Sunday.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, 3,723 (72d St.)—Two-family brick house; lot, 28x150; near Broadway Station 2d Av. line. McGovern.

WOODSIDE—BOULEVARD GARDENS.
$1,000 cash buys bargain brick house; complete community group; every improvement. One-family brick, six rooms and bath; $9,800 to $11,500. Two-family brick, 9 rooms, 2 baths; $14,500 and $16,000. Ten years to pay non-callable second mortgage; take L. R. T. and B. M. T. subway or 2d Av. "L" to Woodside Station; take taxi at station to Boulevard Gardens at our expense; Queens trolley at 59th St. direct to property; auto over Queensboro Bridge; send for illustrated booklet.
DICK-MEYER CORP., WOODSIDE, L. I.,
JACKSON AV. AND WADE ST.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT—$64.75 A MONTH BUYS THIS 6-ROOM HOUSE.
Six glorious outside rooms and bath; 15 minutes from Grand Central, 5-cent fare; playgrounds for the children; brick construction throughout; tile bathroom, modern kitchen equipment and terms well within your reach; only 10 per cent. cash payment, and $64.75 a month covers interest, taxes and payment on account of principal; see these houses today. Sunnyside, Queens Boulevard and Carolin St., Long Island City. Telephone Stillwell 8475. Take Corona line to Bliss St., B. M. T., L. R. T., or 2d Av. elevated, or 5th Av. bus 15.

I HAVE HOME!
Located in splendid residential section of Queens, convenient to trains and bus lines, this ideal 6-room and sun parlor home is detached and contains every modern improvement, including breakfast nook, pantry and tiled bath; $48 monthly pays everything, only $500 cash required and full price is $6,250; no obligation for me to escort you to the home. Write H. Jannis, St. James Building, New York City.

$12,500—Real bargain in good residential location, Astoria, 17 minutes to Grand Central Station, 5c. fare; $2,000 cash, balance mortgage fifteen years; 3-story 2-family brick house, 11 fine rooms, 2 baths; first two floors consist of seven rooms and bath; four-room apartment on third floor; two minutes from station. Call at 977 2d Av., Astoria, or write for particulars.

BUILDER'S SACRIFICE—$400 cash and $25 monthly principal buys new tax exempt $9,950 Colonial house; 5 rooms, bath, electricity; private driveway, garage space; 28 minutes Manhattan; excellent transportation; tile kitchen, tile bath, steam heat, gas, electricity; near schools, stores, churches. Mahoney Bros., 8 Slade, 34 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 9851. Open daily, Sundays.

2-FAMILY, tax exempt, honestly constructed houses; fireproof garage; 5 and 6 rooms per apartment; rent of one apartment will give owner rent free and carry house. From $21,000 to $26,000; Clyde St., Forest Hills, L. I. Forest Hills Building Co., Inc., 47 W. 42d St., N. Y. C. Longacre 7007.

DETACHED, tax exempt; 6 rooms, $7,950, terms. Baldwin, 8006 214th Street, Bellaire.

Long Island For S

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Long Island For Sale or Rent.

4,000 FEET WATERFRONT, 178 ACRES
on North Shore of Long Island, suitable for development or for gold club.
This valuable North Shore waterfront property to be sold to settle estate of late owner; 178 acres, with 4,000 feet private waterfront; located 29 miles from New York City, near Oyster Bay; magnificently improved with buildings; three miles private roadways, gardens, &c., private dock and yacht anchorage.
Colored airplane photograph will be sent on request.
Brokers protected, full commission.
HULL BROS.,
510 Madison Av. Tel. Plaza 3122.

FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK.

Stucco house, Colonial type, with garage for 2 cars, unique architecture as house; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, all brass plumbing, ideal type, heating machine, plot 75x142, on best avenue in Great Neck, living room 26x14, dining room 15x16; sun porch, breakfast porch, pantry and breakfast nook; house built for owner to occupy by day's work; price $25,500; 25 per cent. cash, balance on mortgage. Phone Great Neck 724 or write
C. GEORGE GILLIAR,
46 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.

FOR SALE or rent, Lynbrook, ten-room house, corner plot, 100x130; two tiled baths, extra lavatory, shower; three bedrooms and two master's bedrooms; music, radio room; good room, complete with table, cues, balls, &c.; breakfast room, with tan and green shades; large foyer hall; fireplace, bookcases; beamed ceiling, dining room, paneled walls; butler's pantry complete; French doors throughout house; large closet in each room, with mirrors and electric light; broom, linen and preserve closet; finished attic, with extra bath and toilet; enclosed porch, screens, awnings; two-car garage, with living quarters above; beautiful grounds, pine trees, Colorado blue spruce, shrubs, rhododendron and hydrangea; steam heat with thermostat control; price $30,000, $5,000 cash. S. M. Mayer, Lynbrook Theatre Building. Telephone 8160 Lynbrook. Open Sundays.

HOUSE FOR RENT on yearly lease; seven rooms and bath, all improvements; near station, beach and clubs; very desirable; other houses. H. M. Wilter, Roslyn, L. I. Phone 48.

BEAUTIFUL California bungalow, 5 rooms, bath, improvements; located in delightful community, 37 minutes from Penn Station; price $5,500; cash $750, $ 848 Times Downtown.

OWNER leaving cityr must sell at once, detached house, 6 rooms and bath; plot 50x100; fine condition; near station; only $3,000 cash required. W 292 Times.

BUY a house without worry; go to F. Unser, Mineola, L. I., who will show you any kind of a house at the right price. Come and let me prove it.

MECHANICS buy homes at Hollywood Gardens at cost on special plan; no cash required. Office, 104 West 42d St.

NASSAU COUNTY—45-acre farm, water and gas in front of property; $1,500 acre. W. H. Holman, Douglaston. Tel. Bayside 1249J.

LONG ISLAND—All sections; catalogue free; 100 pictures. Commuter, 1,416 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

ARDSLEY, WESTCHESTER HILLS—Nine-room house and garage; 87½x100 front; fruit trees; all improvements; fine for a large family with young boys; ideal location. Stephan, Ardsley, N. Y.

ARDSLEY-ON-PUTNAM, N. Y.—Homes and home sites; acreage, lots, $250 to $750. JAMES McCARTNEY, Ardsley, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE,
NEW GROUP OF HOUSES.
A new subdivision of Highlands has just been opened which will be of especial interest to the prospective home owner. A prominent builder who has had great success in the building of homes in Scarsdale and new Bronxville is completing a group of six houses in this new section. He has acquired a large tract of land and has plans made for a group development. The present houses, which are priced from $28,500 to $32,500, represent typical eight-room and three-bath dwellings, and will have many novel and interesting details.
We would be delighted to give you further details and to show you over this new development.
ELLIOTT BATES, INC.
Office adjoins downtown station platform.
Telephone Bronxville 1410.
Office open Sunday after 10 A. M.

BRONXVILLE
RENTALS.
We now have a complete list of unfurnished rentals for Oct. 1. There are several very good opportunities in apartments, community houses (heat supplied) and detached houses. Rentals from $125 per month upward. Owing to the usual large demand for properties of this type we urge an early inspection of our properties and the recording of your name and wants so that you may have the best possible selection. Please feel free to call upon us at any time. There is absolutely no obligation entailed and we would be delighted to be of service.
ELLIOTT BATES, INC.
Office adjoins down station platform.
Telephone Bronxville 1410.
Office open Sunday after 10 A. M.

BRONXVILLE.
(Brick-State Roof.)
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Two porches, paneled living room, tiled baths, steam heat, metal weather strips, copper screens, awnings, garage; plot 13,000 square feet; this is a value that cannot be matched. See it today.
BURKE STONE, INC.,
Bronxville, N. Y. Phone Bronxville 1480.
Office Entrance Hotel Gramatan.

BRONXVILLE section of Yonkers—Bryn Mawr Knolls; 7 rooms, 2 tile baths, sun porch; garage in cellar; hot water heating system; hardwood floors; brass piping, being completed; owner will grade and paint to suit buyer; shade trees; near Bronxville golf club in neighborhood; between Bronx River and Saw Mill River Parkways; close to station; price reasonable. Schmidt, 103 Park Av., N. Y. Ashland 3252.

BRONXVILLE Section, Bryn Mawr Park—New English type, stucco, six rooms, large sun porch, tiled bath, breakfast nook, pantry, large closet, stone fireplace and chimney; garage; fully restricted neighborhood; all improvements; bordering a new country parkway; one minute walk from station and shops; $15,000; reasonable terms. Box 87, Bronxville.

BRONXVILLE—Change of address compels sale of my especially built house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping and living porches, garage, all improvements; shade trees; over ¼ acre; exclusive park; reduced to $12,500; fine restricted park. Convenient to village, &c. Right price and terms to suit responsible buyer. Y 2481 Times Annex.

BRONXVILLE—Change of plans compels sale of brick Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, plot 100x160, fully improved; in fine restricted park; convenient to school, village, railroad, golf clubs, &c. Terms, same as rent to responsible party. Y 2484 Times Annex.

BRONXVILLE—Owner directs immediate sale because of death in family; charming house, centre hall; near station; 3 master rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; built-in garage; plot 70x125; $26,500.
STANLEY KIRK, 6 Crary Av., Mt. Vernon.

BRONXVILLE—Colonial house, eight rooms, two baths, sun and heating porches; garage; trees, brook; unusual, exclusive neighborhood and street; short walk station; bargain. M. Wherritt, 110 East 42d St. Phone 7058 Caledonia.

BRONXVILLE—High-class section, substantially built home, 7 rooms, 2 bedrooms; electricity, heat, sewer, copper screens; beautiful plot, 75x100; 2-car garage; sacrifice at $17,000. H. J. McGinley, 17 East 42d St.

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, WHITE PLAINS—We have plenty of listings of the better-class homes; send requirements.
W. E. HOLLOWAY,
SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE,
25 West 45d St. Murray Hill 1049.

BRONXVILLE—Stone house, 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, built-in china closet, hot water heat; garage; 75x100; improvements; short walk station; $15,000, terms. K. O., 54 Times.

BRONXVILLE—House (pre-war), plot 50x120; eight rooms, bath; all conveniences; various two sides; large trees; near school; eight minutes walk station; $3,500 cash, balance mortgage. M 966 Times Downtown.

BRONXVILLE—Death in family places attractive home in market at low price, $13,500; 8 rooms, 2 baths; plot 100x100; large trees; garage; near station. A. C., 88 Times.

BRONXVILLE—3 or 7 rooms, two family, near station; or will sell, lease, option buy, whole house, 11 rooms, 2 baths. Owner, Bronxville 1896.

BRONXVILLE—HOMES, VACANT PROPERTY, BUILDING CONTRACTS ARRANGED. MISS MARION FOX LAW, 38 PALMER AV. BRONXVILLE 2296.

BRONXVILLE—White frame Colonial house, 4 rooms, 1 bath; garage; good location; price under $25,000; terms. Rector 6120.

CRESTWOOD'S finest section, beautiful trees, ideal six-room house, attic, garage, stucco, fireplace, tile bath, hot water, electricity, gas, hardwood floors, enamelled cabinet range; being decorated; built for owner; leaving town; $16,000; seen any time. Mrs. Blanchard, 87 Reed Av. Tuckahoe 1088M.

DOBBS FERRY—Rent furnished, $140; option to buy; 6-room English cottage; garden; unusual equipment; excellent neighborhood. Dobbs Ferry 1127S or 8 831 Times Downtown.

EDGMONT-SCARSDALE
Attractive new 2-story, old English brick dwelling, 10 large delightful rooms, 4 baths; every modern improvement, garage attached, 1¼ acres estate commanding wonderful vista. Rare opportunity to secure ideal home in residential section. No reasonable offer refused. October occupancy. Telephone weekdays, OWNER, Pennsylvania 1980 or write 101 West 55th St., Room 2502, New York City.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

GREENACRES
Summer Bargains.
Dutch Colonial house, eight rooms, two baths; 75-foot plot; all improvements; near station; beautiful outlook; $23,000.
New Colonial home, eight rooms, three baths, sun porch, open porch, tiled kitchen; 2-car garage; plot 80x200; bargain at $25,800.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
842 Madison Av. New York.
Murray Hill 7720.
Local offices at White Plains, Hartsdale and Scarsdale.

HARRISON—New Dutch Colonial, 8 rooms, all improvements; lot 80x100. Price $8,500. Cash $1,250. Monthly $95.
STEPHEN J. STILWELL & CO.,
Opp. R. R. Sta. Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 894.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—For sale, 1¼ acres; new bungalow, seven rooms, three baths, ten closets; two-car garage, chauffeur's room and bath; laundry; artesian well; electricity. Telephone Trafalgar 3069.

LARCHMONT
PLAIN FACTS
NO FLOWERY WORDS
Best bargain here; will sacrifice.
Owner going abroad, authorizes me sell attractive, Colonial home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, garage, exceptionally well constructed. Plot 90x100, 5 minutes' walk to station, near schools, &c. Highly restricted neighborhood. Perfect condition, everything complete, ready move into, no added expense. See this place. No reasonable offer refused.
C. WOODFORD DEMING,
41 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 468.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

LARCHMONT BARGAIN,
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
SAVE $20,000 by buying this new Spanish home, artistically placed on 1½ acres; wonderfully shrubbed, with its tiled roof, large living room, breakfast nook, 4 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths, tiled kitchen, 2-car garage, Scoony oil heater; private beach privileges; many extras.
The opportunity of a lifetime. Consult
GEORGE A. POWERS,
73 Chatsworth Av., near Sta. Larchmont 1060
Houses for rent. SUNDAYS. Lots for sale.

LARCHMONT—Charming Italian villa commanding wonderful views of Long Island Sound, beautifully situated on high wooded knoll; over an acre of picturesque grounds; spacious rooms; tiled baths; winding stairways; 40-foot living room, billiard room, beamed fireplaces; sun rooms, balconies; garage; servant's quarters; exclusive beach privileges; unusual; offer $20,000 less than cost.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
83 Boston Post Road, Larchmont. Phone 564.

LARCHMONT—Charming country home of unusual merit, built on wooded knoll in the heart of Larchmont; large living room, fireplace, 4 master bedrooms, maids quarters, tile baths; private bathing privilege; copper leaders and gutters; excellent construction; can now be bought under $20,000; don't miss it.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
83 Boston Post Road, Larchmont. Phone 564.

LARCHMONT—Lovely country home in rolling hills back of Larchmont; English Manor dwelling, brick, stucco and timber construction, overlooking lawns of exclusive country club; 10 spacious rooms, 3 tiled baths, shower, solarium, breakfast room, enclosed sleeping porch; 3-car garage with quarters; beautifully shrubbed grounds; will consider long lease; $32,000.
DRUMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
83 Boston Post Road, Larchmont. Phone 564.

LARCHMONT—Every one likes a brick home and this one you cannot help liking because it is so conveniently located and has every improvement; 7 large rooms and 3 tile baths, arranged for convenience and comfort; garage; owner will sell reasonable, as he is moving away. Phone Larchmont 626, or see.
THOS. B. SUTTON,
45 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

LARCHMONT
ORIENTA POINT ESTATE at bargain price, acre ground, beautiful trees, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 4-car garage, quarters, private beach rights. Short drive to golf clubs. $40,000. Terms.
C. VAN BUREN, 10 CHATSWORTH AVE.
One Block in from Post Road.
Phone Larchmont 1359.

LARCHMONT
Most artistic brick Colonial home, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, garage, exceptionally well built, plot 50x120; all improvements, 5 minutes from station. Can be bought for $15,500; easy terms.
C. WOODFORD DEMING,
41 Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 468.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.

LARCHMONT—Bargain; 6-7-8 room residences, restricted section; modern in every respect; price $12,000 and upward; convenient terms; also furnished, unfurnished for rent, season or year.
FRED F. KRISCH,
159 Larchmont Av., care Station, Larchmont.

LARCHMONT—6-room fieldstone and stucco house; garage; front and back stairways; 1 bath, 3 lavatories, fieldstone fireplace, large, open screened porch, hot water heat; lot 75x120; $21,000; convenient, restricted section, beach privilege. Telephone Larchmont 868.

LARCHMONT.
A spacious house, on a spacious corner plot, with many tall oaks, correctly Colonial, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fully decorated, a house in excellent condition; can be had for $23,000. A. G. Vermilye, Trust Co. of Larchmont Building, at the station. Tel. Larchmont 1.

LARCHMONT—$1,000 cash secures a delightful Colonial home of 6 rooms, tiled bath and garage; good plot; good neighborhood; $13,500 to sell quickly; terms like rent. Sunday Phone Larchmont 696. N. L. O'Connor, 17 East 42d St., New York. Murray Hill 7568.

LARCHMONT non-resident owner must sacrifice immediately for cash new 8-room Colonial house, garage, all improvements; shade trees; reasonable; must be seen to appreciate; golf club in neighborhood; between Bronx River and Saw Mill River Parkways; close to station; price reasonable. Schmidt, 103 Park Av., N. Y. Ashland 3252.

LARCHMONT—Beautiful new brick home with slate roof, heated garage. Near station and school; $18,500; terms.
MRS. C. M. MURDOCH,
40 Post Rd. Larchmont, Phone 425, Eves. 872.

LARCHMONT—Colonial brick stucco residence, nine rooms, three baths, large living room, dining room, sun parlor; choice corner, lot 100x150; copper leaders and gutters; built-in heated garage; maid's room, bath. Owner, H 119 Times.

LARCHMONT—7-room stucco house, enclosed porch, tiled bath; garage; all improvements; price $12,500; terms arranged. Owner's phone, Larchmont 396R. Write P. O. Box 517, Larchmont, N. Y.

LARCHMONT OPPORTUNITY—Fine modern Colonial home, eight rooms, two baths, garage; beautiful location and grounds; near railroad station; bargain; terms. H 604 Times Downtown.

LARCHMONT GARDENS.
$12,500.
Charming Dutch Colonial home.
6 rooms, tiled bath, oak floors throughout, wonderful construction; plot 62½x125; conveniently located near station and schools.
Cash required $2,500.
Balance easy terms.
$17,500.
A most attractive Spanish stucco villa, containing 6 unusually large rooms, tiled bath with shower, many closets, large pantry, open porch and balcony; all modern conveniences; garage; beautifully landscaped plot.
Cash required $3,000.
Balance easy terms.
Home well worth your inspection.
Also
numerous other 6, 7 and 8 room houses from $14,000 and up.
LARCHMONT GARDENS CO.,
960 Park Av., New York. Tel. Murray Hill 9004. For week-end inspection, 188 Weaver St., Larchmont. Tel. Larchmont 795.

LARCHMONT MANOR.
Beautiful 10-room house, 3 baths, large porch, beautiful lawn; 2-car garage; plot 160x200; will sell or rent reasonable to quick buyer.

LARCHMONT CENTRE.
9-room house with garage; first-class condition; a bargain; 5 minutes from railroad station; easy terms.

LARCHMONT WOODS.
New 7-room house; sun porch; garage; plot 65x130; price $18,000; cash $5,000.

MAMARONECK.
Business property; centre of city; 130 feet frontage on Boston Post Road; 10-room house, 2 baths, also 2 buildings used for stores. Attractive price.
HARRISON.
9-room house; all improvements; oak floors; 2-car garage; plot 50x100; price $11,000; cash $3,000; income $100 per month. A good investment.
RYE.
Two 8-room houses, near Rye Beach; price $15,000 and $17,000; will rent for $140 and $150 monthly.
PORT CHESTER.
8-room brick house; plot 75x100; price $18,000; cash $6,000.
Good listings in above mentioned places.
McGLYNN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HALSTEAD AV. HARRISON, N. Y.
TELEPHONE PARK 1575.

MAMARONECK—English stucco, 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, open fireplace, combination gas range; 2 sleeping porches, veranda 2 sides; large shade trees; over ¼ acre, exclusive park; reduced to $12,500, cash $4,000; beautiful place, wonderful bargain. Come and see it.
STEPHEN J. STILWELL & CO.,
Opp. R. R. Sta., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 394.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

MAMARONECK—Fine home on large plot. Very convenient location. Five minutes from station and stores. Six rooms, tiled bath, extra lavatory, built-in garage, hot water heat, available now, $125 monthly on lease. Chas. E. Cornell, opp. station, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MAMARONECK—For rent, stucco house, 7 rooms, bath, large plot, all improvements; garage; good residential section; $125 a month.
STEVENS & CHRYSTIE,
100 W. POST RD., MAMARONECK, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS. TELS. MAM. 1367-8.

MAMARONECK—House on Orienta Point, Mamaroneck; 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; all improvements; good condition; no reasonable offer refused.
STEVENS & CHRYSTIE,
100 W. POST RD., MAMARONECK, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS. TELS. MAM. 1367-8.

MAMARONECK—Brick stucco, best location; best house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, fireplace; solarium, breakfast nook, sleeping porch; double garage, ¼ acre, shade trees. Price $23,750. Cash $7,500. Look Box 307.
STEPHEN J. STILWELL & CO.,
Opp. R. R. Sta., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel. 894.

MAMARONECK AND HARRISON HOMES.
One family, $8,000 and up.
Two family, $11,000 and up.
Best terms during Summer season.
Chas. E. Cornell, opp. station, Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK—Stucco house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, large corner plot, all improvements; remarkable value at $13,000.
STEVENS & CHRYSTIE,
100 W. POST RD., MAMARONECK, N. Y.
OPEN SUNDAYS. TELS MAM. 1367-8.

MAMARONECK—New 6-room house, steam heat, oak floors throughout; plot of ground 50x150; price $10,000, $1,500 cash, balance like rent.
JOHN F. KANE & SONS, Inc., Tel. 449,
Opp. Sta. Open Sundays.

MAMARONECK—Beautiful 8-room house in finest section; has 2 baths, large porches; on large plot with every tree; walking distance of the station; price $13,000.
JOHN F. KANE & SONS, Inc., Tel. 449,
Opp. Sta. Open Sundays.

MAMARONECK—Charming homes on large plots, 1 and 2 baths; garages; $12,000 and up; terms to suit; acreage, shore and beach properties.
K. M. WORTMAN, 61 West Post Road.
Mamaroneck, N. Y. Open Sundays. Tel. 1530.

MAMARONECK—New 8-room house in plot of ground, 62x150, in wonderful section; garage; all improvements; price $15,000.
JOHN F. KANE & SONS, Inc., Tel. 449,
Opp. Sta. Open Sundays.

MAMARONECK, Larchmont and vicinity; send for descriptive HOME list. Chas. W. Davis, Inc., Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck. Telephone 47.

MOUNT VERNON—$16,500; wonderful opportunity for quick sale; choice highly restricted section; super-excellent construction, 3 bedrooms, hardwood floors, steam heat; plot 80x110, beautifully landscaped; convenient to station and school. Stanley Kirk, 9 Crary Av., Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON—Chester Hill bargain, 10 rooms and 2 baths, stucco house and 2-car garage, steam heat, electricity, large enclosed porches; plot 100x125, trees and shrubbery; immediate possession. M. B. Larkin, 35 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 8983, Raymond 7542.

MT. VERNON—New York's most accessible suburb for dwellings, all prices; business property, building lots. Consult Sumter L. Happy, Realtor, First National Bank Bldg.

MOUNT VERNON—Nine rooms, light and sunny four sides; two baths; convenient New Haven station and schools; desirable section; rent $150. Oakwood 7142.

MOUNT VERNON—Property, sale or rent. See Ragette, 16 East 1st St. Oakwood 6269.

NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS—To rent, furnished 9-room house; Sept. 1 to Feb. 1; garage; near station. Phone Yonkers 10150; $125 a month. Z 2018 Times Annex.

NEW ROCHELLE—Near country club and trolley; fine Colonial home; unusually attractive grounds; large corner plot; house contains 9 big rooms, enclosed heated porch, 2 bathrooms, hot water heat, screens; garage; sell or rent.
Larchmont, close to station, yet in heart of country; charming Colonial home; 7 rooms, 2 baths, heated garage; nice plot; trees; asking $16,000.
Pelham Manor; delightfully located; a bargain; stucco; well built; large plot; 9 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage.
Splendid listings of superior homes and building. Varian Co., 9647 Yellowstone, city.

NEW ROCHELLE—Excellent buy while it lasts; lovely home of 8 rooms and tile bath, well designed for comfort and beauty; hardwood floors and hardwood trim throughout; all modern conveniences; situated on high restricted plot, richly shrubbed grounds; garage; fine section; very convenient to schools, station and shopping; $20,000 original price, now going for $14,000; inspect today.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 8242.

NEW ROCHELLE—Will sacrifice for immediate sale this handsome English stone and stucco residence overlooking beautiful golf links and surrounding country; ¼ acre of exquisite shrubbed grounds; 9 spacious rooms, 3 baths, maids' quarters on first floor; all oak floors, Colonial staircase, built-in bookcases, large open fireplace, breakfast porch, lovely sun parlor with western exposure; garage; any reasonable offer accepted.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 8242.

NEW ROCHELLE—Westminster Court, to rent, new houses, 7 rooms, 2 baths, heat and care of grounds free. Inspection invited.
JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, INC.
Rental Agents.
56 Lawton St., New Rochelle. Tel. 302.
Established 1876.

NEW ROCHELLE
UNFURNISHED RENTALS, PER MONTH.

6 rooms, bath; grounds	$100
7 rooms, bath; steam; garage	$130
8 rooms, bath; grounds, gardens	$150
7 rooms, brick, 3 baths	$200
9 rooms, 3 baths; garages	$250
Best 10 rooms, 3 baths	$300

BURGER, 251 Huguenot St. Tel. 4551.

NEW ROCHELLE (In Residence Park)—Beautiful home, 11 rooms, tiled bath, sun porches; plot 100x167; fine trees and shrubbery; within walking distance of station; price reasonable; small amount of cash; no reasonable offer refused. Inquire 158 Woodland Av., or New Rochelle 7818.

NEW ROCHELLE—Dutch Colonial home for sale, 7 rooms, bath; garage; located near transportation yet in fine residential section; owner occupied only; must sell owing to ill health; $14,500; reasonable terms. 57 Albemarle Av., New Rochelle. Telephone 6842.

NEW ROCHELLE—7-room house; ideal location; $13,700; schools, trains, stores convenient; excellent neighborhood. J. W. Fenton, 11 Clove Road, New Rochelle. Phone 228W.

NEW ROCHELLE houses for sale, all prices, rentals unfurnished and furnished. Business property, shore fronts, acreage.
BURGER, 251 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.
Telephone 4551.

NEW ROCHELLE—For rent, house near Sound, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; garage. Driggs, 319 Centre Av. Phone 4176.

NEW ROCHELLE—Seven room house, improvements; occupancy October. 123 Mount Joy Place.

PELHAM—Unusually beautiful house, wonderful condition, about an acre; garage, with quarters; near station; sacrifice. McCabe & Marks, 110 East 42d St. Ashland 8566.

PELHAM—6 rooms and studio, screened porch, all improvements; near station. 327 7th Av., North Pelham. Pelham 6378.

PELHAM—Rent, 7-room modern house, sun parlor, garage. Phone Pelham 5124.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—Attractive, well built house of solid brick; choice ¼-acre plot; finest location; 3 minutes to depot; centre hall; large living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, solarium, open porch on first floor; 4 enormous chambers, 2 tiled baths, 2d floor; heated garage, decorated, hot water heat, oak floors; one of the finest houses in Pelham, priced $8,000 below others of its class; early inspection advised.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.
17 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 7323.
4768 Boston Post Road, Pelham. Phone 8100.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—RARE OPPORTUNITY
Quaint and artistic Colonial home; plot 100x250; 7 minutes' walk to station; valuable and exclusive section; 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 solariums, delightfully arranged, including 3 bedrooms and billiard room; double garage with quarters; hot water heat, thermostat, &c.; beautiful trees and shrubbery; must vacate immediately; will sell or lease.
THOMPSON, 115 Wolf's Lane. Phone 8275.

PELHAM MANOR—Built like Gibraltar; 12-inch solid stone walls and stucco; 125x200; towering trees; ten huge rooms, four baths, also solarium, two porches, breakfast room; double garage, heated; living room 16x28, fireplace; kitchen has rubber-cork flooring; two showers, bathroom accessories, brass plumbing, hot water heat; double oak floors, paneled rooms; this handsome home, surpassed by none in Pelham for construction, with its pretentious interior can be purchased at extremely low price. THOMAS J. GOOD, Pelham 1747.

PELHAM MANOR.
TWO WONDERFUL BARGAINS.
Spanish villa, stucco, tile roof, enclosed solarium, 7 large rooms, 2 baths, tiled kitchen, 2-car garage, beautiful native shade trees, at $18,500; terms.
DUTCH COLONIAL—8 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, log fireplace, open and closed porches, $13,500.
WM. ESHBACH, BOSTON ROAD. TEL. 3996.

PELHAM MANOR.
ESPLANADE AND JAMES ST.
Finest residential section.
Most attractive detached homes of 7, 8, 9 ROOMS, $17,500 to $25,000.
JOHN R. ALTIERI CO. Phone 6596 Pelham.

PELHAM MANOR—GREAT SACRIFICE.
House of 8 large rooms, 2 tile baths and garage, can now be bought for about ⅓ times the first mortgage. Price was $22,000. A fine home or speculation. MURRAY B. PARKS, 1,315 Pelhamdale Av. Pelham 4743.

PELHAM MANOR—Waterfront house, eleven rooms, two baths; garage; privilege of a large landscaped estate; rent $250 monthly; references required. A. W. Cole, owner, 295 5th Av., New York.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 5 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 43d Street, West of Broadway	Brooklyn 300 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,929 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 195 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

PELHAM MANOR—ONLY $13,000.
Newly completed stucco dwelling; 6 rooms, bath, enclosed porch, garage, steam; convenient location; built under close supervision of owner; cash $3,000; easy terms.
THOMPSON, 115 Wolf's Lane. Phone 8275.

PELHAM MANOR.
Esplanade and Carol Place.
New private houses, rental $140-$150.
6 large rooms, 2 tiled baths, garage.
JOHN R. ALTIERI CO. Tel. 6596 Pelham.

PHILIPSE MANOR-ON-HUDSON—Beautiful small homes, in highly restricted residential section; all improvements and conveniences; river views; unexcelled train service; attractive prices and exceptional terms. E. B. Morris, 507 5th Av. Tel. Murray Hill 9467. Phillipse Manor office open today.

PLEASANTVILLE — An architectural gem; California stucco design, of 8 rooms. First floor: hall, living room 16x22, fireplace, dining room, kitchen, breakfast nook, two large bedrooms, tile bath, shower, sun porch, ornamental fireplace. Second floor: two bedrooms, bath, antique finish; hot-water heat, laundry, gas, 3-car garage attached; acre land with beautiful English flower gardens, illy pond, views; restricted section; this rare bit of artistry can be had at the remarkably low price of $24,000. R. Osterhoudt, opp. bank. Pleasantville 13.

PLEASANTVILLE—New stone and stucco house, six rooms, two baths, good attic, garage; lot about half acre; 100 feet frontage; Nannahagan Road and golf course; fine view; restricted; water, gas, electricity; $12,500; easy terms; $12,000, all cash, or rent to May, 1926, $100 monthly. C. Campbell, Ashland Av.

PLEASANTVILLE—Two acres, entire summit, panoramic views, 11 rooms, 3 baths, for sale or year's lease. Details or inspection write owner, S. Boyd Darling, Ocean Beach, N. Y.

QUAKER RIDGE, exclusive section New Rochelle; charmingly furnished Colonial house, for rent until October, 1926; nine rooms, three baths; three-quarter acre; every comfort; 2 minutes to station; available now. Telephone Mamaroneck 1602L.

RIVERVIEW MANOR—Real home for very little money; 7 rooms, sun porch, breakfast nook, large balcony, hot water heat, hardwood floors, 2-car garage, awnings; many extras; convenient to station; $14,000. B. D. Wehrum, 309-311 5th Av. Caledonia 7890.

RYE—A REAL HOME, $15,000;
adjoining club; nine rooms, bath; all modern conveniences, hot water heat, electric, 100x100, with shade trees, flower gardens, &c.
This is an unusual opportunity!
EDNA M. DRUMMOND,
90 Purchase St. Tels. 811-1491 Rye, N. Y.

RYE—Will sacrifice beautiful 5½-acre estate, tennis court, flower and vegetable gardens, cow and running brook; 14-room remodeled Colonial house, 2 baths, 2-car garage, stable; 4 minutes Rye Station, Biltmore and Atawamis clubs; ideal Summer or year-round home; terms. Vanderbilt 7889 or Rye 498.

SCARSDALE—An artist or homeseeker with appreciation of the artistic is offered a rare opportunity to secure a home with real charm; house built in 1808, in good condition, no repairs needed, is situated on a knoll surrounded by 12 magnificent trees over 100 years old; stone-walled sunken garden, beautiful lawns and old shrubbery; one of the most charming settings in all Westchester; five master bedrooms, three baths; with one and one-half acres; $60,000; small amount of cash; or can be bought with five years. Apply direct or any broker. W. L. Brann, Tompkins Road, Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.
Large, Colonial homestead, spacious lawns, magnificent trees; frontage of 165 feet, facing White Plains Post Road; 17 rooms, 6 tiled baths, lavatory room; built in refrigerator, steam heating and laundry in cellar; house has been modernized, new hardwood floors, and completely decorated; price $45,000; exceptional terms to right party. V. Green Co., 45 West 34th. Phone Wisconsin 4400.

SCARSDALE
Bargain from Owner Direct.
Picturesque English cottage, stone and shingle; beautifully decorated; western view through setting of fine old trees. E. L. Montgomery, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 476.

SCARSDALE—The opportunity so many are looking for to buy an attractive new house right and on very easy terms; Colonial, clapboard construction; seven rooms, bath, garage; every convenience; all improvements; ample lot; 75x100; excellent neighborhood; price $15,000; very little cash, with easy payments for balance. Apply
FISH-GARMANY REALTY CORP.,
Scarsdale, N. Y. Telephone 1 Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE RENTAL.
We have just sold to a local Scarsdale man a fine house and he is ready to give up the house which he is now renting, consisting of eight rooms and three baths; very fine grounds; immediate action advised; rental $300 per month. Prince & Ripley. Telephone Scarsdale 564 or Murray Hill 0555.

SCARSDALE—English type stucco house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, enclosed porch, 2-car garage, wooded plot. Open today for inspection, 1 mile 8 Lockwood Road or phone White Plains 317.

SCARSDALE—New cottage, 6 rooms, sun parlor, tiled bath, shower, steam heat, open fireplace, oak floors; garage; plot 50x175; wooded; $11,500. Gertrude B. Hill, 56 Stewart Place, Tuckahoe. Phone 1078.

SCARSDALE—8 room house on corner plot 75x100; garage; all improvements; price $14,000; by appointment only. G. Velting, owner, 37 Sprague Av. Telephone Harlem 5400; Scarsdale 286R.

SCARSDALE—The artistic little brick house I advertised last week, six rooms, bath, at $15,500 is still unsold; an unusual opportunity here. C. W. Wilson, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phones Scarsdale 1, Bronxville 1799.

SCARSDALE—Very attractive new one-family dwellings near Scarsdale and Hartsdale stations. Call evenings, Billings 2411, the owner.

SCARSDALE—Home with 10 rooms; large grounds with sundry trees; for sale; suitable for private school or convalescent home; cash $9,000; balance mortgage. W 164 Times.

SCARSDALE—Colonial, 8 rooms, 2 baths, lavatories, porches; garage; exceptionally large plot; $17,500. Stanley B. Kirk, Heathcote Station. Tel. Scarsdale 1179 or 758.

SCARSDALE—Business compels me to sell my 2 new one-family houses just completed; somebody's bargain; will also trade; write builder. V 238 Times.

SCARSDALE—Greenacres; $22,000; solid brick, 7 rooms, 2 baths, attached garage; trees, near school, station. Box 124, Scarsdale.

TARRYTOWN—New seven-room house in best residential section; hot water heat, fully improved; hardwood trim; five minutes of station; holding at $18,500; about $8,200 cash, balance on mortgage. Charles R. Keith, Church St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS — Commutation $8.91, rapid electric train service, 38 minutes to Grand Central.

$11,500—New Colonial stucco, 6-room house, bath; plot 50x100; garage; all improvements.

$13,000—New brick bungalow with slate roof, 5 rooms, bath; plot 100x200; garage.

$15,000—New Colonial frame house, 7 rooms, 2 baths; improved street; easy terms.

$16,500—New brick English house, slate roof, 7 rooms, 2 baths; sun parlor; garage; plot 190x100.

$18,500—New brick Dutch Colonial, 8 rooms, 3 baths; slate roof; garage; plot 100x100.

LAWRENCE & BRUCE,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Opp Depot. Open Sunday. Tel 5631.

WHITE PLAINS.
Here is a charming new 8-room home in a restricted neighborhood for $22,500; tasteful living room, large dining room, fine kitchen, 5 spacious bedrooms, 2 tile baths, open attic, copper leaders and brass pipings throughout; 2-car garage; exquisite view. Write Daniel Cottier, 49 Battle Av., and see how little cash will make this yours.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

WHITE PLAINS.
$9,500—Modern house, 7 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; cash $1,500.
$10,000—New 6-room house, fireplace; bath; garage; cash $1,500.
$11,000—Modern house, 8 rooms, bath; all improvements; cash $1,500.
$12,500—New stucco house, 6 rooms, sun parlor; fireplace; steam heat; garage; terms.
$12,500—3-family stucco; steam heat; cash $2,500.
$14,000—2-family; all improvements; reasonable terms.
$21,000—2-family, pebble dash stucco; slate roof; tiled baths; separate heating plant; 2-car garage; terms.
Apartment houses, estates, farms, acreage.
It it's real estate, we have it.
GRANVILLE & HOFFMAN,
White Plains, N. Y.
171 Main St.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

WEEHAWKEN (Highwood Park)—One-family house; 6 large rooms, tile baths, steam, electricity, parquet floors, screen porch, all newly decorated, beautiful residential section; a model house with every conceivable improvement; must be seen to be appreciated; price $16,000; terms arranged. Inquire Stone, 1,575 24 Av., Manhattan.

WEST ENGLEWOOD.

New Dutch Colonial, 6 well arranged rooms and solarium, tiled bath, steam heat; every modern improvement, full length copper screens, shades, shade trees and beautiful shrubs; plot 50x150; price $9,500; cash payment reasonable, balance as rent.

JOHN H. RANGES,
1,295 Alisia Av., West Englewood, N. J.

WEST ENGLEWOOD (opposite station)—Two-story concrete, 50x125, stores, apartments, inclosed driveway; rent $2,100; price $18,700. Campbell, 293 West 14th. Phone Walden 4917.

WEST ORANGE.

FOR SALE—Newly decorated MODERN house, 6 rooms, bath, sun parlor, breakfast nook; all improvements; lot over 50x165; price $12,000, terms.

NEW semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; all improvements; lot 50x150; only $13,500, terms.

GOOD 6-room house, 2 high ground, convenient to new schools; all improvements; garage; price only $5,750; easy terms.

Two new corner houses, 6 large rooms, UP TO DATE in every respect, high ground, approaches, 2 blocks station and trolley; price $12,500 and $13,000; easy terms.

A 6-room house with all improvements and situated on high ground; location can be had for $6,600, on easy terms.

SUBURBAN REALTY COMPANY,
303 Valley Road,
West Orange, N. J. Telephone 7259-5400.

CAMP SITES at beautiful Cranberry Lake, on Dawson's Railroad (Cranberry Lake Station); paved State road to the lake and good roads around the lake; 29 miles north of Newark; restricted summer home colony; 100 attractive log cabins and bungalows already built and occupied; one of the most desirable and fastest growing of nature's playgrounds in New Jersey; superb fishing, boating, bathing; high elevation, vigorating air, wonderful scenery; community clubhouse just finished; other outdoor sport reservations being developed; new section now ready; choice lots on easy terms; bungalows built according to your own specifications; lots for sale on the deferred payment plan. Call, write or phone for road map and directions; or go with us by auto, without obligation, any day (rain or shine). West Side Realty, 631 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Telephone 4924 Market.

OWNER going South will sacrifice large estate on State shore highway, within 15 minutes of Asbury Park; suitable for gentleman's estate or country club; 10 acres, beautiful lawn, shade trees; stable, 2 garages, chicken houses; brook along grounds; old Colonial house, glass-inclosed porch; 6 large rooms and lavatory on first floor; 8 bedrooms and bath on second floor; 1 finished room on third floor; steam heated; combination coal and gas range; 5 fireplaces; worth $25,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, care Usher, care Jones & Snock, Asbury Park, N. J.

SPLENDID VIEWS FOR MILES.

56 Acres Equipped. Near Delaware. Handy location on valley surplus, handy to Trenton's new schools and markets; 30 acres heavy cropping tillage, spring watered pasture, 10 acres wood; all kinds fruit; good 7-room house, furnace, large porch, water at sink; excellent basement barn; unusual bargain at $6,000; auto truck, horses, 4 cows, young stock, pigs, chickens, geese, farm implements; all crops thrown in; terms arranged. R. G. Caldwell, Trenton Junction, N. J.

A FARM estate containing 120 acres, stone house built in 1683, a number of large fireplaces, one with a Dutch oven, original beam ceiling, glass porches, modern improvements; an attractive lake in front of house; barns, garages, 2 tenant houses and other buildings, situated on the State highway only 25 miles from Philadelphia and 6 miles from Trenton; write us for full details. Kennedy & Pidcock, Inc., 221 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

BUSINESS conditions compel me to sell my 2-story home; it has large living room with open fireplace, dining room, pantry and kitchen, 2 large bedrooms and one smaller, electrically equipped, steam heat, screened porch; excellent condition; plot 100 by 120; easing $8,500; first mortgage $5,000; easy terms; 50 minutes express on D., L. & W., in restricted community. Mrs. Klintrup, Cortlandt Apts., Dover, N. J.

BRICK COTTAGE, country estate at Lebanon, N. J., 11-room house with bath, steam heat, hot and cold water, electricity can be installed if desired; 10 acres of wonderful land, especially developed for small poultry farm; of outstanding country; depot two minutes' walk; price $20,000, cash $5,000; consider exchange for other property. Chas. L. Moffett, Babcock Building, Plainfield, N. J.

ATTRACTIVE eight-room house arranged in three and four room apartments, all improvements, open fireplaces, garage; within easy commuting distance, convenient to train, trolley and Newark; all improvements; gas available; desirable for party wishing to live in one apartment renting other, which more than covers running expenses of house. 46 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J. Englewood 3112.

COME and see these bargains—New 5-room bungalow, $4,000, $300 cash; 5-room bungalow, all improvements, $5,200, $1,000 cash; 1½ miles station.

New house, all improvements, hardwood floors, 6 minutes station; $7,800, $1,000 cash. Erie R. R., 22 miles N. Y. City. Phone 13 Westwood.

J. BLOOMER,
Hillsdale, N. J.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE for rent; sudden change of plans renders available country estate in Tuxedo district; everything in perfect condition; buildings in perfect repair; garden and vegetable patch; 3 milch cows, fifty hens and broilers; large acreage, with mountain land, river and brook; moderate size house; garage for several cars, with chauffeur's quarters; saddle horses and pony for children. W 391 Times.

IF YOU
ARE SOCIALLY ELIGIBLE
AND HAVE $500
YOU CAN
HAVE YOUR HOME BUILT
AND PAY LIKE RENT
IN EXCLUSIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY ½-HOUR OUT
BUILDER,
P. O. BOX 912, CITY HALL STATION.

10-ACRE COMMUTER'S FARM.
3 MINUTES' WALK STATION.

Adjoining properties selling as building lots; the investment possibilities; 228 feet frontage on paved street; close stores, schools, churches, country club; 6-room house, bath, electricity, city water, barn; to settle affairs $11,000; only $3,000 needed. F. J. Wagner, Westfield, N. J.

BREAKING HOME.

Owner will sacrifice elegant home of 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; glassed-in porch, garage; price $7,500 cash and terms to suit; restricted residential section; no assessments. John Borea, 355 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Hackensack 4962.

FOR SALE—Attractive commuting farm of 24 acres; modern house, water, electric light, steam heat, modern bath, poultry houses for 2,000 chickens, brooder house, barn and outbuildings, 600 fruit trees. THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY, REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.

COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE.

Bergenfield, ideal 6-room Colonial house, 2 glass-enclosed porches, steam heat, all modern improvements; plot 50x150; residential section; price $6,000; act quick; cash required $1,000. W. F. Kerrigan, 276 Broad Av., Palisades Park, N. J. Leonia 984.

YOUR HOME BUILT TO ORDER

on a large plot of land—large enough for all the poultry, fruit and vegetables you want. An ideal colony of commuters an hour out. Write for our "HOME ACRES" booklet. ACRE FARM & HOME CO., 141 Broadway.

FINEST shore camp site on Atlantic Coast, near Lakewood; 340 feet magnificent grove, bordering finest fishing, bathing, adjoins Princeton University Camp; price $1,000 $200 cash. See it. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

ESTATES AND FARMS,
COMMUTING HOMES, STORES.

Prices ranging from $3,500 to $90,000; vacant land from $500 to $2,000 acre.
J. M. JORGENSEN,
Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J.

600 FEET RIVER FRONT.

Ideal for club, bungalows, &c.; modern improvements; near railroad; price low and easy terms.
WILMER N. TUTTLE,
Tel. Cort. 5357-0643. 50 Church St.

A RARE BARGAIN—$7,500 6-room house on Grand Av. Heights; steam heat, open fireplace chestnut trim, parquet floors, copper screens, shades, shrubs; lot 50x122; terms arranged. John A. Baldwin, Ridgefield Park, opposite station.

SIX-ROOM DWELLING, two baths, electric light, steam heat; centrally located; perfect condition; price $7,000; mortgage $5,000; bargain; owner leaving town. Phone Bryant 0728.

IN THE PINES—Finest site for clubs, homes, subdivision in America; spot of rare beauty; 240 acres on State boulevard, with lake, stream; near Lakewood; $100 per acre. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

ATTRACTIVE California bungalow, modern improvements; spacious grounds; only $4,800; $900 cash, balance like rent. Nicholson Co., Cranhurst, N. J. (opposite station). Phone Rutherford 2636.

NEW Hudson River Bridge vicinity; comfortable house, all modern conveniences; beautiful large grounds; close house, trolleys, depot; entrance two streets; double garage; bargain quick cash. Phone Leonia 624.

QUAINT 3-ROOM STUDIO BUNGALOW, BATH, GARAGE. MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS, $65 MONTHLY ON PALISADES OUTSIDE 200TH ST. FORT LEE 188.

SUBURBAN ESTATE ON CONCRETE RD., 5 acres; fine home, 3 baths, &c.; $18,000. Write or picture and details of No. 6438. THE SLOCUM Agency, 141 Broadway.

$800 CASH, $65 monthly, buys 7-room house; every modern improvement; near station; price $4,900. ABBOTT, Dumont, N. J.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE—Nutley—An old homestead in A1 section; garage, shade and fruit trees, flower garden, improvements. Braw, 17 Oak Ridge Av. Nutley 5216.

DELIGHTFUL house; hills Northern Jersey; 32 minutes; 7 rooms (4 bedrooms); all improvements; garage; two acres; moderate price and terms. Anabel Chapin, 52 Broadway.

FREE BOOKLET, photographs, homes; Bogota, Teaneck, West Englewood. Hallberg & Longfellow, Bogota.

FARMS, estates, bungalows, hill, lake, only 60 miles; mountains, beautiful. Box 201, Sparta, N. J.

NEW; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine construction; large lot; easy terms. W. Wood Reid, Ramsey, N. J.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

DARIEN—Thirty acres, nine-room, old farm house; good wide oak floors, upstairs and down; three fireplaces; attic; good well; numerous outbuildings; ten miles to Stamford station; half distance to New Canaan; for quick sale $9,000.

SIXTEEN ACRES, Colonial house, nine rooms, three baths, help quarters; garage; barns, hot houses; numerous outbuildings; all in perfect repair; over $3,000 worth boxwood hedges; formal garden; beautifully planted berries, fruit and shade trees; running brook; cash $20,000; mortgage, $50,000. Mrs. C. B. Wright, Realtor, opposite railroad station, Darien 13.

DARIEN (on the Post Road)—8-room Colonial house, 1¼ acres, shrubbery, gardens, garage; will make ideal home or can be used for business; asking $30,000. Donohue, 347 Post Road, Darien, Conn.

GREENWICH—Cottage on harbor, 7 rooms, also all year 2-4 room steam heated apartments; Summer rentals; furnished; 45 minutes Grand Central. Tel. Greenwich 1862.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—For immediate sale, estate, one mile from railroad station; large house, living room, dining room, sun parlors, kitchen, laundry, four master's bedrooms, two baths; three maids' bedrooms, bath; three-car garage with chauffeur's quarters; nineteen acres of land; all modern improvements; asking price $35,000, consider less for cash. Reply P. O. Box 542, New Canaan, Conn.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—Owner will lease charming old village house, furnished with antiques; 4 fireplaces, 4 master bedrooms; maid's room; 3 baths. Fauntleroy.

NOROTON HEIGHTS.

Modern Colonial house, 8 rooms and bath, hot-water heat, two-car garage, two fireplaces; double floors; lot of size, finest neighborhood; sell at once. (File No. 321.) Price $20,000; mortgage $10,000; terms.

NORTH STAMFORD, Conn., on a ridge with a wonderful view, old Colonial house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 3 large fireplaces; two large barns and other outbuildings; 17 acres of fertile land; fruit, shade; four miles to station on good road; a real bargain. WILMOT R. SELLER, 101 Hope St., Stamford. Telephone Stamford 4712W.

STANFORD—Excellent house, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $150; sale $18,000; nine rooms, 2 baths, $14,500. Southfield Point, beautiful home, $30,000. Darien, Sound Beach, Riverside.

M. L. MASTERSON,
173 Weed Av. Stamford, Conn.
Phone Stamford 1068.

TWIN LAKES IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Waterfront residence with 5 master bedrooms, sleeping porches, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electricity; garage, cottage with bath; ice house, boat house; tennis court; fine bathing; restricted location.
HAMILTON, ISELIN & CO.,
385 Madison Av. Murray Hill 7660.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

FRANKLYN MANOR COTTAGE.

If sold by Monday, Aug. 3, $5,000 worth double; old-fashioned cottage, 10 rooms, 3 fireplaces, electricity, hot and cold water, bathroom, original beam ceilings, new roofs, new shingles; barn; garage; 3 acres of land, fine lawn, old shade, glorious views; on State road, near famous Bantam Lake in the Litchfield Hills; close to postoffice, stores, churches, schools, &c.; house partly furnished; New York, Waterbury and Danbury buses pass door; 75 miles New York; house cannot be duplicated at act quickly; $5,000, reasonable terms; immediate possession. Call, phone or write, Mr. D. B. Ambler, North Woodbury, Conn. Tel 12-12.

FOR SALE—House over 200 years old, 2 fireplaces, Dutch oven; city water and electricity; 2 acres land, beautiful view on river; 1½ miles to station; price $9,000.

WOODLAND—3¼ acres wide, never failing brook, electricity; 1½ miles to station; price, $4,500.

OLD BARN—3 acres land, never failing brook, 2 miles to station; price $4,500.

SHORE FRONT—Beautiful homes and land for sale; fine beach, country club and riding club.

MRS. SALLY HUNTER, REAL ESTATE,
Westport, Conn. Tel. 94.

ANTIQUE SHOP, tea room; Post Road; old Colonial (1750); in perfect condition; beautiful setting trees; other valuable buildings; 4 acres; $10,500.

Charming old-fashioned place, one acre; Darien; convenient village station, trolley, beaches; big trees; lovely shrubbery, fruits; fireplaces, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; $12,000.

Deep-water frontage (100 feet), dock, handsome residence; $26,000.

Large institution buildings; large acreage; value $225,000; price with furnishings $90,000.

MARSHALL P. RICHARDS, Darien, Conn.

WONDERFUL ESTATE in Berkshires will be sold at sacrifice; bargain; Williamstown; 562 picturesque acres, 200 acres tillable, balance valuable timber; 3 streams; 3 residences, main house every improvement, 14 rooms, 4 baths, electric lights, steam heat; 2 other houses, with baths; garage; barn, 30 stalls; modern poultry house, 6 other outbuildings, with water and electric; inspiring views; most picturesque spot in Berkshires; shade, flowers, shrubbery; wonderful spring water; price with all equipment, some furniture, $35,000; offer entertained; terms; worth double. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Charming country estates, Long Island Sound and foothills of Berkshires; quaint old Colonial dwellings; rare antique furnishings. Descriptions and terms on application. Home Realty Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—A beautiful farm, 50 acres, trout stream, 2 miles small town, about old Colonial house; perfect condition; 9 rooms, 2 baths, city electricity, large barn; fine condition; on good road; 4 miles from station, beach and country club; 70 minutes train service; price $25,000.
MRS. SALLY HUNTER, REAL ESTATE,
Westport, Conn. Tel. 94.

NEAR WESTPORT—50 acres, stream, garden, fruit farm, icehouse; 2-car garage; house 100 years, splendidly restored, two fireplaces, ovens side and end cupboards; three rooms, two baths, closets; three stories; trees on sloping ground, making wide veranda level with high branches, enchanting; express 67 minutes; auto 15 minutes to depot; $27,000; mortgage $12,000; will include all furniture, mostly antique, for $35,000. 130 Clarewell Av., Upper Montclair.

FOR SALE on the Niantic River, Oswegatchie, Conn., a very attractive residence completely furnished ready for housekeeping, known as Mostly Hall; living room, dining room and hall combined, open fireplace, sun parlor and breakfast room, large veranda on three sides, pantry, laundry and kitchen, six master bedrooms and bathroom, three servants' rooms. Janie L. Edgar, Agt., Manwaring Building, New London, Conn.

UNIQUE HOTEL OR CLUB.

Group opportunity; 70 miles from New York, lower Berkshires; 130 acres, magnificently situated; closing estate; price very reasonable; ideal layout for golf course; very accessible and yet retired; wonderful and diversified views; the one perfect situation. Dealing directly with owner. G 183 Times.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

to secure beautiful farm at sacrifice, Cornwall, Conn.; 60 acres; 14-room house, gas light, heat, open and sleeping porches, 2 baths.

Ideal location boarding house; worth $40,000; price $25,000; terms arranged.
ARMSTRONG BROS., INC.,
21 East Fordham Road. Ray. 5333.

A 150-YEAR-OLD HOUSE,

with long sloping roof, at Westport; completely renovated with all the original quaintness preserved; three baths, heat, electricity and city water; eight acres, big trees, fruit, tennis court; five minutes' walk from Post Road and railroad; beach and country club; town; $27,000; furnished; have photographs. John Crawford, 7 East 42d., N. Y.

ARCHITECT'S furnished, all-year home for rent from Sept. 1; family going abroad; seven rooms, all improvements; near Sound, convenient to Stamford; three minutes to express station; $900 per annum. R. P. Warner. Phone Darien 228.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

BARGAIN.

A wonderful big old red barn with the old beams; in perfect condition; a dandy to remodel.
MADELEINE H. PAINE, Agent,
Westport, Conn.

ATTRACTIVE house, recently remodeled, healthful location in Berkshires, six miles from Winsted, Conn., with three baths, four fireplaces, fine water supply, located on State road, with ten acres of land, large orchard, fine roads; will be sold fully furnished at $19,000. Y 2306 Times Annex.

IDEAL SUMMER-WINTER HOME.

Seven-room semi-bungalow near Sound; modern equipment; exclusive section, near Miller's Bridge, Stamford, Conn.; price $9,000; reasonable terms. Write owners, Box 171, Greenwich, Conn.

REAL VALUE.

A lovely old 10-room Colonial house, 3 baths 6 bedrooms; sunken garden; 2½ acres land.
MADELEINE H. PAINE, Agent,
Westport, Conn.

GORGEOUS VIEW—STATE ROAD FARM. Danbury (62 miles New York)—49 acres under high cultivation (place of possibilities); dirt cheap; stream, lake, 10-room house, bath, barns, silo; $7,500; part cash.
Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

FOR SALE—Greenwich, Conn., two-story white stucco house, six rooms and bath, enclosed porch; one-car garage; centrally located, near Y. W. C. A. cafeteria. Address 95 Connecticut Av., Greenwich. Telephone Greenwich 1882.

ATTRACTIVE HOME of 8 rooms, all improvements, 2 baths, ideally situated on the Post Road; to rent to responsible party who will appreciate same. Donohue, 347 Post Road, Darien, Conn.

COMMUTER'S ALL-YEAR HOME.

11 rooms, all conveniences, 2 acres; $13,500. Write for picture and details of No. 6669.
The SLOCUM Agency, 141 Broadway.

THE NORWALKS—Selected list desirable country homes, large and small; write now. Address P. O. Box 625, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Other Sections For Sale or Rent.

FLORIDA GOOD ONES—Jacksonville, large house, $7,500; apartment houses, $16,000, $75,000; Daytona, hotel, furnished, $60,000; apartment house, $46,000; Ormond Ocean to river, $75 foot, 8,000 acres, rich land, $75 acre; Suwanee River, $10 acre. 120 acres, stock, implements, $8,000. Finck, 214 Broad, Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

KEW GARDENS—Would lease modern house, 3 baths. Harris, Cedarhurst 5620J.

LONG ISLAND—We want to buy a house in Port Washington, Manhasset or Plandome, $22,000 or less. Write Room 404, 347 Madison Av.

LONG ISLAND—Within 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station, new house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $10,000-$15,000. Times Sq. 2 2066 Times Annex.

NEW JERSEY BARGAINS.

Estates, farms, lakes, woodland, acreage.
WILMER N. TUTTLE,
Tel. Cortlandt 5357-0643. 50 Church St.

RYE TO STAMFORD, small house, five or six rooms; Oct. 1 or yearly lease. W 265 Times.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Only few blocks from Sound, 6-room house, garage, around $15,000; or vacant lot, 50x100 to 150. S 833 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER or Long Island, 5-6-room house, rent or buy. Write details, Room 1105, 17 West 60th.

WESTCHESTER County—Seven-room house, garage, around $11,000; two-thirds cash if bargain. S 832 Times Downtown.

A SMALL HOUSE ON HILLTOP,

isolated, thousand feet or more elevation, on east side, overlooking Hudson River, within two hours by train from New York City; condition of house not so essential if location is right; must have good supply of water and extensive view; give full description and terms. T 70 Times.

WANTED, a corner house and one adjoining, one with 7 rooms, with one or two baths, plot about 75x100, from $12,000 to $15,000, the other 5 to 6 rooms and bath, plot 40x100; will PAY CASH above mortgages; only desirable locations considered. Call or send full particulars at once. F. Unser, 151 Willis Av., Mineola, L. I.

HOUSE AND ACREAGE.

5 to 15 acres, modern, farmhouse to renovate, 15 to 20 minutes' drive of White Plains station; like stream or pond; possession Fall or Spring; $35,000 to $50,000.
Room 600, 331 Madison Av.

WANTED—Small estate with or near lake in Jersey mountains, altitude 1,000 feet, house to have 25 to 30 rooms; within 2 hours of New York City; will consider a hotel accommodating 100 people; state full location; price and all particulars in first letter. J. M. JORGENSEN, Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J.

GENTLEMAN'S country estate, about 10 to 12 acres, must be close to good town on fine roads, near good transportation and reasonable. Send full particulars at once to Howard W. Scott, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, New York.

REFINED middle aged couple, gentlemen, desire small house or apartment, preferably furnished, Westchester County or Northern New Jersey; references exchanged; state rental; must be moderate. H 71 Times.

WANTED to rent small one-family house with garage, in suburban town, New Jersey, convenient to downtown Manhattan, new house preferred. S 814 Times Downtown.

TO PURCHASE for development by responsible concern, location 42d to 59th Sts., between Lexington and 8th Ave.; size plot 25 to 50x100; principals only. Z 2014 Times Annex.

WANTED TO RENT, small house in Westchester County or Connecticut by couple without family; must be convenient to station, have modern conveniences, and be in good condition. W 286 Times.

WANTED—To rent or lease one or two family house and garage, with all improvements; West Bronx; must be in good condition. William A. Phillips, 220 West 42d. Chickering 2290.

WOULD purchase small house, about six rooms, in Long Island or Westchester, within 25 miles; describe in full and terms arranged; all letters acknowledged. Mr. Garmont, 20 Nassau St.

BUYER WANTS

a two-family modern residence; west side of Manhattan or Bronx only considered.
DERSCHUCH & CO., 130 BROADWAY.

WANTED to lease in the 50s between Park and 8th Avs., American basement for private club; will lease from 10 to 21 years. O'Kane Realty Corp., 601 Madison Av. Regent 1411.

WANT to rent furnished house; modern, quiet location; four bedrooms, bath; Aug. 6 to Sept. 15 or Oct. 1. Timberlake, Hewlett, L. I. Phone Cedarhurst 6440W.

AM ready to buy a private or remodeled dwelling, west side preferred; will pay all cash above encumbrances if a bargain. Address A. C., 46 Times.

HAVE you a WESTCHESTER or LONG ISLAND home for sale? may we help you? Mail full description and photograph to Armand Durante, 10 East 43d St., N. Y. C.

PRIVATE HOUSE wanted between 72d and 110th Sts., must have steam or hot water heat; no brokers. Address W. E. Hoyer, 1,625 7th Av.

SMALL house by year; porch; New Haven Road; not beyond New Rochelle; write full particulars; apartment considered; reasonable. Studwell, 311 West 103d St.

RESIDENCE, North Shore Division Long Island Railway; best value; quality section; $35,000; 6-7 bedrooms, 3-4 baths. Y 2497 Times Annex.

TWO FAMILY house, Brooklyn or Bronx, about $10,000, cash $1,000; semi-detached, with shade tree, preferred; state full particulars. P 478 Times.

I HAVE $10,000 cash to invest, will buy small income property; must be a bargain; give details. Z 2477 Times.

WIDE PRIVATE HOUSE, 14-16 rooms, 70th-80th Sts., 5th-Park Avs.; 5 year lease; top price $2,800; Christian family. W 261 Times.

ESTATE has large fund to invest; tenements, apartments; principals only. Attorney, T 91 Times.

TO LEASE from Sept. 15, house in Scarsdale or Larchmont, seven rooms; garage; good locality. H 483 Times.

WANTED, 12-room house, west side, unfurnished, 96th-140th. L. B., 3,523 Broadway.

WANTED—Large dwelling, Manhattan; any condition; any good neighborhood; reasonable. Susquenanna 1313.

WANT to purchase private house; answer by mail only, with full particulars. Mrs. Pipes, 131 West 78th St.

WANTED to lease, a 6-room house, with option to buy, Westfield, Cranford vicinity. L 180 Times Downtown.

HOUSE either east or west side; give full particulars. P. O. Box 124, Station F.

FIREPROOF dwelling, east side, above 50th; no brokers. M 816 Times Downtown.

FAMILY wishes to rent private house on west side, reasonable. Box 120, 228 West 42d.

SUMMER HOMES.

Brooklyn For Sale or Rent.

FLATBUSH (East Midwood)—8-room cottage, 2-car garage; plot 37.6x100; exactly like new; if you want a positive bargain see it today; 1st mortgage $8,000, title company; will make easy terms. 1,052 East 24th St., near Av. J, Brooklyn. A. L. Lyon.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Telephone LACkawanna 1000
Offices of
The New York Times

Times Building Times Square	Harlem 137 West 125th St.
Times Annex 43d Street, West of Broadway	Brooklyn 300 Washington St.
Downtown 7 Beekman St.	Bronx 2,823 Third Av. (149th St.)
Wall Street 165 Broadway	Fordham 11 E. Fordham Rd.

To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation.

SUMMER HOMES.

Staten Island For Sale or Rent.

MODERN all year furnished cottage, 10 rooms, 2 baths, modern conveniences; boating, bathing, fishing; season, $600, 450 Paige Av., Richmond Hill, Staten Island. Call Oberle, Murray Hill 6370.

CHARMINGLY furnished, picturesque cottage, fireplace; magnificent view; golf; balance season $195; would rent yearly. Telephone Donald, Richmond Hills.

2 LARGE furnished rooms and kitchenette, all improvements, in nice private residence; near water; season or yearly. Phone Tottenville 1009M.

NEW seven-room, artistically furnished house; garage; bathing accessible; August, $300; teacher. Phone Tottenville 1266J evening or W 405 Times.

Long Island For Sale or Rent.

BABYLON—Bungalow, attractively furnished, bath, electricity, sleeping porch, spacious grounds. Franklin car included; sacrifice; make offer. Riverside 4787.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—Will rent for one or two months nicely furnished house, six bedrooms, sleeping porch, two baths; man takes care of grounds; rent $250 per month. Telephone for appointment Bayside 1061M.

BRIDGEHAMPTON—Six-room house, furnished; all improvements; fine view; open fireplace; two porches; lease $100. Flushing 0655.

GLENHEAD—Bungalow, 4 rooms, furnished, bath; week, $35; month, $100. Box 93.

LONG BEACH (proper)—High-class, fully furnished apartment near depot, $150 monthly. Phone Jamaica 8010.

LOG CABIN, artistic, overlooking ocean, 3 master bedrooms, maid's room, bath, kitchen, living room, big screened porches, completely furnished; possession Aug. 22; reduced $75 week. C. Warren Donovan, Southampton, L. I. Tel. 790.

TWO weeks' vacation, whole family, any dates; quaint log cabin cottage camps; comfortably furnished; housekeeping; goodbeds; $14 weekly up; ocean bathing; dancing; refined; references. Hills Colony, Southampton, L. I.

COTTAGE, all improvements, screened porch, 10 minutes to station; lunches or dinners at artistic tea room on grounds; rent one month or longer; also small bungalow. T. A. Bronner, West Hampton.

FOR RENT—House, completely furnished; good location; electricity, bath, 2 porches, garage, spacious grounds. Reynolds, De Forest Av., Babylon.

BUNGALOW, 6 rooms; gas and electricity. Apply 77 Pennsylvania Av., West End, Long Beach, L. I.

Westchester County For Sale or Rent.

PLEASANTVILLE—For rent, 2 or 3 months or longer, house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 2 servants' quarters; garage; large, beautiful grounds. Phone Rector 0791.

RYE bungalow completely furnished, all improvements; sacrifice for quick sale. Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y. Phone Hillcrest 5647.

SOUTH YONKERS—Select neighborhood; unfurnished modern house, ten rooms, two baths, electric light, steam heat, sun porch; $250 per month. Tel. Owner, 8454 Yonkers.

FOR RENT, furnished, Scarsdale, N. Y., during month of September, 8-room house, 2 baths; garage; garden; near Hartsdale station. Address W. A. Bassett, 261 Broadway, N. Y., or Elizabeth Nash, Scarsdale, N. Y.

New York State For Sale or Rent.

ADIRONDACKS—20 acres; ¼ mile lake front; 2 bedrooms, sleeping porch, open fireplace; porch 10x50; separate log cabin; ice house; value of buildings $2,000; land $6,000; the whole property, including furniture, for sale at a sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Box 415, Tupper Lake.

ADIRONDACK lodge for sale; 200 feet lake frontage; house of 12 rooms and bath, completely furnished; boat house with recreation room; two fireplaces; ice house, wood house, 2 shacks; four boats. L. Barnes, Mount Arab, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK camp near Paul Smith's; rent reasonable for balance of season. Lee & Carter, 665 5th Av. Plaza 9836.

BERKSHIRES—Bungalow, $1,500; furnished, $45 monthly; 6 rooms; ten miles Pittsfield, Mass. Howe, 1,226 Shakespeare Av., Bingham 10409.

CATSKILLS—Furnished bungalow; heart of mountains; running water; rent rest of Summer; accommodate ten. Call Tuesday, Pennsylvania 4205.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—5-room bungalow, furnished, all improvements; 2,900 feet elevation; near Silver Lake; boating, bathing and fishing; $150. Schuyler 4598.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—Furnished 7-room house, 4-room bungalow, beautiful valley, near Woodstock. Charles Dorn, 253 W. 108th.

TOWACO, N. J.—For rent, August and September or year lease, attractively furnished bungalow, three large rooms, bath, freshly decorated, electric light, enclosed sleeping porch; 15 minutes' walk to station; extended view; beautiful country; fine bathing accessible; $75 month or $50 on lease; references. Will Harris, Towaco. Tel. Boonton 490 F-4.

WATERSIDE PARK—Northport, near L. I. Sound, Summer bungalow, ready to occupy, 5 rooms, bath, large porch, fireplace, water, electric, beach; $5,750, terms. C. H. Appel, 806 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, Lafayette 7346 or Northport 490J.

A CAMP OF YOUR OWN
IN THE
ADIRONDACKS.

An unusual opportunity is offered to purchase a very attractive camp in the mountains on terms similar to what you would pay as rent. This class of property; camp contains 3 bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, complete bathroom, kitchen and large porch; all windows and porch screened; 150 feet frontage on lake and property contains 1½ acres of land; near tea room where meals can be obtained; property is secluded yet close to State highway, golf course, stores, churches, &c.; price $5,500, down payment $1,000. Ga-Wan-Ka, Inc., Thendara, N. Y.

CLOSE 20-MILE LAKE
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME

Offered at 1-3 value; cool Summer breezes; a section of unsurpassed beauty; in modern New York village bordering magnificent lake whose shores are dotted with vineyards and Summer homes; electric lighted street, six dairy rooms, bath, electricity, hardwood floors, porch, fine outlook; a wonder bargain at $1,200, only $200 down. Attractive picture and details, Page 49 Illus. 196 page catalog of bargains throughout the East. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 255-G, 4th Av. at 20th St., New York City.

THE BERKSHIRES and their foothills; 225-acre estate, created by man of nations reputation; rugged timbered hills, stream (affording good fishing and hunting); broad lawns, rare shrubs, shade and flowers; master's house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces; fully furnished; many rare antiques; servants' cottage; garage, with man's quarters; stables, saddles, harnesses, equipment included; at great sacrifice. Frank W. Wolfe, Spencertown, N. Y. Telephone Chatham 185-F-2.

$15,000—In the Catskills; small furnished cottage, for residence; all modern improvements; fifty acres; splendid for invalid; any one desiring health, obtainable here. Further information address or call F. W. Quinn, Room 502, 19 West 44th St., New York City.

I AM going to sell my country home away below actual value; 10 large rooms and bath, corner property, beautifully situated in Rutherford, near station; price to quick purchaser only $9,500, worth $12,500; easy terms; ideal for boarding or two families. Reliable, F. F., 877 Times Downtown.

IMMEDIATE occupancy; Adirondack camp, 8-room cottage, 5 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, living room; electric lights, garage; furnished; bathing beach; $750 season only. Wire or write D. Kirkham, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Osprey House site, adapted for camp, hotel or Summer school; 286 feet frontage on Blue Mountain Lake; 3 camps with 7 rooms; good reservoir and water supply; tennis court. C. E. Vandenburgh, owner, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

QUAINT FARMS, some remodeled; cottages, camps, mountains, lakes and sea; big illustrated catalog of 1,000 bargains 24 States free. Strout Farm Agency, 255G, 4th Av. at 20th St., New York City.

COUNTRY HOME, 11 rooms; all improvements; Albany Post Road; garage; outbuildings; four acres; 20 miles from New York; $8,500; $2,500. Union Hotel proprietor, Fishkill, N. Y.

AN attractive six-room cottage, balance of season, $75 (seventy-five dollars). Owner, Creek Locks, N. Y.

COTTAGE, 3-room, furnished, $20 week; electricity. Box 13, Clintondale, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

BASS LAKE.

Bungalows, 3, 4 and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month or season; 1½ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

LAKE HOPATCONG—6-room furnished bungalow; balance of season $200. Phone Slocum 4810.

CHARMING bungalow, secluded acres, elevation-bracing-rivers; fireplace, electricity; also four bedroom house, garage, all-year commuting; Denville-Jersey mountains. McGregor, Washington Heights 6485.

FURNISHED forest bungalows; hour Lackawanna; month $65, week $18; convenient lake, tennis; plots for sale. Phone Cliffside 66.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

BELLE ISLAND, Conn.—8-room fully furnished cottage, shore front, electric, bath, garage. Phone 3613-Ring 2, South Norwalk.

BERKSHIRES—For rent, cottage, Pontoosuc Lake. Write Mary Fischer, Pittsfield, Mass.

STAMFORD (Shippan Point)—Rent unfurnished stucco villa, near shore, sound view, bathing privileges, 8 rooms, sun parlor, bath; possession Aug. 15. Sands, Lanark Road.

TRURO, Mass. (Cape Cod)—Six-room, old-fashioned furnished house; bathing; screened piazza; August, September. E. M. Snow, 33 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

WESTPORT-ON-THE-SOUND.

Choice building lots, restricted land; upland with beautiful Sound view; land lies from 10 to 30 feet above mean high water mark; shore and inland lots; reasonably priced; shore lots 50x120 or more in depth; inland lots 100x150; fine bathing beach; easy access to shore; this is one of the choicest tracts on the Connecticut shore; accessible to New York; about mile to railroad station; arrangements for immediate water and electric lights; property is being developed for the man of moderate means who wants a Summer home where he can enjoy all aquatic sports; soil is suitable for a garden; house can be built up costing $5,000 when completed. For particulars apply Sherwood Point Realty Company, New Canaan, Conn., or your own broker.

NEAR KEENE, N. H.—19 acres; house with four master bedrooms, two uncommonly large

FARMS, GROVES AND RANCHES.

New York State For Sale or Rent.

FARM BARGAINS, ORANGE COUNTY.
We have on our lists 25 money making farms, acreage ranging 10 to 190 acres, suitable for poultry, fruit or dairy; some stocked; immediate possession on some; the buildings alone can not be put up for the price of a complete farm; let us show you; we give our customers one year's free agricultural expert advice. Phone 902, call or write, Farmers' Service Co., Inc., 150 North St., Middletown, N. Y. Ask for M. Spiegel, broker.

SAUGERTIES FARM.
99 acres, of which 50 are tillable, balance in valuable timber land; large creek, orchard; good 9-room house, fine barns, stables, hen coops, sheds; included 5 cows, horse, farming machinery, crops in barns and fields; immediate possession; price complete, $4,000, easy terms; excellent location for poultry.
BECKER & MARTIN, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.

THE DREAM OF SPORTSMEN—$4,600.
Up in the mountains where deer, pheasants, foxes and rabbits abound; a stream full of trout and a place for a 50-acre lake; valuable timber; 10-room house; grand views. Write for pictures and details of No. 6748.
The S L O C U M Agency, 141 Broadway.

HOTEL and farm for sale, Catskill Mountains, near Cairo; house 26 rooms, 180-acre farm; 700 apple trees; electric light; running water; $12,000; cash $6,000. Hilch, 3,807 White Plains Road, Bronx. Open Sunday.

ENTIRE LAKE
and 2,000 acres at $20 per acre.
Finest hunting, fishing and hunting imaginable. (No. 5268.)
Burke Stone, Inc. 41 East 42d.

FOR SALE—Farm at Westford, Otsego Co., N. Y.; 100 acres; good large barn; 15 acres big timber; good productive soil; $1,700; easy terms. Write owner, A. M. Butts, Oneonta, N. Y.

FARM, 50 acres, good 12-room house, bath room; fine orchard; near lake; ideal place for boarding house. Mrs. J. B. Young, Mahopac, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S farm, Sullivan Co., 63 acres; Colonial house, 4 fireplaces; modern barns; small lake; crops, stock, equipment; $15,500; half cash. Stearns, Winterton, New York.

40-ACRE farm, 5-room house, barn; 8 blocks from State road. P. Benzal, East Galway, N. Y.

SMALL and large farms for sale in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Orange Counties. Calace-Mottola, Ardsley, N. Y.

FREE FARM CATALOGUE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

New Jersey For Sale or Rent.

PRODUCING poultry farm, right in one of the best chicken raising sections of the country, on the main highway from Lakewood to Toms River; 6 acres, more if desired, of good growing land, fine 6-room home with all improvements, large barn with cellar, 60-foot chicken house; door trade very valuable; house as a home, worth more than the price of the whole farm; cash required $4,550. Apply to H. G. Thompson, Agent, Traco Theatre Building, Toms River, N. J.

FOR RENT, equipped poultry farm, New Jersey; 40 acres; capacity 1,000 layers; good soil; dwelling and chicken houses; everything destined and equipped to produce on the place; renter must buy stock of 1,500 birds, young pullets and layers, 100-foot chicken house, brooder house and miscellaneous equipment; $3,500 cash takes all; rent very cheap; plant on paying basis; $3,000 a year clear can be made. For particulars address Y 2457 Times Annex.

A RANCH AND YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO TEXAS.

9,000 acres, in Hunterdon County; fertile soil for grain, hay, alfalfa, fruit, truck, dairy; easy trucking to Newark and New York; streams, springs; 50-acre reservoir can be made; 20 acts of farm buildings; four miles State road frontage; price $450,000.
PEABODY PARDOE,
11 Hamilton St., Bound Brook, N. J. Tel. 236.

BEAUTIFUL HOME AND FARM.
2 acres; bearing apples, peaches, grapes of different varieties; new Dutch Colonial house, 6 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 2 porches, garage, modern poultry house; close trolley; high elevation; beautiful view; a handsome property. PRICE $8,000, reasonable terms. Write, also send for our new illustrated catalogue. BRAY & MARGEORGE, Vineland, N. J.

AMERICAN FARM AGENCY BARGAINS.
AUGUST BULLETIN JUST OUT!
Hundreds of bargains throughout South Jersey. Many stocked and equipped with growing crops. Some require only $500 cash. Send for copy today. AMERICAN FARM AGENCY, 1,003 W. Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

$5,500 FOR 70 very fertile acres, with growing crops; ½ mile to town, 2½ miles to station; orchard, berries; all good buildings, house of 7 rooms, with water at house and barn; $1,500 cash; a bargain; send for our Farm list. B. F. Stafford, 115 Hamilton St., Bound Brook, N. J.

INCOME POULTRY AND DAIRY FARM.
Northern New Jersey; modern 11-room house, bath, electric lights in house and buildings; abundance spring water; 157 acres, or will divided; owner compelled to sacrifice due to old age. C. V. Davenport, 243 West 39th St., New York. Telephone Pennsylvania 1100.

FARM SNAP—75 acres equipped; 6 cows, 2 horses, 100 poultry; implements; 12 acres corn; 12 rooms; barns; all tools; only $7,000; terms $5,000 cash; big list all sizes. Samuis & Rogers, Somerville, N. J.

EQUIPPED FARM WITH TWO HOUSES—21 acres; lots of fruit; river front; $5,500. Write for pictures and details of No. 5269. The S L O C U M Agency, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES, 1½ miles, choice tract of valuable for development or adaptable for fishing and hunting club, with good 1½-story farm house and several outbuildings. L. K. Stevens, Clinton, Conn.

SMALL FARM, suitable for country home; new up-to-date barn; modern house with bath, lights, &c. For particulars and photos write P. L. Frazier, No. Woodbury, Conn.

Other Sections For Sale or Rent.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Exceptionally good value, 32 acres of high ridge land; beautiful view; brook on property; 3 houses with improvements; barns, &c., in all condition; 8 miles from station; Grand Trunk; price $26,500; terms. Will divide. C. E. Bouton, Realtor, Noroton Ave., Noroton Heights, Conn. Phone 158-Ring 2, Darien.

VIRGINIA—VERY DESIRABLE FOR CLUB OR HUNTING PRESERVE ON JAMES RIVER.

4,400 acres, with about 5 miles of shore front; there are 3 artesian wells with water pressure systems, number of good houses, up-to-date farm buildings, commissary store, &c.
Tract runs from Chickahominy River almost to Jamestown Island. Property made up of three plantations—one, the famous Green Spring Plantation home of Gov. Berkeley, first English Governor of American Colonies.
Over 10,000,000 feet of pine and oak timber, about 500 acres in timothy hay, also railroad and sawmill. Splendid quail shooting, wild turkeys, ducks, geese and shore birds, also excellent seine fishing.
Property ideal for club or gentleman's preserve.
About 6 hours from Washington, one hour from Richmond, two hours from Norfolk by railroad and about 5 miles from Williamsburg.
Will sell for $200,000, as is, or $140,000 without the timber and equipment for handling same. Y 2453 Times Annex.

24,000 ACRE CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE.
I own and am offering for sale at less than half its value the greatest cattle ranch in the West. It consists of 24,000 acres choicest grazing land, located in Powder River, Montana, and is well improved with fine ranch buildings, 150 miles good wire fence, artesian wells, and has several thousand acres choice level irrigable bottom land.
The ranch will now carry 12,000 head of cattle and with development of the irrigation will handle 25,000 head.
I came in possession of this property through a foreclosure, and am offering it at a price that will make a wonderful investment for any one in position to handle it.
If interested either as an investor or as an agent I will be glad to furnish complete description and quote you my net price. Address Jerome J. Jones, 146 East Gorham St., Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—Very fertile 40-acre ranch, between Los Angeles and San Francisco; house, sheds, chicken houses, electric pumping plant, &c.; 25 acres alfalfa, balance grain, vineyard, fruit, &c.; $10,000; $5,000 cash; balance on mortgage. Address Charles Lord, Delano, Cal.

20-ACRE TRACT suitable for development, overlooking River Delaware; concrete highway to Trenton; buses, Pennsylvania Railroad; rapidly developing, thoroughly restricted section. Arthur F. Townsend, Realtor, owner Washington Crossing, Pa.

WILD LAKE FRONT TRACT.
800 acres on a big lake; $15,000 cash. Write for picture and details of No. 5837. The S L O C U M Agency, 141 Broadway.

Farms, Groves, Ranches Wanted.

FARM wanted, 10 to 200 acres, within 35 miles New York; buildings immaterial; near transportation; send diagram with best price and all particulars. Address Retired Farmer, J. F., 800 Times Downtown.

FARM in Bergen County, New Jersey; give complete description, location and price. W 268 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

MY SPECIALTY, exchange city, Brooklyn, country, farms. Alfred Kuhlke, 101 West 23th.

EXCHANGE plot, 58x97, Concourse, equity $10,000 with $5,000 cash for income property. Wehnes, 616 St. Ann's Av.

$20,000 EQUITY on corner house, store in apartment house; will trade for good 2d mortgage. J. R. Maglick, 10 East 47th St.

EXCHANGES PROMPTLY SECURED.
CITY, COUNTRY. PRINCIPALS ONLY.
M. A. ARMOND, 56 PINE ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

HUNTINGTON.
Will exchange for income producing property 193 restricted residential lots, each lot 25x110 and longer; high and very desirable location, within 8 minutes' walk of Huntington station; have other properties on North and South Shore; investigate. M. J. De Sherbinin, 75 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I. Phone Great Neck 921.

FOR SALE or exchange, all or any part of 232 lots on one tract, located in Lodi Park, Bergen County, N. J., near Passaic, divided into 15 parcels, each containing 8 to 22 lots; separate first mortgage on each parcel; release clause; $175 per lot; total equity $33,600; brokers protected. Address Owner, L. E., 647 Times.

53-ACRE FARM, 12-acre lake, concrete ice house, 66x125 feet, 30 feet high; capacity 5,000 tons; railroad siding on main line; 60 miles out; price $25,000; free and clear; will trade for income property and add cash. A. G. Nelson, 47 West 34th, Wisconsin 5304.

WILL exchange eight tax-exempt walk-up apartment houses; best section Brooklyn; 56x100 each; rental $115,000; equity $350,000; will add $200,000 cash for loft or office building in 50s or 40s; send full information to Isidore Silverman, 1,457 Broadway. Wisconsin 6180. Principals only.

OWNER NEEDS CASH.
Will sell or trade two 2-family houses, good section of West Bronx, for lots or small income property; quick action necessary. George S. Runk, 1,252 Lexington Av. Butterfield 5430.

FOR exchange, 104 lots Springfield Gardens, near Jamaica; $40,000 mortgage, $60,000 equity for country home above Stamford or vicinity. Amos Lamphear, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

WILL trade $3,000 equity in beautiful home located near Amityville, L. I., for stock, bonds, automobile or anything of value. H 420 Times.

LARGE apartment house; worth $50,000; will exchange equity for $10,000 vacant land or acreage in or around New York. R. A., 383 Times.

EXCHANGE for first or second mortgage, 6-story elevated apartment, Brooklyn; owner leaving town; open for trade. S 779 Times Downtown.

EXCHANGE one-family, ten-room, two baths, sleeping porch, plot 50x200, West Bronx, for acreage on ocean or bay frontage. W 187 Times.

BUILDER will take two good lots in Westchester County as down payment on eight-room house; balance of principal payable like rent; price $12,000. H 120 Times.

WILL exchange apartment or business property for Manhattan building plots. Principals apply M. & M. Williams Co., Inc., 101 West 34th.

LONG BEACH—3-room dwelling, newly furnished, 1 bedroom, 2 baths, steam heat, garage; for sale or exchange; submit proposition. H 413 Times.

FATCHOGUE—All year, attractive large 11-room house, beautiful grounds; $30,000; seek exchange for income. H 414 Times.

500 CLEAR lots near Amityville, L. I., valued at $300,000; want income property. Ogden, 104 West 42d St.

DESIRE to exchange improved, desirable tenement for vacant land. What have you to offer? Y 2461 Times Annex.

FIVE-STORY brick building, stores lower east side; will exchange for Brooklyn or suburban property. Spring 5397.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Sale or Rent.

3D AV. (near 28th)—(44x84), 4½-story cold water, 2 large stores; rent low, $8,000; price $80,000. De Rosa, 119 West 24th. Chickering 5216.

5TH AV. (above 34th)—5-story cold water, stores; key to corner; rents (low) $5,600; cheapest in locality; $47,500; principals only. G 164 Times.

10TH AV. ROOM CORNERS.
Principals call, First, 144 East 86th.

39TH ST., WEST—25x100, 5-story cold water double tenaments; first mortgage $15,000, 10 years; price $25,000; principals only. Immerso, 2 East 23d St.

40th, WEST (near 10th)—5-story cold water, 25x100; 2-3s, 2-4s; one mortgage; price $29,500; terms.

60th, WEST (near Amsterdam)—5-story cold water, 25x100; 2 stores; rents $4,200; price $28,000; many others.
OHLSON & CO., 135 WEST 72D.
ENDICOTT 2490-2461.

44TH ST., 441 WEST—17-room house, sale or lease. Inquire Caponigri, 259 West 44th St.

57TH St. (corner)—A choice 2d Av. corner in the midst of this active section; good terms; cash required, $35,000; principals only need apply. Joseph Milner Co., 505 5th Av. Vanderbilt 3607.

57TH ST. (between 9th and 10th Avs.)—Best buy on the street; $17,500 cash. Rauschkolb, 46 West 46th.

60th, WEST, between Columbus and Amsterdam; five-story, hot water; one bank mortgage; price $35,000; terms. W 305 Times.

70th (West End Drive)—Fine 5-story American basement, 8 apartments; price below assessed value; cash required $16,875; no brokers. W 300 Times.

73D ST., WEST—4-story and basement dwelling, near Amsterdam Av.; excellent renting neighborhood; good investment; asking price $50,000; reasonable terms. L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St., Trafalgar 9300.

80th, WEST (near Drive)—Handsome 6-story elevator apartment; rents over $21,000, which can be increased; price under six times rental; rent. ROBT M. FULTON, 7 East 42d St. N. Y.

80th (near Drive)—50-foot 6-story, fully rented; will sell at a bargain. Blechman-Leder Realty Co., 174 West 98th.

89TH (2d and 3d)—Cold water; rents $5,232; price $37,000.
101st (East Madison)—Hot water, baths, open shafts; rent $5,400; price $33,000.
110th (near 5th)—Two adjoining; one steam plant; box rooms; rent $11,800; cash $15,000.
ROBERT MACLEAN, 5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

908 (between Amsterdam and Columbus)—Wonderful investment; 42x102; for speculator or investor; as strong as Gibraltar; two 5-story and basement apartment houses, all improvements; rents $12,225; cash $12,000. Schomer, 77 West 47th St.

100'S (vicinity 110th and Broadway subway station)—20-family modern apartment, 37½ feet; rents $13,000, average $12.50 per room; net return after amortization over 18 per cent. Earle & Calhoun, 212 West 72d.

112TH (Broadway)—Six-story, 100x100; rents $41,000; cash $25,000. H 891 Times.

116TH ST., WEST—5-story double; two large stores; subject to one mortgage; good return; cash required $20,000; no vacancies; principals only.
J. C. HOUGH & CO.,
200 Broadway, Cortlandt 4468. Est. 25 years.

126TH (near Broadway)—5-story, $70,000; rents $11,000. KUHLKE, 101 West 23th.

169TH, 922 EAST—Taxpayer, 30x100; small amount cash. Schoen, 515 Courtlandt Av.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
Five-story, 25x100.
Mortgages $50,000;
for long term without amortization. Rents $9,000.
Principals only.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Endicott 7240.

AMSTERDAM AV.—Stores, adjoining corner; rents $6,100; price $45,000.
100th, West—Triple, cold water, baths; one mortgage; $8,000 required.
Heights corner, elevator; rents $32,000 (average $15); cash $17,000; wonderful income.
SPINRAD, 5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

AMSTERDAM AV. — Six-story corner, 100 feet on avenue, with seven stores; subject to one mortgage standing 5 years; rental $30,000; principals only.
J. C. HOUGH & CO.,
200 Broadway, Cortlandt 4468. Est. 25 years.

AMSTERDAM AV., BELOW 72D.—5-story double, 25x80; $35,000; rents $7,300; terms.
Columbus Av., below 106th; 75 feet; $18,500 down; cold water; rent $18,000; terms.
LOUIS F. SOMMER,
847 Columbus Av. Academy 7071.

BROADWAY corner, 100 feet on Broadway; seven stores; vicinity 137th St.; exceedingly good mortgages; excellent return; principals only.
J. C. HOUGH & CO.,
200 Broadway, Cortlandt 4468. Est. 25 years.

BROADWAY corner, with wonderful future, can be bought at less than seven times present rental; cash required $100,000. Dougherty & Co., 15 East 40th.

CENTRAL GREENWICH VILLAGE COR. AT EXPRESS STATION.
Luxurious baths, new, 6-story, 32 apts. and STORES; 2-3 and 4 rooms, fireproof, newest innovations; direct water, NO flush tanks; sanitary cold storage boxes, tubs, dryers; self-service elevator; elect. lawful kitchens, alcove breakfast rooms; rents $30,000, 6½ times, or 15 per cent. income; 1 tenant if desired. Write Photo Realty, 162 West 13th, Box 1.

CHELSEA—Five and one-half-story triple with baths, hot water only; fine mortgage; completely renovated; rents $6,400; price $40,000.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Six-story new law, 50x100; low rents; fine mortgages; fully rented; price right.
THAYER SAUNDERS & CO., Inc.,
250 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 8247.

DIVISION ST., 232—Front house and rear house; 11 families; $17,000, cash $7,000. Listecki, 15 Murray St.

DYCKMAN CT. AND BROADWAY—24-family, 6-story apartment; rental over $21,000; price $130,000. Frank W. Kipp, 2,845 Valentine Av.

EAST SIDE BARGAIN.
West of 3d Av.; investment or plottage; principals only. M. R., 181 Tilden.

HARLEM—23x100, five-story, all improvements; rents $63,000; price $29,000; cash only $7,000; absolutely no brokers. W 306 Times.

MONROE ST., 125—Six-story new law tenement with stores; rents $7,000; price $48,000; cash $10,000 above long-term mortgages. J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Sale or Rent.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD BARGAIN.
(Near Freeman St. Station.)
50x100.
Five story; rent $13,650.
Price $80,000, with $10,000 cash, or
$78,000 All Cash
over two mortgages of $40,000.
Property good condition.
LOUIS STARR, INC. Bryant 4000.
Times Building, New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Finest residential section; 6-story modern apartment, latest improvements, 100x100; 36 families; ripe for improvement with stores; offered at great bargain, far below neighborhood values; cash $25,000-$30,000. Hidalgo-Lefkowitz, 25 West 42d.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (near Broadway and 157th)—55x100, 18 apartments, all improvements; rents $6,200; price $58,500. Weiss, owner, 342 Madison Av. Murray Hill 8396.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS — Five-story, 50x115; rent $17,000; cash required $17,000; price $107,000. Ford, 173 3d Av. Lexington 5074.

YORKVILLE tenement, 5-story, A1 condition; cold water; 2-3's, 2-4's; old rent $5,500, net profit $2,800. Charles Metzger, 26 East 126th St.

ESTATE SELLING
Av. A-81st St. corner; 25-foot front; stores; price $35,500.

Av. A-77th St.; 5-story; 22x100; 20 families; average $4 per room; price $32,000.

Av. A corner, 79th; 5-story; stores; great future; price low.

2d Av.; 5-story; stores; foot of elevated stairs; fine Yorkville location.

Small cash; 10-year mortgages; big profit assured.
JOHN NEWTON PORTER,
41 East 42d. Murray Hill 5377.

SURE SPECULATION—GOOD INCOME!
Central Zone—2-5-story, 8 families on floor, 4-4s, 4-3s; basement only rented for $150 monthly; 50x100; $58,000, cash $8,000.
2d Av. corner (near 87th)—25.8x100; stores; $85,000.
West 19th (7th Av.)—5-story single; $16,000, cash $3,000.
Yorkville—5 stories, 25x100; 4 families, floor; $29,500. Anderson, 1,457 Broadway (42d).

A ONE-QUARTER interest in choice Manhattan tenement for sale at $5,000; whole building leased at $2,400 a year net above all interest, taxes and maintenance charges, so that the tenant will pay $600 a year clear; entire building can be bought for $20,000 over first mortgage. H 429 Times.

TODAY'S BEST BARGAIN.
Vicinity 125th and Broadway—5-story double flat; rents $6,760; price $40,000; good terms.
146th-Willis Av.—5-story double flat; rents $6,700; price $40,000.
Bradhurst Av. (146th St.)—5-story double flat; rents about $6.50 per room; price $25,000; also other bargains.
R. A. MCENTEE CO., 546 WEST 113TH.

CHANCE FOR SPECULATOR.
Five-story corner apartment, 100x100, 2s, 3s and 4s; 7 storwes; block from subway and school; will be completed in two weeks; all rented; rent $36,000; price $230,000; cash $40,000; excellent terms.
RIZZO & FIORE,
East 177th St. and Westchester Av.
Phone Westchester 3596.

BIGGEST BARGAIN ON MARKET.
$10,000 cash over 14-year standing second mortgage and bank standing first mortgage buys 40-foot, 6-story new law walk-up; net returns of $3,500 on safe conservative investment.
WALZER & SOMMER,
1,440 Broadway. Penn. 2945-9449.

PHYSICIAN'S OPPORTUNITY! (northeast corner Park Av. and 51st St.)—Four-story building, three six-room and two bath apartments, besides two doctor suites ground floor; land worth $125,000, good income; price $100,000, $20,000 cash. Harry H. Jackson, operator, 51 East 42d. Vanderbilt 4740.

ATTENTION LIVE BROKERS.
3D AV. BARGAIN.
Located in 90s; 25-foot, 5-story tenement, 16 families; stores; 22 feet front ground-rent; rents over $5,300; price $32,000, with $8,000 cash. Apply owners, Eastland Syndicate, 1,819 Broadway.

ONE MORTGAGE.
Several elevator apartments, Manhattan; also loft buildings, tenements, walk-ups, Manhattan; Bronx Walk-up; accept reasonable cash and country or city property.
JOHN A. POWER,
229 West 42d St.

$5,500 CASH down buys west side apartment house with 4 stores; rents $6,600; $3,000 cash down buys a 25-foot-er, 2½-story, 4-family house, with all improvements; $5,000 down buys an 8-family in the 160s, off 3d Av.
L. D. Stern Co., 229 West 70th.

SIX-STORY new-law apartment house, size 42.6x88x100; good condition; layout 3-3s, 3-4s each floor; first mortgage $17,000, due 1930; second mortgage $10,000, due 10 years; price $48,000; cash $12,000; renting for $8,500; principals only. Coughlan & Co., Inc., 200 West 72d St.

WILL BUY OR SELL APARTMENT HOUSES, CASH BUSINESS PROPERTY OR BUILDING LOTS. BROKERS INTERVIEWED AND FULLY PROTECTED. MATCHLESS CONSTRUCTION CO., 1 UNION SQUARE, STUYVESANT 2211.

LARGE TENEMENT, APARTMENT HOUSES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS FOR SALE; ALSO SECOND MORTGAGES; CALL FOR PARTICULARS. EDWARD WOLFE, REAL ESTATE OPERATOR, 565 5TH AV.

BARGAIN—Ten apartments, 4 6s, 6 5s; all improvements; finished in quarter sawed oak and birch; built 14 years ago; first time offered for sale; income $10,080; price $70,000; $20,000 cash; lot alone worth $45,000; located near Park in 80s. BM 449 Times.

EIGHT 3-story stores and apartments, East Bronx section; good business neighborhood; tremendous increase in value in near future; good investment at present; best buy in city; no brokers. Box L. B. 257 Times.

NEW 50-FOOT APARTMENT.
West Bronx, 3 minutes to subway and shopping. Price less than 3½ times the rent. With an average of $18 a room.
BERGER, WM. CLINTON,
30 W. Kingsbridge Road, New York.

APARTMENT HOUSE, just finished, fine views; 37-family; price $155,000; rent $26,000; cash required $35,000; West Bronx; might consider Melrose property in part payment. Inspection by appointment. For details see O'Hara Bros., Webster Av., 200th.

DIRECT FROM BUILDER.
Ten-story, fireproof, west side, small suites; rent $94,000; reasonable cash; accept plot or other income property in payment.
JOHN A. POWER,
229 West 42d St.

TAX-EXEMPT corner, Burnside section, 75x100; 8 stores; small layout; average per room $17; rent $28,000; good mortgages; price $172,000.
MAX ROSENZWEIG CO.,
2,835 3d Av. (149th). Mott Haven 9934.

BARGAIN (St. Nicholas Av., 156th St., one block from new subway station)—6-story new law, 51 feet, two 4s, two 5s, all improvements; leases to 1940; rent $34,000; good terms. Levy, 63 West 19th St.

$12,000 CASH over long term mortgages will buy 25-family, 60-foot corner, 1 block from Broadway; rent $20,000, average $14.28 per room. Nehring Brothers, 1,441 St. Nicholas Av.

5-STORY apartment house, West Bronx, 50x100, modern improvements; rent $13,548; price $85,000, cash $20,000.
WEND-SCHILD REALTY CO., INC.,
2,120 Jerome Av. Phone 8356 Raymond.

FOR SALE, 203-5 East 200th St., near Mosholu Parkway; 2 3-story dwellings; 6 5's; all imp; rents $3,500; mtes., $16,250; price $21,500; easy terms. Smith & Smith, 1,123 Bway. Chelsea 9039.

BUILDING FOR LEASE,
long term; best section in Harlem; 90 feet on 116th; ground floor; can be altered into 8 stores. Levitt, 53 East 115th. Phone University 9038.

SIX TIMES RENT.
Manhattan Av. corner, near new subway line, 99x100; three five-story houses, two 7s on a floor, with improvements; good terms; rents $29,500. O'Reilly & Dahn, 217 East 86th.

IF INTERESTED IN BUYING
2d Av. store property
it will pay you to see
LESWOOD REALTY CORPORATION
41 East 42d St. Vanderbilt 2140.

BARGAIN—Well located on Washington Heights; rents $27,000 ($13 a room); price $150,000, cash $36,000; nets large profit; principals only. Chas. K. Clisby & Co., 129 West 72d St.

$45,000 CASH BUYS OVER 2 MORTGAGES. Six-story elevator, vicinity 110th St. and Broadway; excellent terms.
OTHER ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS.
P. A. EDMONSON, 30 EAST 42D ST.

OVER 25% NET WITH SAFETY.
$30,000 required; 2 six-story apartment houses; average $7.50 per room; improvements, steam heat, hot water, baths; principals only. G 187 Times.

4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT (near 96th St.)—12 rooms and 3 baths; ideal for physician; $12,000 cash. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th St. Academy 1600. Mr. Burns.

NEAR WILLIS AV.—5-story brick; all improvements; 37x100; layout 2-7s; rent $7,872; cash $10,000; price only $47,000. Owen Sunday, T. Amorino, 471 East 146th St., Bronx.

WONDERFUL opportunity, apartment house, near Washington Square; price $40,000, cash $10,000; gross rent $7,200, net rent $4,600. A. W. Carmichael, 12 5th Av. Stuyvesant 0912.

6-STORY 3D AV WALKUP (near 34th)—6 stores; first sale fifteen years; fine investment; $40,000 cash; good mortgages. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th. Academy 1600. Mr. Burns.

$25,000 CASH will purchase twelve-story fireproof loft building; ten-year second mortgage; 25% after amortization.
Amsterdam Av., near 90th; 50x100; price and terms right. Nolan, 11 East 42d St.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 10.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 8 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

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Offices of
The New York Times

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Times Square	137 West 125th St.
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"To date this year The New York Times has published more than twice as much real estate advertising as the New York newspaper popularly classed with The Times as to quality of circulation."

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Sale or Rent.

27% PROFIT ON INVESTMENT OF $18,800. Will buy on 116th St., near Lenox Av., 5½-story, stores and apartments; all improvements; rent over $10,000. U. S. Refunding Corp., 152 West 42d St.

EXCEPTIONAL bargain, 5½ times rent roll is price of fancy 50-foot elevator apartment near Morningside Av.; $40,000 cash required; quick buyer gets it. Dike, 22 East 49th St.

TAXPAYER, Upper West Bronx—Just completed; station street; 100x105; 9 stores; rent $9,000; price $75,000; cash arranged.
MAX ROSENZWEIG CO.,
2,835 3d Av. (149th). Mott Haven 9934.

5 TIMES RENTAL.
$4,500 cash buys high-class colored apartment house showing over 28 per cent. after amortization. Berger, 700 Lexington Av.

$6,000 BUYS Washington Heights 5-story 10-family; rent $6,000; price, $36,000. Charles Zimmerman, 1,440 Broadway. Pennsylvania 5826.

6-STORY WALKUP (near 109th St.)—Solid investment; $25,000 cash; good mortgages. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 109th. Academy 1600. Mr. Burns.

INVESTORS, SPECULATORS—One of the finest and best-tenanted one-story taxpayers; 175x50; at subway station (Bronx); wonderful terms. 1499 Times Fordham.

TAXPAYER, 66x100, four stores, three rooms each; two standing mortgages; rent $3,800. Particulars apply Lee Siegel, 822 Trinity Av. Melrose 9682.

$6,000 CASH DOWN
buys 20-family cold-water tenement, with stores; 52d St., west side; rentals $6,000. Berger, Plaza 4800.

BARGAIN—$9,000 cash buys 27x100, 5½-story, 2 6s; hot-water supply; subject to a 5-year 1st, 7-year 2d mortgage.
L. D. STERN CO. ENDICOTT 7311.

BARGAIN—Southern Boulevard, near 174th station; 5-story, with stores; all improvements; 2 2s, 2 3s; rent $36,000; price $55,000. Chas. M. De Rosa, 110 West 34th.

TWO tax-exempt four-story; rent $32,000; West Bronx; cash $30,000; at a price that will net 20 per cent. Partridge, 481 West 159th.

TWO seven-story apartment houses near 110th St., rental over $32,800; cash $15,000; 1st mortgage 12 years; principals only. Immerso, 2 East 23d St.

STORES and apartments, hot water; near 2d Av. and 94th St.; rent $9,400; good mortgages; price $59,000. 505 5th Av., Room 503.

SIX TIMES RENT BUYS two 5-story walk-ups, Broadway and Amsterdam; all improvements; $25,000 cash over mortgages. Kent Realty, 263 West 72d.

SALE—High-class apartment houses; best section west side; brokers protected. Munns, 357 West 30th St. Tel. 0047 Chickering.

$4,000 TO $5,000 CASH buys 5-story, 20-family, cold water tenement; two 3s, two 4s; East 76th St.; 25x100. Hidalgo-Lefkowitz, 25 West 42d.

SACRIFICE—Harlem Italian section, 5-story, 25 3s, 2 4s; rent $2,200; cash required $2,500; owner moving to Florida; principals only. Sacks, 1,874 3d Av.

A CHANCE for investors, 28-family, 3-4-5 rooms, in Fordham section; rent over $23,000; price $130,000. Frank W. Kipp, 2,845 Valentine Av.

DESIRABLE apartment houses for investment; large sums available. Attorney, 3711 Woolworth Building.

$6,000 CASH; rent $6,000; Harlem; shows 30%; $33,500. Walter Rosenthal, 154 Nassau.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK, 114th St., walk-up, six-story, $110,000; cash $20,000; rent $16,500. Cahill, 25 West 42d.

APARTMENT houses, taxpayers, business property; excellent propositions; principals only. B 393 Times.

$225,000 CASH will buy 25-family with four stores on St. Nicholas Av. Nehring Brothers, 1,441 St. Nicholas Av.

FIVE-STORY 35-foot Harlem colored tenement, 10-year first mortgage; little cash required. Baum, 558 West 164th.

$6,000 CASH down buys 10-family tenement; hot water supply; 2-3s and bath; good terms. Geo. Goldblatt Co., 322 East 149th.

$5,000 CASH down will buy 5-story stores near 149th St. and Bway; $6,400 net; good terms. Freeman, 1,416 Wythe Place, Bronx.

TAXPAYER corner; 10 stores; West Bronx; ideal location; income $25,400; fair price. Edward-Polak, Inc., 563 Tremont Av.

15-STORY, West End Av. corner, one mortgage only; price right; terms arranged. Dougherty Co. 15 East 40th.

SACRIFICE—Need cash; new law, modern; best location; $9 room; $3,425 profit. Inquire Apartment 18, 1,930 Washington Av.

LEASE, 5 years, single walk-up on West 84th St., double on East 109th St. Bailey, 1 East 53d St.

$3,000 REQUIRED; cash buys fine six-story; rents $4,220; unusual profits. B. Cantor, 152 West 42d. Wisconsin 7282.

$11,000 CASH REQUIRED; Bronx new law corner; stores; rent $11,000; price $76,000.
SPINRAD, 5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

4-STORY basement, 25-footer, furnished; nets over $5,000 yearly; $8,000 required.
SPINRAD, 5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

CHEAP—5-story triple, 27x100; 6 times rent. H. K., 667 Times Downtown.

CORNER tenement, Manhattan Av., $56,000; one mortgage $30,000. Kuhlke, 101 W. 25th.

NEAR Park Av., brand new walk-up apartment house, $45,000. Regent 7716.

Brooklyn-Long Island For Sale or Rent.

SACRIFICING modern Bedford Avenue, 22-family, 3 stores; rents, $9,468 (no heat) Price $54,000; one mortgage. Grand Lorimer, 520 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn. Stagg 7302.

Other Sections For Sale or Rent.

ST. AUGUSTINE—3-family apartment house, furnished; excellent condition; centrally located; 13 rooms, 3 baths; double garage; laundry, sleeping porch; terms. Write F. J. Lawler or R. L. Rood, Davis-Arthur Realty Co., St. Augustine, Fla.

APARTMENT HOUSES WANTED.

OUR clients include a number of investors who will purchase tenements and apartments. Consult us before selling.
MORGENTHAU & BLACKSTONE, INC.
55 West 17th St. Watkins 7373.

I AM IN THE MARKET TO BUY TENEMENT, APARTMENT HOUSES, BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
EDWARD WOLFE,
REAL ESTATE OPERATOR, 565 5TH AV.

BUILDERS.
Have customers for new houses with sums from $25,000 to $75,000; Bronx or Manhattan; no broker. J. Margollas, 35 Maiden Lane.

OWNERS AND TRUSTEES OF ESTATES.
We have several clients with cash to invest, walkup and elevator apartments. What have you to offer?
R. A. MCENTEE CO., 546 WEST 113TH.

WILL BUY or lease apartment or business properties, suitable alteration; Grand Central, Times Square, prominent avenues and streets; A1 locations only. Builder, A 1118 Times Harlem.

WILL buy 8 or 10 family houses, Manhattan or Bronx; have $40,000 cash; am no bargainer; state your lowest price; if suits me, will buy property same day. H 450 Times.

WE have a large demand for income property in Brooklyn; owners or brokers send details of your offering. P. M. McCurdy Co., 158 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

IN market for good investment, high-class apartment or store property, Manhattan, Bronx; prefer one mortgage. T. Melhado, 105 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WE have buyers for well-located taxpayers and other improved properties; quick action assured; send full particulars.
Acker Corporation, 3 West Fordham Road.

APARTMENT HOUSES or taxpayers wanted; have $50,000-$100,000 cash to invest in several parcels; must be low rentals, good location. Box 964, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

GET THIS—$12,000 cash will buy 5½-story new law walk-up, 100x135; 1st and 2d mortgages $104,000; rent $31,623; price $219,000. Pennsylvania 6737.

WANT investment property, business preferred, from owner; send particulars. G 163 Times.

SUBMIT apartments, tenements, private houses; quick results. Leon Stein, 40 East 28th St.

RESPONSIBLE party wants to lease one or more apartment houses, Manhattan or Brooklyn. D 79 Times.

APARTMENT HOUSES WANTED.

HAVE $15,000 to invest in N. Y. City or Bronx project. Mail full particulars, I. Gittlin, Hightstown, N. J.

REAL buyers for Yorkville new law avenue store property or tenements; cash no object. McClarey, 301 East 80th.

WANTED—High stoop house, 10

OFFICES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

BECAUSE WE HAVE MOVED INTO OUR NEW FACTORY WE HAVE THREE FLOORS OF 12,000 SQUARE FEET EACH, WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR BOTH OFFICES AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

THEY ARE THE NICEST FLOORS IN NEW YORK CITY. LIGHT ON ALL SIDES, IN A WONDERFUL NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING; JUST 2 MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.

WE WILL RECEIVE OFFERS ON ALL OR ANY PART OF THIS SPACE. CHAS. FRESHMAN CO., INC., 240 WEST 40TH ST., 12TH FLOOR.

ANT desirable person who wants to rent DESK ROOM or a LARGE or SMALL private office, furnished or unfurnished, with TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD SERVICE, where all your calls will be properly answered, where the light is good, office kept clean, including towel service; space for same on office door and hall directory; also mail and telephone service to responsible party, $7 a month; NO LEASES REQUIRED; best proposition in New York; call and convince yourself. Apply DUANE CO., 296 Broadway (one block above City Hall). Phone Worth 0250.

$75 PER MONTH.

FINE OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS at 1,182 BROADWAY.

Centurian Building, near 28th St., a high-class 16-story mercantile building.

Renting office on premises.

Mr. McKeon, Madison Square 1232.

CHOICE office space to rent, furnished or unfurnished, very reasonable; service if desired. George H. Toutrup, Inc., 953 3d Av., second floor.

OFFICES to let, part loft, Bayers Building, 455 7th Av. Apply Consolidated, 10th floor.

STUDIO, large, two skylights. 245 W. 47th St., near B'way. Chickering 2459.

OFFICES to sublet; large light rooms, Marbridge Building, also Wilson Building. Apply Consolidated Buyers, 455 7th Av.

NICELY furnished private office, quiet suite, telephone, bulletin. Room 1014 Aeolian Bldg.

STUDIOS and offices, with north skylight; $30 a month; also 260-262 West 24th St. Apply John P. Peel Co., 262 West 23d St.

PRIVATE OFFICE, unfurnished, by corporation manufacturing office devices. Suite 1124, 50 Church St.

FINE light corner office, approximately 1,100 square feet, to let at 50 Church St. H 89 Times.

PRIVATE office, street window, with service; $40 monthly. 206 Broadway, Room 618.

PRIVATE office, telephone and stenographic services. Burns, 150 Nassau St. Beekman 8879.

DOCTOR suites, 2 and 3 rooms, $1,500. C. O'Brien. Phone Circle 4036.

Brooklyn-Long Island For Rent.

MAHOGANY furnished offices, with full services, located on busy thoroughfare; use of assets to be appreciated. Warner Trading Co., 306 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Other Sections For Rent.

OPEN an office in Syracuse; excellent offices, low rates. Clark Music Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

DESK ROOM.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

5TH AV., 309-311 (SUITE 209).
Mail address, telephone messages carefully taken; $5 month; also mail with use of desk. Ask for Mr. Boardman.

5TH AV., 505 (Room 501, corner 42d)—Have desk, telephone, mailing privileges; reasonable; references. Murray Hill 7513.

5TH AV., 246—Furnished private offices, $25 monthly; with individual telephones, desk $10 monthly; mail privileges, $5.

5TH AV., 505—Desk, $15; furnished office, $25; mail address, $5. Franklin.

5TH AV., 505—Desk, full service, in beautiful, exclusive suite. Murray Hill 5021.

5TH, 135 EAST—Share fully furnished 2-room office; $25. Suite 30.

5TH, 19 WEST—Desk, $15; private office, $20; phone or mail service, $5. Levin's.

220 BROADWAY (Knickerbocker Building)—Desk, $12; excellent address; your mail received and forwarded; personal representation assured; $5 monthly.

42D, 1 EAST—Space with or without fine desk. Wilgus.

42D, 152 WEST—Desk room; handsomely furnished office service. Room 1215.

BROADWAY, 1,440 (Suite 2002)—Desk furnished in light, pleasant law office; reasonable.

BROADWAY, 1,183—Part of light, airy office; stenographic and telephone services. Room 701.

BROADWAY, 165 (Room 3063)—In a light private office. Phone Cortlandt 7910.

CHURCH ST., 25—Superior location, building, furniture, service; reasonable. Room 812.

CHURCH ST. (Room 312)—Furnished office space with stenographic services.

PARK AV., 103 (41st, Room 413)—Desk room, telephone and stenographic service.

MAIL, address, $2; use of desk, private mail box and telephone messages carefully taken, $10 a month; desk, $15 up; free storage space; Building and Telephone Directory; one telephone, Stuyvesant 8300, easy to remember, has 30 lines. Inquire Room 501, Union Square Station.

MAHOGANY DESK, pleasant office, tenth floor; also private office with window facing Avenue; switchboard telephone service; Remington typewriter for office use; reasonable; references. Fulton 8th Av., Room 1001.

DESK space, private office; reasonable; references required; full secretarial representation. Room 318, 152 West 42d (Broadway). Lonsdale 5665.

DESK ROOM, $25; stenographic facilities, mailing privilege, $5. 256 Broadway, Room 310.

MAILING privilege, office, new 23-story building; references. Room 1503, 1,440 Broadway.

MAIL, telephone privileges, $5 monthly; private box, 246 5th Av., 1st floor.

DESK ROOM for rent. Inquire B. S., 11 East 42d St.

FOR RENT, desk room, with service, real estate office. 142 West 125th.

DESK, $10; office, furnished, with service, $20; mail, $3. Nelles, 125 Church.

BUSINESS PLACES (Miscellaneous)

All Sections For Sale or Rent.

16TH AV., 4,612—Physician's apartment, occupied 14 years by doctor.

34TH ST., 261 WEST—Parlor floor to lease; abundant light; other facilities; very central; suitable for business; reasonable rent. Lexington 3000.

34TH ST., 139 EAST—Ground floor, suitable for high-class business. Premises.

50TH ST., 131 EAST—25x100; built full depth with extra high ceiling; immediate possession; good terms. George S. Munk, 1,252 Lexington Av. Butterfield 3450.

57TH ST., 6 WEST—Light parlor-floor store, 12x30 feet; suitable for office. Riverside 6000.

4TH AV., 110 WEST—Doctor's or dentist's apartments on lease, two front rooms, running water; reasonable. 6797 Bryant.

60TH, 21 EAST—Unexcelled location, parlor floor or basement, for light business.

98TH, 200 WEST (corner Amsterdam Av.)—Ground floor, 2 rooms; all improvements; suitable light business; lease. Inquire Janitor.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,428—Wide store, opportunity for barber, laundry, stationery or other business. Willis, 1,451 Broadway.

PARK BUILDING, 57th St. and Broadway—Desk space, $10 monthly; beautiful offices, modern, light; reasonable. Room 1414. Furnished or unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 1,395 (62d)—One room and bath apartment, suitable for doctor, real estate, contractor, studio; $75.

ORANGE, N. J., 25 (Central Av., Orange, N. J.; capacity 100 cars; showrooms, gas service station; new building; finest in Orange; main auto thoroughfare in heart of apartment section. Samuel Sohn, 603 South 21st st., Irvington, N. J. Tel. Terrace 0418.

LEASE parlor and basement floors for business, 102 and 104 West 76th St., altered to suit; suitable for doctor, dentist, dressmaker, beauty parlor, laundry or barber shop. Sherman & Kirschner, Inc., 1,440 Broadway. Pennsylvania 3457.

STORES. STORES.

For Sale or Lease—Busy avenue, new buildings, ready for occupancy; suitable for any line of business; best corners in Astoria. Geo. Scherer & Co., Inc., 8th and Ditmars Av., Astoria. Tel. Astoria 7083.

TAXPAYER FOR SALE, NETS 18 PER CENT. FOR 20 YEARS. GUARANTEED LEASE. $50,000 Cash Required. Principals Only. H 116 Times.

ONE and 2 story building, 25x103, all light, driveway; suitable any business. 613 East 161st St.

CORNER STORE, 5 years' successful beauty parlor; good any business. 1,524 Lexington Av., corner 88th; possession Oct. 15.

GROUND FLOOR, 24x100, SUITABLE MANUFACTURING 15-FT. CEILING. WALVIN CO., 100 10TH AV., NEAR 16TH.

BUSINESS PLACES WANTED.

CHICAGO plumbing fixture manufacturer wants small furnished private office, with telephone and stenographic service, Grand Central zone; give full particulars, rent, &c. W 212 Times.

FACTORY space wanted, 500 square feet or less, for light manufacturing; water, electricity and gas necessary. H 807 Times Downtown.

WILL erect for responsible tenants, commercial buildings, on long lease; prefer 40th to 60th Sts. and 3d to 8th Av. H. J. SACHS & CO., 36 West 21st St.

TEAROOM Wanted—Want to buy established tearoom. Address P. B., 803 Times Downtown.

WANT two offices in mahogany; will consider buying furniture; 42d St. district; will pay $150. B 805 Times.

CONCERN handling jewelry novelties, bags, would like small space on or near 5th Av. Laghapelle, 500 5th Av.

WANTED—Movie theatre, 600 seats, in city or around New York; state particulars in first letter. W 433 Times.

HAVE buyers: Apartments, taxpayers, business property; send particulars. R. Friedman, 1,457 Broadway.

LOFT, about 2,500 feet, between 23d and 50th Sts., H 841 Times.

LOCATION for pharmacy west of 8d Av., Manhattan. G 129 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 129 EAST—Nicely furnished, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; until Oct. 1; $75 month. Dufloce. Telephone Lexington 8440.

11TH, 65 EAST (Hotel Bradford, rooms, baths, $5 up.

15TH, 105 EAST (Apt. 34)—Comfortable single, adjoining bath, private; gentleman; reasonable.

17TH, 112 EAST (Gramercy section)—Low rates; running water; board optional. Wellner.

21ST ST., 147 EAST—Grace Club, Gramercy Park; business women; 15 baths; rooms, living room, tea room; kitchen privileges.

22D, 37 EAST—Handsome large front, $10; two large connecting, $12; kitchenette.

22D, 152 EAST—Well-furnished light front room; Gramercy section; $8. Williams.

26TH, 117 EAST—Attractive, large rooms, electricity, bath, showers; $6-$8.

27TH ST., MADISON AV. (Hotel Madison)—All outside rooms. Summer rates; double rooms, bath, $15; without bath, $10.50-$12; one or two people; hotel service; restaurant; block from two subways; daily, $1.50 up. Madison Square 1784.

27TH, 142 EAST—Attractive, outside; double, single; modern; elevator. Christian, American, private home; business women. Arnold, Apt. 28.

29TH, 29 EAST (MARTHA WASHINGTON)—500 ROOMS, FIREPROOF; A WOMAN'S HOTEL; ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, $12 WEEKLY FOR ONE, $15 FOR TWO; WITH BATH, $21 WEEKLY FOR ONE, $24.50 FOR TWO.

29TH, EAST—Woman journalist offers girl share in home; $9. Ashland 5434.

30TH ST. (Lexington Av., Hotel Rutledge)—Women exclusively; newly decorated room; private bath, $16 up weekly; also room, use of bath, $10 up weekly; room with board, $18 up weekly.

30TH, 223 EAST—Large room, private bath, suitable one or two; also small; reasonable.

31ST, 110 EAST—Private family offers large front room, hot and cold water, bay window; twin beds or single. Scotch Tea Room. Caledonia 7269.

31ST (near park)—Bright, cheerful room, newly furnished, all conveniences; references. Ashland 2029.

32D, 11 EAST (Hotel Stratford, just east of 5th Av.)—Newly decorated, furnished; outside rooms and baths; complete hotel service; restaurant; weekly rates; single rooms, $12 up; double rooms, $17.50 up; 2-room suites, $30 up; all with private bath.

32D ST., 349 EAST (Apt. 1A)—Furnished room, working lady. Call Saturday and Sunday. Miss Anderson.

34TH, 120 EAST—Attractive furnished eight double and single rooms; references. Merlin.

34TH, 126 EAST—Attractive room near bath, kitchen privileges; elevator; references. Pool.

34TH, 122 EAST—Large, small rooms, improvements; $7 up. See elevator man.

35TH, 38 EAST—Attractive parlor floor, $35; furnished, unfurnished; suitable studio; reasonable.

35TH, 111 EAST—Front basement, single; all conveniences, $5. Call Monday.

37TH, 40 EAST—Large, well furnished room with bath, $15. Call Monday.

37TH (Lexington, 284)—Large room, large closet, electricity, running water; gentleman only. Caledonia 7269.

38TH, 17 EAST—Double and single rooms; running water; Summer rates; references.

37TH, EAST—Furnished room, small, with private bath. Call Plaza 0645.

37TH ST., 153 EAST—Very attractive, good size single rooms, $9-$10.

38TH, EAST (249 Madison)—Private baths, kitchenettes, piano, $13 up; singles, $5.50 up.

39TH, 29 EAST.
Unusually desirable room; owner's home; references.

40TH, 211 EAST—Large, small rooms, all improvements, electricity, telephone, bath.

42D, 53 EAST (Hotel Lenroy, opposite Grand Central Terminal)—Rooms, newly furnished, with, without bath, $2 up; special rates.

40TH, 147 EAST—Immaculate single room, electricity, water; private house; gentlemen only.

48TH, 142 EAST—Room for one, two; hot running water, kitchenette, electricity, telephone, cool; reasonable; one flight. Apt. 4.

50TH ST., 16 EAST—Large front room, bath, also single. Plaza 2910.

52D, 406 EAST—Ideal single rooms; modern; kitchenette privileges. Plaza 3026.

54TH, 36 EAST—Music studio; large room; also small, exclusive house; reference.

55TH ST., 13 EAST.
Newly decorated exclusive house; business people.

55TH, 14 EAST—South room with roof and private bath; gentlemen; $25.

58TH—Clean, beautifully furnished room, bath, telephone, electric fan; private family; all conveniences; gentleman preferred. Regent 8149.

60TH, 21 EAST (adjoining subway)—Newly decorated; unexcelled personal address; $7 up.

60TH, 18 EAST—Room, $40 monthly; with bath, $70. San Jacinto Hotel.

60TH, 20 EAST—Large, suitable 2 women; kitchen privileges; Keegan, Rhinelander 4382.

71ST, 215 EAST—Comfortable hall and double room, all conveniences; board optional.

78TH, 2 EAST (5th Av.)—Small room; all conveniences; private house; elevator.

83D, 131 EAST—Front living, bedroom combined; southern exposure; desirable. Hubers.

87TH ST. (Lexington Av.)—Modern apartment, attractive single front room, $8; business person; permanent; references exchanged. Butterfield 4924.

89TH, 134 EAST—Attractive room, running water, phone, conviences; private house.

92D, 78 EAST—Small and large rooms, immaculate, clean; Summer rates.

93D ST. (at Madison Av.)—Hotel Ashton—Newly decorated furnished rooms with use of bath, $10 weekly up; rooms with private bath, $12 weekly up; buses, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

96TH, 30 EAST (Apt. 16)—Comfortable rooms, all improvements; board optional; references.

98TH, 198 EAST—2 2 front rooms; all improvements; private entrance. Schulman.

178TH, 422 EAST—Comfortable outside room with small family. Friedman.

LEXINGTON AV., 673—Elegant double; private bath, piano, electricity, kitchenette; suitable 2-3.

MADISON AV. (lower 90s)—In newly furnished and decorated high class modern apartment, a large outside room, beautifully furnished, closets, lavatory, adjoins bath and shower; exceptional independent home for refined gentleman or business woman; $15; breakfast optional; reference. Tel. Atwater 3978.

MADISON AV. (66th St.) — Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; month $55. Rhinelander 4088.

MADISON AV., 907—Large, beautifully furnished room, bath adjoining; reasonable. Apt. 2.

MADISON AV., 640—Cool double, single rooms; Summer rates. Mayer, Regent 7210.

MADISON AV., 267 (39th)—Attractive room, running water, 5th floor, elevator service.

"ALLERTON HOUSE."

Club residence for men, conveniently located, affording every comfort, with surroundings and service of the select club; lounge, library, squash courts, handball courts; also privileges of the Allerton Country Club—golf, tennis and swimming; rates $9 to $20 a week; transient $2.50-$3 a day for approved residents only.
45 East 55th St. 143 East 39th St.
22 East 89th St. 502 West 224 St.
NEAR Metropolitan Art Museum—3 rooms (two connecting), private home; immediate possession; permanent; airy, clean, attractive; references. Telephone Butterfield 7288 before 11 mornings.

West Side.

9TH AV., 645 (corner 45th St.)—Neatly furnished room; all improvements. D. McGinley.

4TH, 141 WEST.
(Just off Washington Square)—Have fine old house, like college fraternity house; will rent large, handsome room for two; also room for one, to refined young men; college men preferred. Spring 8063.

4TH, 305 WEST—Large, cool, artistic room, in Greenwich Village apartment; telephone, electricity, garden; breakfast optional. Drew.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

47TH, 279 WEST—Reasonable, superior surrounding, refreshing atmosphere, refined home; all modern.

47TH, 279 WEST—Reasonable, superior surrounding, refreshing atmosphere, refined home; all modern.

97TH, 38 WEST—Cool, attractive room, convenient location; lady. Stuyvesant 5062. Read.

11TH, 133 WEST—Delightful two-room suite, large living room, comfortable bedroom, running water; reasonable. Apt. 22. Chelsea 2354.

11TH, 128 WEST—Beautiful rooms, with or without private bath; newly open and renovated house; $9-$13 up.

11TH, 250 WEST (Greenwich Village)—Double room, also single rooms; all improvements.

11TH, 67 WEST—Parlor, bedroom, adjoining bath; separate entrance and phone. Dillon.

11TH, 545 WEST—Cool, airy room, suitable two; Summer rates. Apt. 2F.

11TH, 252 WEST—Small light room; gentleman.

12TH, 112 WEST—Desirable room in refined neighborhood, running water, electricity; references.

12TH, 504 WEST—Large outside, one or two, $9; outside, single, $6.50. Holland.

12TH, 16 WEST—2 furnished rooms, bath, 2 months. Superintendent.

12TH, 108 WEST—Large room, private bath; also larger room.

13TH ST., WEST—Combination living-bedroom; new elevator apartment; new furniture; private entrance; to responsible business woman. Phone Stuyvesant 3748 after Sunday.

13TH, 106 WEST—Desirable single for business girl, modern apartment.

14TH, 210 WEST—Living bedroom, near bath; kitchen privileges; attractively furnished; quiet, private; convenient transportation; references. Chelsea 7431.

16TH ST., 125 WEST—Front, charmingly furnished; semi-private bath; kitchen privileges; quiet business woman; $10. Lane.

21ST, 234 WEST—Large outside, modern elevator apartment; reasonable. Wightman.

22D, 426 WEST—Newly decorated, large room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

23D, 260 WEST—Single, $6; private bath, steam heat, electricity; gentlemen; $12.

28TH, 345 WEST—Parlor and bedroom, twin beds, electricity, private telephone. Phone Chickering 2667. C. Vandiver.

35TH ST., 42 WEST (HOTEL GREGORIAN)—SUMMER RATES; LARGE, COOL ROOMS, WITH BATH, $17.50 PER WEEK UP; TWO, $24; SUITES (2), $35.

36TH ST., 36 WEST (in heart of shopping and theatrical district)—Large room and bath, charmingly furnished; excellent service; references; $90.

43D ST., 255 WEST (HOTEL TIMES SQUARE, JUST WEST OF BROADWAY)—1,000 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, $12 WEEKLY FOR ONE; WITH CONNECTING BATH, $2.50 FOR ONE; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $3 FOR ONE, $4 FOR TWO; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES ON ROOMS WITH CONNECTING OR PRIVATE BATH. PHONE LACKWANNA 6900.

43D-BROADWAY—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, near bath; $12 weekly up; rooms with private bath, $17.50 weekly up. Cadillac Hotel.

44TH, 247 WEST—GENTLEMAN WILL SHARE LARGE, COMFORTABLE ROOM WITH ANOTHER GENTLEMAN.

45TH, 108 WEST—Single, double rooms; all modern improvements; reasonable.

47TH, 502 WEST—Bedroom and parlor; single room; furnished. Devaney.

48TH ST., 57 WEST—Very pleasant room, with piano, available for lady during August and September; $50 month.

49TH, 4 WEST—Delightful room, conveniences, for congenial business woman. Miss Sunshine.

50TH, 61 WEST—Redecorated large front room; running water, bath; reasonable. Babcock.

51ST ST., WEST (5th Av.)—Spacious studio, double exposure, skylight, also small room; Summer rates. Snyder, phone Lafayette 5424.

51ST, 58 WEST—Single room, private bath; other room, running water; references.

52D, 224 WEST (Corner Broadway)—Large front room, with kitchen; also other desirable rooms. Apt. 4. Mrs. Downing.

52D, 200 WEST—Double and single; private family; all conveniences. Apartment 4-D.

53D, 58 WEST—Furnished, unfurnished; suitable studio; reasonable.

53TH, 111 EAST—Front basement, single; all conveniences, $5. Call Monday.

56TH, 40 EAST—Large, well furnished room with bath, $15. Call Monday.

56TH (Lexington, 284)—Large room, large closet, electricity, running water; gentleman only. Caledonia 7269.

56TH, 17 EAST—Double and single rooms; running water; Summer rates; references.

57TH, EAST—Furnished room, small, with private bath. Call Plaza 0645.

57TH ST., 153 EAST—Very attractive, good size single rooms, $9-$10.

58TH, EAST (249 Madison)—Private baths, kitchenettes, piano, $13 up; singles, $5.50 up.

59TH, 29 EAST.
Unusually desirable room; owner's home; references.

60TH, 211 EAST—Large, small rooms, all improvements, electricity, telephone, bath.

62D, 53 EAST (Hotel Lenroy, opposite Grand Central Terminal)—Rooms, newly furnished, with, without bath, $2 up; special rates.

60TH, 147 EAST—Immaculate single room, electricity, water; private house; gentlemen only.

68TH, 142 EAST—Room for one, two; hot running water, kitchenette, electricity, telephone, cool; reasonable; one flight. Apt. 4.

70TH ST., 16 EAST—Large front room, bath, also single. Plaza 2910.

72D, 406 EAST—Ideal single rooms; modern; kitchenette privileges. Plaza 3026.

74TH, 36 EAST—Music studio; large room; also small, exclusive house; reference.

75TH ST., 13 EAST.
Newly decorated exclusive house; business people.

75TH, 14 EAST—South room with roof and private bath; gentlemen; $25.

78TH—Clean, beautifully furnished room, bath, telephone, electric fan; private family; all conveniences; gentleman preferred. Regent 8149.

80TH, 21 EAST (adjoining subway)—Newly decorated; unexcelled personal address; $7 up.

80TH, 18 EAST—Room, $40 monthly; with bath, $70. San Jacinto Hotel.

80TH, 20 EAST—Large, suitable 2 women; kitchen privileges; Keegan, Rhinelander 4382.

81ST, 215 EAST—Comfortable hall and double room, all conveniences; board optional.

88TH, 2 EAST (5th Av.)—Small room; all conveniences; private house; elevator.

83D, 131 EAST—Front living, bedroom combined; southern exposure; desirable. Hubers.

87TH ST. (Lexington Av.)—Modern apartment, attractive single front room, $8; business person; permanent; references exchanged. Butterfield 4924.

89TH, 134 EAST—Attractive room, running water, phone, conviences; private house.

92D, 78 EAST—Small and large rooms, immaculate, clean; Summer rates.

93D ST. (at Madison Av.)—Hotel Ashton—Newly decorated furnished rooms with use of bath, $10 weekly up; rooms with private bath, $12 weekly up; buses, surface cars, subway; full hotel service; restaurant.

96TH, 30 EAST (Apt. 16)—Comfortable rooms, all improvements; board optional; references.

98TH, 198 EAST—2 2 front rooms; all improvements; private entrance. Schulman.

178TH, 422 EAST—Comfortable outside room with small family. Friedman.

LEXINGTON AV., 673—Elegant double; private bath, piano, electricity, kitchenette; suitable 2-3.

MADISON AV. (lower 90s)—In newly furnished and decorated high class modern apartment, a large outside room, beautifully furnished, closets, lavatory, adjoins bath and shower; exceptional independent home for refined gentleman or business woman; $15; breakfast optional; reference. Tel. Atwater 3978.

MADISON AV. (66th St.) — Attractive 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; month $55. Rhinelander 4088.

MADISON AV., 907—Large, beautifully furnished room, bath adjoining; reasonable. Apt. 2.

MADISON AV., 640—Cool double, single rooms; Summer rates. Mayer, Regent 7210.

MADISON AV., 267 (39th)—Attractive room, running water, 5th floor, elevator service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

718T, 20 WEST—Attractive single, double rooms, near Park; $7-$10-$12.

718T, 210 WEST—In my cozy home, one large room, also small room.

72D, 18 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE TILED BATH, SEPARATE KITCHEN; OTHER ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

72D ST. AND BROADWAY—Room with hot and cold running water, $17.50 per week; complete hotel service. Hotel St. Andrew. Phone Endicott 4080.

72D (275 West End Av.)—Large room, parlor floor, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; $7 to $14.

72D, 46 WEST—FRONT PARLOR STUDIO, PIANO; ALSO DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS.

72D, 216 WEST—Basement, 2 rooms and bath; also small furnished room; reasonable.

73D, 171 WEST — Newly decorated rooms, business people; electricity; kitchenette privileges; references.

73D, 150 WEST—Unusually attractive rooms, every convenience; see and appreciate; references.

73D, 48 WEST—Single room, lavatory; gentleman; $6; fifth floor south; elevator.

73D, 154 WEST—Double and single room, adjoining bath, continuous hot water.

74TH ST. (2,131 Broadway)—Large, attractively furnished room, near bath; gentlemen; near 72d St. subway express. E. Gray, Apt. 5.

74TH, 139 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE, $10 UP; SINGLE, $7; TWO-ROOM BASEMENT, PRIVATE BATH, $12.

74TH, 122 WEST—Newly decorated double and single rooms; private baths, twin beds, steam heat; $8, $12, $15.

74TH, 262 WEST (Apt. 25)—Suite of rooms, comfortably furnished; convenience; no other roomers.

74TH, 139 WEST—Attractive large basement room, adjoining yard, bathroom, real kitchen.

74TH, 25 WEST—Elegantly furnished single and large rooms, private baths; apartments.

74TH, 143 WEST—Large double room, private bath; suitable business couple; clean.

74TH, 33 WEST—Single outside room, adjoining bath; perfectly appointed house; $8.

74TH, 59 WEST—Two large, kitchenette; twin beds, shower; modern, single; water.

74TH, 202 WEST—Beautiful large room facing Broadway, very reasonable. Apt. 1.

74TH, 118 WEST—Desirable room, with or without private bath; business people.

74TH, 153 WEST—Large first floor furnished room, private bath; single room.

75TH, 232 WEST (Broadway)—Beautiful single, double, kitchenette; sunny, water, private bath.

75TH, 236 WEST—Gentleman; attractively furnished, twin beds, bath, $14. Susquehanna 2008.

75TH, 325 WEST—Luxuriously and completely furnished front rooms, private bath; exclusive.

75TH, 327 WEST—Summer rate; newly decorated; running water; with, without bath.

75TH, 55 WEST—Newly decorated single rooms, baths; $7-$8; exceptional house.

76TH, 14 WEST—Large living, alcove, bath, kitchenette, lavatory; $17; another $10.

75TH, 112 WEST—Double rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, $15; single, $8-$7.

75TH, 44 WEST—2 large rooms, with all conveniences. Phone Trafalgar 7247.

75TH, 107 WEST—Double, single, twin beds, private bath; continuous hot water.

75TH ST., 116 WEST—Nice large double room, also single room; reasonable.

75TH (331 West End Av.)—Attractive, large room, bath, kitchen; second floor.

76TH, 23 WEST (near Central Park)—Double, single rooms, bath, running water; elevator residence; home cooking. Endicott 4924.

76TH, 52 WEST—Newly decorated large rooms, bath; $10, $12, $16, $18; skylight, running water, electricity, $5.50; gentlemen.

76TH, 304 WEST—Artistically furnished large room, private bath, kitchenette; suitable for two; $20 week or $75 month.

76TH, 323 WEST—Comfortable, cool rooms, single, double, private bath, kitchenette; reasonable.

76TH, 325 WEST (Drive)—Newly decorated, comfortable, double, single, small skylight; reasonable.

76TH, 51 WEST—Large comfortable room, telephone, continuous hot water; all conveniences.

76TH, 123 WEST—Newly decorated; convenient; concessions until October to permanent guests.

76TH ST., 118 WEST—Large, beautiful room, private bath; private house; reference.

76TH, 319 WEST — Exceptional, attractive, double and medium room; unusual private house.

76TH, 60 WEST—Nicely furnished medium front room; all improvements. Apt. 2 north.

76TH, 305 WEST—Attractive rooms, with, without bath; also unfurnished basement room.

76TH, 112 WEST—Attractive, large rooms, private baths, southern exposure, $14, $15.

76TH, 321 WEST—Elegantly furnished large room, bath, twin beds; moderate rent.

76TH, 250 WEST—Front room, furnished for two; also room, running water.

76TH, 144 WEST — Large front (fourth floor), $10; single room, $7.

76TH, 42 WEST—Large, small rooms, bath; twin beds; reasonable.

77TH, 14 WEST—Exclusive residence, opposite Museum; large room, bath, dressing room; suitable 2, 3 gentlemen; single rooms.

77TH, 117 WEST—Beautiful second floor room, private bath; also front basement.

77TH, 154 WEST—Large room, twin beds, private bath; comfortable single room.

77TH, 168 WEST—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; also double, front; all conveniences.

77TH, 231 WEST—Front, double $10; single $5; kitchenette; homelike. Machalr.

77TH, 121 WEST—Private residence, small attractive furnished home, $5.

77TH, 108 WEST—Large room, bath, twin beds; others; kitchenettes; $10 up.

77TH, 10 WEST—SINGLE ROOM; PRIVATE HOUSE; ELEVATOR.

78TH, 106 WEST—Two room suites, private baths, handsomely furnished; every convenience; refined surroundings; terms reasonable; references.

78TH, 170 WEST—Beautiful corner suite; bedroom, living room, service; $20. Manning.

78TH, 256 WEST—Large parlor, running water; ground floor; single, running water.

78TH, 100 WEST—Ground floor, private bath, $10; also small, $6; gentlemen.

78TH, 216 WEST—Elegant furnished and unfurnished suites, 1 and 2 rooms.

79TH, 174 WEST (Apt. 5)—Something different, beautifully furnished front rooms, running water, bath adjoining, $10 and $12; lovely single room, $7; elevator.

79TH ST. (West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished suite, 2 bedrooms, parlor, kitchenette, single rooms; Susquehanna 3978.

79TH, 218 WEST—Large front room, adjoining bath; private, phone, electricity, subway.

79TH (410 West End)—Attractive, outside, running water; single, double; reasonable. Martin.

76TH, 174 WEST—Nicely furnished double room, Southern exposure; $12. McCarty.

79TH (410 West End)—Room, adjoining bath; also single, $5-$8. Biegkman.

80TH, 133 WEST—Immaculate, well-furnished, suitable two; $14; bath; quiet house.

80TH, 108 WEST—Exceptional, large, well furnished rooms, private bath; Summer rates.

80TH, 128 WEST—Beautiful second floor front; bath, kitchenette, immaculate homelike.

80TH, 323 WEST—Nicely furnished airy, outside single room, adjoining bath; $8.50.

80TH, 149 WEST—Front parlor, running water, suitable 3; also single room.

81ST AND COLUMBUS AV. (HOTEL ENDICOTT)—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER; DELIGHTFUL COOLING SYSTEM INSTALLED; $2 A DAY; $12 WEEK; BATH ADJACENT. COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE.

81ST, 251 WEST—Immaculate, beautifully furnished, southern exposure; every requirement; reasonable. Cornell.

81ST 133 WEST—Elegant large front room, bath; well kept; suitable two.

82D, 250 WEST (corner Broadway)—High-class elevator building; 2 large connecting front rooms and dressing room with running water, near 2 baths; attractively furnished, private entrance, telephone; deal for 2 or 3 business young men or girls or business couple; reasonable Summer rates; references required. Apartment 52.

82D, 111 WEST—Beautifully furnished double, single, suitable for three gentlemen; unusual; reasonable. Call Sunday after 2. Rafferty.

82D, 110 WEST—Large bedroom, dressing room, private bath, kitchen, linen, dishes, silver; telephone, electricity; $20.

82D ST., 212 WEST—2 front rooms, private entrance; ground floor; gentlemen; $12 weekly. White.

82D, 159 WEST—Beautiful large front double independent rooms, bath; housekeeping; $12.

82D, 76 WEST—Sunny front room, newly decorated; kitchen privileges; $12. Fox.

83D ST., 323 WEST (Riverside)—Young woman share room business girl; separate beds; sixth floor; elevator; piano; $7; single room, business girl, $6; breakfast, laundry privileges; references. Endicott 5339. King.

83D ST., 1 WEST—Two beautiful front rooms, sunny, breezy; running water; single $10, double $8. Berger.

83D ST., 1 WEST—Two rooms, overlooking park; kitchenette; private; elevator; $16. O'Connor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

83D, 17 WEST—Beautiful room, reasonable; also kitchenette apartment, suitable for couple.

83D, 63 WEST—Large front room, private bath, kitchenette; clean, homelike; reasonable.

83D, 28 WEST—Attractive rooms, private connecting bath; kitchenettes; $10, $12, $16.

83D, 1 WEST—Living room, bedroom, overlooking Park; real home; references. 5 N.

83D, 320 WEST—Attractive double, twin beds; also single, light, cool. Blue.

83D, 262 WEST—Pleasant front room, single, elevator. (Apt. BW.)

84TH, 104 WEST—Newly decorated, furnished, three-room housekeeping apartment; also two single rooms; elevator apartment. Meyer.

84TH, 152 WEST—One or two gentlemen, room, adjoining bath, modern conveniences; no other roomers. Bath.

84TH, 43 WEST—Attractive double room, kitchenette, adjoining bath; newly decorated; reasonable.

84TH, 341 WEST—Attractive double rooms, with or without private bath, kitchenette.

84TH, 16 WEST—Large front parlor, business couple, light business.

85TH, 349 WEST (3 Last)—Comfortable furnished room, double, twin beds; running water; private family; elevator. Schuyler 2681.

85TH ST., WEST—Attractively furnished front room, 2 windows, piano; reasonable. Schuyler 0483.

85TH, 345 WEST (Apt. 4W)—Attractive room, running water, elevator; Drive; reasonable.

85TH, 60 WEST—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; exclusive house; very reasonable.

85TH, 136 WEST—Attractive medium room, southern exposure, dressing room; private residence.

86TH, 263 WEST—Beautiful light, airy room, running water. Schuyler 7742. Sampson.

85TH, 211 WEST—Medium room, ground floor; convenient subway; gentleman; $6. Heidt.

85TH, 201 WEST—Attractive, clean, homelike; suitable for couple; shower; elevator. 5W.

85TH, 330 WEST (2E)—Attractive rooms, double, single, bath, shower. Endicott 1286.

85TH, 213 WEST—Rooms, suitable two; singles; electricity; one flight. Garrity.

85TH, 34 WEST—Large room, twin beds; nicely furnished; others medium-sized.

85TH, 200 WEST—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; only roomer; $7. Wheaton.

85TH, 207 WEST—Newly decorated, elevator, phone; business men only. Apt. 3W.

86TH (Broadway)—Attractive single room, adjacent bath, maid and telephone service, high-class elevator apartment, private family, distinctly worthy of immediate investigation. Schuyler 6033.

86TH, 957—Beautiful, sunny front room, three windows, kitchenette, bath, fireplace, parquet floors, suitable for three; will furnish to suit on lease; telephone and service. Schuyler 10079.

86TH AND BROADWAY—Elegantly furnished 18-foot room, twin beds, private bath; seventh floor; southern exposure; small private family; reasonable. Phone Schuyler 8369.

86TH, 202 WEST—Exceptionally clean, well furnished, high-class, kitchenette privileges. Kennedy.

86TH, 204 WEST (4E)—Attractive rooms, double, single; elevator house; kitchen privileges.

86TH, 76 WEST—Newly furnished, private family; elevator; gentleman; $12. Apt. 5E.

86TH, 49 WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE, $10 UP; SINGLE, $7 UP.

86TH (2,345 Broadway)—Gorgeous rooms, private bath, $10 to $25. Adler.

87TH, 148 WEST—Large room, with or without private bath; also room suitable for studio; exceptional service; homelike atmosphere.

87TH, 251 WEST (corner Broadway)—Large outside room, attractively furnished, running water, elevator. Schuyler 1724. Apt. 33. Beattie.

87TH, 70 WEST—Large, attractive back parlor and front basement; all home conveniences; "L" station; very moderate.

87TH, 261 WEST (The Kennedy)—Single and double rooms, suite; elevator, private phones; unusual; restaurant.

87TH, 251 WEST (Apt. 35)—Attractive desirable room; all conveniences; private family.

87TH,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

LARGE, comfortable, airy room, with bath and complete hotel service, furnished; very reasonable rates; 4 minutes from Wall St., 25 from Times Square. Inquire of room clerk, Hotel St. George, Clark and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN will share apartment with 1, 2 young men. Nevins 7418.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE—Double room, alcove sleeping porch, bath adjoining; private house; every convenience; near water and station; reasonable. — Telephone Bayside 3228.

BEECHHURST—Private family wishes to rent first-class rooms to business gentlemen; near water; $6 up. Flushing 0658.

DOUGLAS MANOR—Commuting, large room, sleeping porch, private shower, dressing room, bathing; gentleman. Phone Bayside 1068.

KEW GARDENS—Large room and bath, with or without meals; screened porch; private family. Z 2009 Times Annex.

NEW GARDENS—Large room, adjoining bath; private residence. Telephone Richmond Hill 0184W.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Young couple will rent room on ocean, season; suitable one, two adults. Z 2056 Times Annex.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Opportunity, spacious room, ocean view, exclusive; reasonable. Phone Esplanade 9122.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Large furnished room, private home; convenient station; near beach; balance of season. Z 2034 Times Annex.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Ocean; 2 large rooms, private family. Z 2029 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

RYE—Near beach; two rooms, bath, furnished, for Summer. Write or call Sexton, 9 Sanford St., Rye.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

13TH, 138 WEST—Large room, suitable business couple; two closets, running water.

60TH, 138 EAST—Large room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, steam; refined neighborhood.

60TH, 45 EAST—Light, one-room, bath, independent apartments; parquet floors, steam heat; $45-$75. Shown 4-6.

70TH, 141 WEST—Handsome rooms or entire floors; newly decorated; private house.

76TH, 305 WEST—Newly decorated large front basement room, running water; reasonable.

82D ST., 170 WEST—Large newly decorated back parlor; doctor or dentist.

122D ST., 252 WEST—Back parlor, unfurnished, for bachelor or two men.

164TH, 701 WEST (N. W. cor. Bway)—New building, 2, 4 rooms, bath, real kitchen; $56-$88; unusual suites for refined people.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Large, quiet, modern room, dressing room, running water, separate bells; express subway. 29 Bank St.

11th refined Chelsea section, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; 346 West 23d St.; $35 monthly. Call or phone Advance Realty, 276 5th Av. Caledonia 2273.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

TWO young men, teachers, desire two or three rooms in French family of refinement (with opportunity to speak language), near B. M. T.; for occupancy Sept. 15-July 1; dinner optional. B 329 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, gentile, wishes moderate quarters with strictly American family; permanent; preferably Dyckman or Kingsbridge section; state full particulars. W 229 Times.

TWO young men, Jewish, desire a large, light room, with or without board, private family, below 116th St. L 978 Times Downtown.

REFINED gentleman wishes private entrance room, uptown section; strictly clean; $5 to $6; full details. H 417 Times.

AMERICAN business woman, C. S., desires good room exchange few evenings in; refined; references. A 1122 Times Harlem.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants furnished room and bath, west side, central location; particulars and price. W 269 Amsterdam Av.

GREENWICH VILLAGE—Young man desires furnished or unfurnished room in private house; best references. H 97 Times.

MAN, wife and 21-year daughter, Catholic, wish rooms or small apartment; state price. G 144 Times.

BACHELOR, private family; reference, permanent; give full particulars. A 1113 Times Harlem.

PROFESSIONAL gentleman desires furnished room, congenial family; full particulars. G 168 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room amid refined surroundings; no other roomers. K 370 Times.

ROOM, twin beds, bath, kitchenette; West 80s; permanent; reasonable. H 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Jewish, desires room, board; private family; reasonable. J 553 Times.

GENTLEMAN wants room, running water; midtown or downtown; $7. B 377 Times.

TOP FLOOR in quiet, private house; private family. A 1113 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires modern, medium size, unfurnished room near bath, 65th-95th, west, $50 monthly, now or later; permanently; state particulars. G 197 Times.

GIRL desires room private family, kitchen privileges. H 448 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

8TH AV. AND 53D ST.—APARTMENT HOTEL; PALATIAL RESIDENCE; ELEVATOR; STEAM BATHS; 1, 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES; RESTAURANT; PRICES RIGHT.

30TH, 133 EAST—Handsomely furnished large room; good board; references.

MADISON AV., 213—Attractive single and double rooms, excellent table; references required.

PARK AV., 83—Rooms, private baths, exclusive residence, home cooking. Lexington 8891.

West Side.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large, small rooms, private bath; French cooking; electricity, telephone.

75TH, 57 WEST (La Rochelle)—Delightfully cool rooms, up high; newly decorated and furnished; real home cooking for particular guests; references. Warren.

75TH, 20 WEST—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests; Southerners.

75TH, 26 WEST—Desirable rooms, table guests; references. Miss Edwards.

76TH, 49 WEST—Large front rooms accommodating 3-4 private baths; delicious American-Hungarian cuisine; refined surroundings; reasonable.

76TH, 331 WEST—Attractive front parlor, running water, single; French cuisine; references.

79TH ST., 132 WEST.
82D ST., 124 WEST.

Attractive houses, unique in a city like New York; group capable 250, permitting us to furnish service and convenience found only in the residential hotel; modern accommodations; moderate priced; booklet.

80TH 142 WEST—Single rooms, superior table board; all modern conveniences; references.

84TH, 53 WEST—Large and small rooms; excellent home meals, with refined Jewish family; table guests accommodated. Gans.

90TH, 6 WEST—Refined Jewish home, accommodate gentleman, couple; excellent board. Fleisch.

90TH, 24 WEST—Beautiful double rooms; all conveniences; exceptional table; reasonable. Spier.

93D, 254 WEST—Single, double connecting, private baths; exclusive residence; home cooking.

93D, 307 WEST—Attractive single, double rooms, running water, all conveniences. 4W.

93D, 4 WEST (Apt. 2E)—Large, airy; suitable 2; small family; references.

94TH, 18 WEST—Desirable back parlor, private bath; also double, single, safe, clean home house; good home meals.

100TH, 76 WEST—Good rooms, good food, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 424—Unusual accommodations for congenial gentleman in high-class bachelor apartment; tasty meals and service; humanlike freedom; facing park; shower; piano; victrola; $23 weekly. Academy 4343, Jefferds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 294—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; excellent meals; references.

EXCEPTIONAL home with board for semi-invalids, elderly people; kindness, care; radio connection; physician's recommendation; nurse. Morningside 2350.

BEAUTIFUL home for children; best care; one who loves them. Kingsbridge 2621.

BOARD WANTED.

BACHELOR, 82 years old, Protestant, wishes well furnished room and board, within thirty minutes Grand Central, in strictly private family, without other paying guests; advertiser accustomed to educated surroundings and good accommodations and seeks permanent abode; give full particulars of accommodations offered, size of family and terms, which must be moderate. H 63 Times.

ROOM and board for three Jewish young business women; boarding house or family hotel in Manhattan; answers must give details. Box 15, 165 Broadway.

FROM Oct. 1, in Manhattan, two sleeping rooms, sitting room and meals, three adults, reasonable; give terms and full particulars. M 894 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS COUPLE desire room and board with private family; no other roomers. G 141 Times.

HOME with refined family, elevator apartment, 70th to 120th St., West. K 335 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Connecticut.

BETHEL, CONN. (A. Weber), 62 miles out, fine roads; own vegetables, milk, poultry; improvements; $18 up; also week ends; Christian owner.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—Country estate, private family, will receive 1-2 gentlemen; vegetables, milk, eggs, delicious cooking; Box 946.

WESTPORT, Conn.—Large sunny rooms, with home cooking; near bathing. Westport 416. Box 73.

WILTON, CONN. (Broadview Resthome)—For convalescents and those desiring complete rest; congenial surroundings; care, attention if desired.

GARDNER'S FARM on Twin Lakes; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent food; modern improvements; prices reasonable. Address Taconic, Conn. Phone Lakeville 29-12.

GOLDEN SPUR INN, East Lyme, Conn., near New London—Boating, bathing, fishing; reasonable. P. O. Waterford, Conn.

OLD HOMESTEAD near Connecticut River, below Haddam; attractive country home, modern improvements; delicious home-cooked food; few guests; $18 up. Mrs. Edwin Shaller, Haddam, Conn.

NURSES' beautiful home, Stamford; individual care for convalescents, rest cases, elderlies; large, sunny rooms, sun-parlor, excellent home cooking. Z 3038 Times Annex.

ENGLISH gentlewoman will receive one or two children to educate; Meal surroundings; highest references. Mrs. Mary Bolton, Fairfield, Conn.

THE dignified Pequot Inn in quaint old Southport-on-Sound; open to guests. Telephone Fairfield 491. Reservations.

Long Island.

ASPEN HILL, Noyac, Sag Harbor, L. I.—A few Summer boarders wanted; waterfront; home cooking; select.

DOUGLAS MANOR—Double room or suite; shower; near beach, station. Bayside 1579W.

LONG BEACH (429 West Penn.)—Ocean rooms; excellent table. Feigin. Telephone 286.

LONG BEACH—Catering to refined guests. 56 West Olive St. Phone 1023.

PORT WASHINGTON (Three Strangers Inn) —Excellent accommodations by day, week or month; the only place of its kind on the beautiful Sound shore, overlooking Manhasset Bay. Telephone 849.

WHITESTONE (18 Boulevard)—Large front room, 5 minutes to station and Long Island Sound, 30 minutes Penn. Station; private family. Telephone Flushing 7511, Campbell.

ALVIN, Sayville, L. I.—A small and charming hotel, private baths, modern rooms, exceptional cuisine, select clientele; bathing, golf, sailing; terms moderate. L. A. Maddren.

CARROLL VILLA—Ideal spot for a pleasant, restful vacation; excellent table; beautiful grounds; 10 minutes to Long Beach; $25 a week. Miss Casey, 82 Centre Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

LILY POND HOUSE, SAG HARBOR—BOATING, BATHING, FISHING; RATES MODERATE. BUTTERFIELD 2990.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I. Beautifully situated near Garden City; best accommodations; rooms, single and suite; excellent table and service. Booklet, Hempstead 455.

VACATION—Nature's wonder spot; Gregson's Quaker Path Lodge in-the-woods-by-the-Sound; excellent, generous table; large, clean rooms, electric; depot one mile, fare $1.97; weekly, $18 to $25. Phone Stony Brook 22W. Address Gregson, Stony Brook, L. I.

VACATIONS for business girls and women, 70 miles South Shore; sea bathing; wonderful meals; free auto service; $16 weekly. Wm. Lamma Beta, P. O. Box 1,268, City Hall Station.

DOUBLE room with high-class board available at once for couple July 31 to Aug. 16. Mrs. Mayers, Woodmere, L. I. Phone Cedarhurst 1264.

ARE you interested delightful vacation, boating, bathing, fishing, farm produce, electricity, telephone? reasonable. Redler, Hampton Bays, L. I.

COMFORTABLE rooms, splendid home, table, large grounds; very reasonable. Far Rockaway 4149.

New Jersey.

GLEN RIDGE—Attractive room, with or without bath; superior home; excellent meals; beautiful grounds; B 378 Times.

SUMMIT (The Balsams)—Two attractive rooms, adjoining bath, with superior board, available August and Fall months; large shaded porch and grounds; refined home; moderate rates. 132 Boulevard. Phone 1348.

SUMMIT—Private family owning lovely home, beautiful location, wants small party, permanent. Summit 1663.

CURLY WILLOW FARM—Few paying guests in well furnished country home; bath; shaded lawns, river bathing; fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, tubercuin tested milk; $14-$16; 40 miles on Penn. Tunis-Davis, Millstone, N. J. Phone 18F5 Belle Meade.

DE VITTE BOARDING SCHOOL (Box 488, Moreauville, N. J.), for boys and girls all years; special care; catalogue.

KICKAHNAW HOUSE, Manasquan, N. J. —New, attractive, homelike conditions; near ocean, station; excellent table from our own place; adults; special week-end rates.

RIDGEFIELD SANITARIUM.

Pleasant home surroundings and special care for

AGED PEOPLE,

convalescent and chronic invalids; experienced nurses, visiting physician. Prospect Av., Ridgefield, N. J. Telephone Mornemere 2150.

RIDGEWOOD REST HOME for invalids preferring home atmosphere to sanatorium or hospital; excellent food, with nursing care. Phone 8714. 205 South Van Dieman Av.

THE MONTROSE (524 Centre St., South Orange, N. J.)—A refined place for refined people; few paying guests can enjoy this palatial private home and have rest and recreation; references.

WESTPORT SOLARIUM—A beautiful country home for convalescents, chronic invalids and the elderly; special care and electrical treatments for paralytics and rheumatics; separate wing for obstetrical cases; nurses in attendance; minimum charge $25. Address Mrs. S. L. Ford, Box 172 Westwood, N. J.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and caring such cases; also for AGED PEOPLE.

CHRONIC INVALIDS with weakened mentality requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium, large modern house, spacious grounds, automobiles, wheel chairs; attentive nurses, experienced physicians. Lynwood Lodge, West Englewood, N. J. Telephone Englewood 254.

CHILDREN from 4 to 10 years boarded on farm, near Lake Hopatkong; good care; comfortable surroundings; special rates for entire season vacation. Address ROCK MOUND HOUSE, Ledgewood, N. J.

IN beautiful Bernardsville, private family will accommodate one invalid or elderly couple; fine home, beautiful location; large porches; excellent food. S 839 Times Downtown.

FARMER wants guest on real wild farm; delightful scenery, mountains, good eats; $14. Havalock Farm, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED, in refined family, small child to board; mother's care; reference. Box 115, Sparta, N. J.

EVERY advantage for refined little child. Summer, Winter. New York. Caldwell 1155.

IDEAL environment; tots 2-5, supervised play. 508 Blvd. W., Mt. Lakes, N. J.

SELECT home school, overlooking lake. 508 Boulevard W., Mt. Lakes, N. J.

New York State.

BROOKSIDE MANOR—Modern Dutch Colonial sleeping porches, sun parlors; own dairy and garden products, spring lake, brook, parking for tourists, garage, saddle-horses, community building for week-end parties; rates $12.50 to $20 per week. Phone Mrs. L. W. Miller, Middletown, N. Y.

CONNELLY, Ulster Co., N. Y.—86 miles; home comforts; best food; shady grounds; $12. Write Miss A. Lizette.

HIGHLAND, N. Y.—Mountain Edgewood Farm; invigorating, mountains, farm produce; electricity; shady grounds; good table; $12. Emma Brown.

HIGHLAND, N. Y.—Maple Rest Farm; homelike, home cooking; beautiful scenery; electricity, telephone; $12. Mrs. Frank Powers.

LAURENS, N. Y.—Spend delightful and healthful vacation; bathing, fishing, refined surroundings; spring water, fresh fruit, vegetables; milk from farm; every convenience; moderate. Mrs. Charles E. Gray, Laurens, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES—Large farm, beautiful residence; bathrooms, telephone, shade; garage; milk, cream, poultry; reasonable. Misses Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, Walden, N. Y.—Electric bath, phone; just the place for a pleasant vacation; real rest; best of food; beautiful shaded veranda and lawns; booklet. Phone 168M. Mrs. Hinck.

QUAKER COTTAGE—Old Colonial house in Berkshires; for writers, artists, collegians; $13 weekly; references. Wingdale, N. Y.

IN THE most beautiful spot in the Catskills, where you may recuperate or enjoy the quiet rejuvenation of an ideal vacation; grape arbor and latticed gateway lead to secluded spot for fishing or bathing; moderate rates by week or month. Brookside Farm, R. D. 2, Box 96, Saugerties, N. Y.

OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO business people exceptional opportunity live in charming home surroundings; rates low as $12.50, two in room; also single rooms; 50 minutes Times Square. B 344 Times.

TWO beautiful rooms, adjoining bath, every conference; private home; no other boarders; 3 minutes to Peach Lake; boating, bathing, fishing, dancing. Peach Lake Farm, R. F. D. 3, Brewster, N. Y.

YOUNG Christian woman would like refined young people as paying guests on farm; lake, bathing, boating, fishing; ideal rural section. Telephone Windsale 8F12. Write Goodwyn, Pawling, N. Y.

JEAN TRUCH—Rhinebeck House, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York; open for tourists, vacation, health, recuperation.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

HEALTH RESORT—Accommodations for invalids; up-to-date house; home cooking, home comforts; rates $18 up. Ruth Marion, Box 624, Mary Heights, Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y.

PRIVATE family will accommodate few adults; fresh produce from own farm; Christian ownership. Valley View Farms, Hartwood, Sullivan County, N. Y.

BOARD on farm near Kingston; improvements; beautiful lake; own produce, table abundantly supplied; $18 weekly. Beyersdorfer, Whitepoint, N. Y.

QUAKER COTTAGE—Old Colonial house in Berkshires for writers, artists, collegians; $15; references. Mrs. John Schoolcraft, Wingdale, N. Y.

Staten Island.

HARBOR VIEW, St. George, Staten Island—Ideal all-year-round home; excellent table; Jap service; moderate rates. 44 Central Av. Phone 1845 Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS (Huguenot Park)—Bathing, fishing; exclusive; superior table. Phone Tottenville 1028.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Open all year; steam heat; ideal for commuters; two minutes train; country surroundings; spacious grounds. Tel. 673 Tompkinsville.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, running water, baths; select. 396 St. Mark's Place, St. George.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE has the best commuting service; a few comfortable rooms, quaintly furnished, available at 61 Sagamore Road, near station; large grounds, porches, exceptional table; reasonable. Tel. Bronxville 1959.

BRONXVILLE—Pondfield Lodge, 1 Maple St.; a home where one can enjoy a delightful suburban life; excellent table; restful surroundings; near station. Tel. 3244R.

KATONAH, N. Y. (Wildwood)—Pleasant country home; quiet, refined; tennis, boating and fishing; booklet.

MOUNT KISCO—Large, airy room, dressing room, lavatory, suitable couple or single; private house; large grounds; fine table; near country club; fishing, riding; good commuting; reasonable. Nichols, Mount Kisco 790.

NEW ROCHELLE — Harrison cottages; rooms with and without baths; first-class meals; open all year. 126 Sickles Av. Phone 4613.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Stanley Manor Lodge can accommodate a few guests; 1½ acres landscaped grounds; screened dining porch; 10 minutes station; beach; clubs; 43 minutes Grand Central. 307 Boston Post Road.

RYE—Attractive large room, bath, in delightful private home; August-September; golf, bathing; reasonable. H 83 Times.

WHITE PLAINS—Restful, homelike room with board; in beautiful section; porch; garage; easy access to beach, golf; rates $15 to $25. Phone 2068J.

YONKERS—Home for invalids, elderly people, chronics; pleasant surroundings; moderate rates. Stevenson, 574 Palisade Av., Yonkers 7655.

KIRKLAWN, RYE, N. Y.—Tel. 256; exclusive 1 to 4 rooms, sleeping porch; 4 acres shaded lawns; garage; near station and beaches; 5 minutes to all churches and schools; special rates season or year, week-ends. T. Henry Walsh.

MOTOR INN FARM, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Tel. 292—Excellent meals, rooms; special rates to permanent guests and week-ends.

PARKWAY INN, Katonah—Refined surroundings, wonderful scenery; large, airy rooms; best home table; boating, fishing; references. Telephone 277.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM, Yonkers, N. Y.—Psycho-therapeutic treatment for nervous, functional disorders and addictions; also receive patients needing care, with or without treatment; booklet upon request. Telephone 5321 Yonkers.

VAN ETTEN ESTATES.

Over four acres heavily wooded on the beautiful Bronx River Parkway, three minutes railroad station, two trains, 20 minutes 42d St.; small golf court on grounds; ideal suburban life; rates $30 up. Telephone 3059M Tuckahoe.

2 VACANCIES—AUGUST 14.
AT THE GREENRIDGE INN.

One of beautiful Westchester's most select living establishments—a particular place for a few particular people accustomed to some of the niceties of country life. A wide, beautiful porch, supported by 37 artistic Grecian pillars, circled three sides of a handsome modern structure in the centre of a large, shady lawn—an environment that will appeal to people seeking the finest attractive surroundings; double rooms range from $40 to $50 weekly, including a superior table, American plan. Express trains every 15 minutes; 38 minutes to Grand Central. Address The Greenridge Inn, cor. Maple and Greenridge Avs., White Plains, or phone 1314.

BEAUTIFUL views, grounds, walks, trees. Airy rooms, large porches. Convalescents, invalids, chronics, elderly. Nurse's care day and night. Moderate rates. 43 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers. Ludlow Station. Yonkers 1583.

FOR beautiful situation, cool breezes, lovely views, best food, airy rooms, select people, quietness, comfort, lawn, flowers, health; go to Glenwood Lodge, North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 5414. Booklet.

HAVING attractive home, wish to cater to a few people who will appreciate refined surroundings, excellent table and service. Tel. 469 New Rochelle.

PRIVATE residence home, with three acres land wishes one or two guests. Kathno, phone Watkins 201.

Other Sections.

"THE MONTAUK."

Mt. Pocono, Pa.—Golf and saddle horses. Rates $18 to $25 per week.

BOARDERS WANTED in country home 25 miles from Washington, on macadam road; A. M. I.; home-grown fruits and vegetables, eggs, chickens, milk from certified herd; riding horses and cars available; $15 per week. Miss Rogers, Herndon, Va.

SPEND your vacation away from the hustle and bustle of the city on our tobacco farm with all conveniences, at Wrentham, Mass.; $25 per week. Bessie H. Bishop, Prop., Beach St.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

TWO ladies desire board, private family, farm, Connecticut, Eastern New York; piano; within 4 miles; charging facilities for electric, automobile, name railroad station. Box 3, Rival, 1,061 Broadway, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN wishes farm board, accessible Woodlawn bus or White Plains railroad. Michouroff, 1,975 Grand Av.

GENTLEMAN wishes week-end country board with refined family. H 156 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING—Young woman, 7 years' advertising experience, Latin America, wishes position copy writer or assistant to advertising manager, where expert knowledge Latin-American merchandising conditions needed; New York references. H 400 Times.

ARTIST, experienced fashion, millinery, lettering all mediums, including mimeographing. A., 1,342 Broadway.

ASSISTANT, doctor's or dental office; experienced in first aid work; executive ability; highest recommendations. 17 Times 165 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, seven years' exceptional experience; capable handling complete accounting system, including cost records and preparing financial statements. G 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, secretary, age 24, college graduate, 7 years' varied experience, position requiring exceptional ability and initiative; $35-$40. N 913 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, capable, experienced; full charge books; stenography, typewriting or own correspondence; $30 start. P 400 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, Christian, several years' experience, trial balance, controlling accounts; salary $30. 46 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; competent, willing worker; complete charge. Between 9 and 11 A. M., Beachview 7219, Miriam.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, five years' experience; complete charge; trial balance, controlling accounts, statements, &c. L 965 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, full charge, capable worker, seeks responsible position; best references. K 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent; 7 years' experience; complete books, general ledger, trial balance; best references; $30. J 480 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary; experienced, competent, quick; trial balances, tax reports; full charge; highest credentials. G 152 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER, LONG EXPERIENCE; EXCEPTIONAL WORKER; UNUSUAL ABILITY. H 428 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced, trial balance, controls, financial statements; reliable; reference. Pulaski 3027.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable taking complete charge; unquestionable references. B 375 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, all branches accountancy, controls, balances; reliable. H 396 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; capable, efficient; complete charge. M 504 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, fifteen years' experience; capable taking charge. K 340 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, complete charge, trial balance, controlling, general ledger work. H 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, Jewish, seven years' experience trial balance. H 330 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, full charge, 6 years' experience; $25. Richman, 27 East 116th.

BOOKKEEPER, long experience, competent, controls, trial balances, full charge. B. B., 302 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 9 years' experience controlling accounts, capable; $30. K 353 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 6 years' experience controls, general office work. Bushwick 4159.

BOOKKEEPER-EXECUTIVE, eight years' experience in varied lines. W 439 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wants small sets to keep, spare time; reasonable. G 105 Times.

BRIDGE TEACHER, experienced; will go out; reasonable rates. Oranke 6052M.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, French, experienced, wants position private family; good references. Riverside 4214, care Downes, 149 West 90th St.

DRESS CUTTER, lady, qualified, seeks part-time position; also qualified to teach. B 390 Times.

DRESSMAKER, absolutely competent; recommendations; out; $7; theatrical remodeling. Miss Fairman, Clarkson 1260.

DRESSMAKER—Fashionable gowns, sports, Summer frocks, remodeling, advance styles; $7. Riverside 2283.

EXECUTIVE, music, position by mature, adaptable woman, large stature, fine health, genial disposition; superior education; plays and teaches piano and several string instruments; salary expected moderate. H 368 Times.

EDITORIAL connection; experienced writer; knowledge advertising copy; production; references. B 351 Times.

FILE CLERK, 31 years old, Catholic, experienced alphabetical, geographical, numerical filing; salary $18. K 382 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, no laundry; American, Protestant; fine family cooking; and men, for man's work; good references. H 101 Times.

INVESTIGATOR wants work; square deal pay taken. Miss Baker, Tel. Madison 3777.

MANAGER.

Executive woman, trained, experienced, desires position as manager industrial plant, school, club, lunch room or cafeteria; can give unusual service in every detail of the work; many references; last place five years; New Jersey side preferred. Z 2008 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE (107290), American young lady, formerly 5th Av.; ladies. 50 West 95th.

NURSE, registered, graduate nurse desires position doctor's office with good chance for advancement; experienced; excellent references; capable doing secretarial work. Z 2419 Times Annex.

NURSE or companion, practical, educated woman to take care of elderly or invalid lady; state particulars and salary. G 166 Times.

NURSE desires position in doctor's or dentist's office. Write R., 2,876 Broadway.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.

Woman, broad business experience, fine managerial and executive ability, several years as secretary and office supervisor, seeks position with big responsibilities; available Sept. 1; manufacturing preferred; please do not reply unless you can offer position quite out of ordinary. G 151 Times.

SALESWOMAN, with executive ability, broad business and merchandising experience; exceptional references; accustomed to more than $50 per week, wishes connection with reliable business house. H 432 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Unusually capable young woman desires position, fine environment, $30. W 199 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, efficient, college education, thoroughly reliable, accustomed to responsibility and executing exacting details, tactful, thorough application, desires position with executive. H 401 Times.

SECRETARY.

Experienced English-German stenographer, fluent French, working knowledge of Spanish, alert, ambitious, seeks connection with high-grade executive; $45. B 102 Times.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, age 24, college graduate, seven years' varied experience; prefer position law or accountant's office; $30-$35. N 911 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER (30), thoroughly experienced along legal, commercial and engineering lines; best references; $30-$35. M 815 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT.

STENOGRAPHER, CLERK, full knowledge banking; 10 years' experience; exceptional ability. Z 2068 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, good correspondent; accurate, capable, thoroughly dependable; seven years' experience; best references. H 157 Times.

SECRETARY or confidential executive; college graduate; 7 years' accounting and research experience. N 915 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY; competent correspondent, stenographer; statistician; executive ability; sales experience. H 317 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer; theatrical, literary, medical experience; unusual recommendations. G 179 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience; efficient; capable assuming responsibilities. F 258 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 23 years, with college graduate, desires position export business. Esplanade 5838.

SECRETARY, part time; educated, refined; highest references; would go to country. Box 612, 852 Columbus Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, long and varied experience, executive ability. M 802 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, office manager, expert bookkeeper and stenographer, experienced; $35. G 82 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, 6 years newspapers, magazine and insurance. P 479 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' varied experience; $30. 5428W Wadsworth.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, competent, high school graduate, 4 years' experience office work; excellent grammarian, good speller; salary $25. Advertiser, Apt. 4, 235 Quincy St., Brooklyn. M 814 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; Christian; references; $28; downtown section. G 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, Christian; secretary, correspondent, capable assist busy executive; highest references; $35. Apartment 52N, 375 Beekman Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced diversified lines, good education, above average; rapid, neat; pleasing personality; $30. H 822 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, conscientious, well trained, alert, accurate. Aimee Stone, 34 Madison Av., care Collegiate, Murray Hill 7510.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, intelligent, conscientious worker, with one year's experience, seeks position with advancement. H 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent beginner, American Protestant seeks position offering advancement when merited; knowledge of bookkeeping. B 362 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, legal expert, eight years, compose correspondence, take general charge; $35. Haddingway 5047 or H 840 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience; neat, rapid typist; answer phone, filing, &c.; excellent reference; Christian; 18. F 260 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, seeks connection in real estate office in Miami for immediate acceptance; highest credentials. G 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, efficient; able take complete charge of office detail and handle correspondence. Richer, 24 Perry St., city.

STENOGRAPHER—Knowledge of bookkeeping; beginner; references. Rose Redel, Estey School, 37 East 58th St. Regent 7340.

STENOGRAPHER — Beginner; references Mary Mooney, Estey School, 37 East 58th St. Regent 7340.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; year's experience; start $15. Evelyn Fleishman, 1,640 Pitkin, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience; executive ability; competent, reliable, trustworthy. P 259 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; dependable executive; capable taking charge small office. B 368 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 6 months' experience; moderate salary. Jeanette Lissner, 1,715 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced, unquestionable references; $25. H 409 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, neat, accurate, speedy; start $12. Bertha Davidson, 1,632 Pitkin, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, bright, intelligent. Miss Lake, 1,029 East 163d. Phone Intervale 5154.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, switchboard operator, 4 years' experience; capable. H 353 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally bright beginner, high-school education; $12. H 858 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, ten years' varied experience, desires permanent position. K 367 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, college education, varied experience; good knowledge of French. B 369 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires secretarial position; references; $30 weekly. G 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, part time, either mornings or afternoons; excellent references. H 428 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TEMPORARY, PERMANENT, WILLING WORKER. M 580 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, patent law, 6 years' experience; uptown office only. W 431 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wants temporary position or part time. Dewey 4062.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, file clerk, handle busy board; $15. H 842 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPHER-STENOGRAPHER, first-class, brokerage, commercial experience; best references. D 13 Times.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, four years' experience; best reference. F 264 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

TYPING, manuscript addressing, filing in and mailing. H 837 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, switchboard operator, knowledge of office routine; two years' experience. Academy 8550.

TYPIST, familiar with magazine work; experience; $22. Louisiana 2482 or F 263 Times.

TYPIST, general office assistant, 3 years' experience; $18. H 841 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, capable, all-around, energetic worker, desires position taking full charge office detail; best references. B 317 Times.

YOUNG LADY of refinement and education, 29, 8 years' experience, desires position as placement manager or personnel assistant in an employment agency. Write Room 448, Park Av. Hotel.

YOUNG LADY, Canadian, desires situation, tutor, private family; academic diploma; French, English; musician; highest references. Miss M. Harkins, 12 Day St., South Portland, Me.

YOUNG LADY will care for children evenings exchange for room and board; vicinity of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Address Y. L., 810 Broad St., Newark.

YOUNG LADY, high school education, French-Italian knowledge, desires clerical position with responsible firm only. M 594 Times.

YOUNG LADY, neat, refined; doctor's office; mornings or afternoons. B 391 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires position as physical training instructress. P 499 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN with fourteen years' general clerical experience desirous of locating with reliable firm; further information upon request. Z 2055 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes connect employment agency forming department for advertising positions; excellent New York connections. G 106 Times.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

Rate 10 cents per agate line.

FEMALE.

CHAMBERMAID or waitress seeks position; French-American; reliable, experienced. Young, 407 Watchung Av., North Plainfield, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID — Finnish, experienced, wishes position; seashore preferred. K 389 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, Norwegian, or daily work; experienced. G 127 Times.

CHAMBER WORK, waiting or light housework; French, middle-aged woman wants position. Call 11-1, 247 East 51st St.

COMPANION to lady—English gentlewoman, young, capable, refined, traveled, two languages, desires position at once; excellent references. Call Hastings 911.

COMPANION—Young lady having 3 weeks' vacation would act as companion to lady traveling; agencies ignored. Address B. McLean, General Delivery, Newark, N. J.

COMPANION—Englishwoman n wishes care lady, child, or elderly couple; some mental experience; would travel. D 87 Times.

COMPANION to lady, middle aged woman; Protestant; experienced. 35 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

COMPANION TO LADY, German, 30, speaks French, wishes position. Garda, 206 East 96th.

COOK, woman, French-Italian, wishes position country; small family; wages $60; must take a child 6. Call or write 214 East 188th St. Noce.

COOK, highly recommended, German, elderly woman; take full charge family of adults. Please call 41 South First Av., Mount Vernon.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, small family, no laundry; highest references; city, country. Atwater 3642.

COOK-(Fine Holland cook); friend, waitress; permanent position together. G 180 Times.

COOK, chambermaid, waitress, light colored girls; city, country. Edgecombe 7647.

COOK, first-class references; experienced;

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING.

A young agency executive (married) about to liquidate his own business desires a permanent connection.

Thoroughly experienced in production, copy, plan, &c.

Controlling about $50,000 in accounts.

Basis: Salary for services, commission for accounts placed.

Would be a competent advertising manager or a worth-while addition to the staff of a small or medium-sized agency.

W 161 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, successfully handling three national campaigns, wants to connect with advertising agency or manufacturing concern in city; can show record of ability and experience; not happy in present position. N 916 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN OF IDEAS. Prepares, writes, illustrates, prints and multigraphs sales-producing literature; 12 years successful developing and building mail-order departments; available at once. 26 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

ADVERTISING—I know what it means; I know why and how; now selling space; I am young, educated, intelligent; my demands are modest. Can you use me? H 389 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER, specializing in Spanish and French work; best references; part time satisfactory. H 937 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING PRINTER desires chance learn or assist evenings. H 816 Times Downtown.

AD WRITER, business builder, treasurer, promoter, desires $5,000 position. K 376 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, successful record, now connected, desires change. Z 5053 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, high school graduate, 4 years' experience, age 25; salary expected $40 to $50. G 122 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, Saturdays, Sundays; apartment house experience. Steinemer, 197 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

ARTIST, letterer, figure, photo retoucher; low salary; anything. Dommer, 253 West 42d.

ATTENDANT would take care of gentleman requiring personal attention. F 253 Times.

AUDITOR, traveling, single, desires connection reputable concern; best references. W 865 Times.

BODY GUARD, 5 feet 7½ inches, best references as to character and ability; World War veteran. J. Preston Hayne, 453 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit and office manager, successful executive; 15 years' experience credits, collections, accounting, systematizing; possessing initiative and ability; asset to any business; excellent credentials; salary moderate. G 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, 26, university graduate, experienced accountant, competent with credits and correspondence; salary $45. G 129 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 30, college graduate, stenographer with executive ability; desires opportunity; excellent references; $50-$55. G 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, correspondent (English, German and French) looks for position; 10 years in last place; 30; moderate salary. H 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, thoroughly experienced double entry, wants position with paper box manufacturer; competent and reliable. G 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, long experience, desires position with firm in construction or manufacturing line. B 324 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate, conscientious worker; good references. John J. Murphy, 28 Beekman Place. Phone Plaza 8276.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, thoroughly competent, diversified experience, knowledge cost; credentials. A 1221 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, TRAINED LEGALLY, COMMERCIALLY; HIGH-POWERED UNIVERSITY GRADUATE. G 184 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, ten years' experience, five in full charge, thorough knowledge of office detail; salary $40. G 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 28, thoroughly experienced; handle correspondence; selling ability. H 406 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, executive, capable of entire management; correspondence, collections, credits. G 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced; complete charge; salary $22. L 988 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER seeks evening work; all around experience. G 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, middle aged, double entry; experienced; full set; reference. D 92 Times.

BUILDING

CONTRACTOR (34), married, just liquidated own business, desires connection as estimator, general office manager, bookkeeper, &c., or as field superintendent; thoroughly experienced graduate engineer; can take charge of either end of contracting or building construction business. B 360 Times.

BUYER-MANAGER, coats, suits, dresses, 14 years' active experience, live wire, big sale producer. M 84 Times Brooklyn Branch.

CABLE CLERK, experienced; German-Spanish typist. K 385 Times.

CARPENTER, experienced all branches, competent estimator, take charge of work and estates. Write Holland, 261 West 56th.

CARPENTER FOREMAN, fifteen years' experience; steel or concrete. B 394 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, high-class references, wishes private family position; careful, competent, trustworthy. Phone Riverside 9670, No. 6, care Carlson.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 12 years' experience, 7 years last position; splendid references, city. Kelly, 31 Amsterdam Av. Columbus 1504.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married; best references. Pardonnet, 401 West 47th, Longacre 1637.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN.

Thoroughly experienced, age 30, chemical engineer with good following in chemical line, will take agency or chemical sales and development of manufacturer or jobber. H 121 Times.

CHEMIST, with wide technical experience, would like to connect with a company where there are good prospects for a future; salary secondary. Z 2084 Times Annex.

COMPOSITOR, stonehand, make-up, legal publications, assist reader, foreman. H 817 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTION EXECUTIVE—Engineer 15 years' experience in estimating, purchasing, supervising and management of construction work. Address S. G., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, finishing 9-story duplex apartment house, will be free Aug. 7; 20 years' experience, all types of buildings. S. F. 2 Broadway.

CONSTRUCTION MAN, draftsman, executive; expediter, marble, stone, desire engagement or representation of building material calibre. K 343 Times.

CONSTRUCTION—Wish to break into small dwelling game; superintendent's assistant; experienced structural drafting, design. Cooperman, 792 East 170th.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, first-class estimator, field or office, 18 years' experience, college graduate; references. E 810 Times Downtown.

COPY and layout man, 10 years' experience national advertising, wants position with New York agency or manufacturer; now employed. A1 samples. Y 2495 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT - ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER desires change Sept. 1; excellent references; unlimited ambition; age 26, married; present salary $55. L 996 Times Downtown.

COUPLE—Japanese butler-valet, wife Swedish, cook; both excellent; take charge adult family; highest references. Phone Rhinelander 3008.

CREDIT MAN, office manager, capable taking entire charge accounting department, executive ability; good commercial experience; available short notice; Christian, married; $5,000. H 826 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN and collector—Gentleman of experience and judgment; understands books and systems; wishes connection. K 361 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER, collections, mail order experience large firm, hard worker, 31, married, college graduate. W 351 Times.

CREDIT-COLLECTION MAN, expert bookkeeper, 22, entire charge; $40. G 156 Times.

DECORATOR, furniture and mural, modern, classical. Call Spring 1764.

DESIGNER, sketcher and letterer, Spanish, desires position. G 155 Times.

DETECTIVE desires employment; experienced; excellent references. 58 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

DRAFTSMAN—Machine designer, broad experience developing new ideas; shop experience; resourceful, capable working rough idea into practical manufacturing model; wishes situation with concern engaged in experimental work. M 891 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, five years' general experience in Mexico and the Southwest; just finished Summer course at Carnegie Tech; prefer prominent local firm; moderate salary. H 352 Times.

DRAFTSMAN—Mechanical equipment of buildings; 8 years' experience; at present employed; salary $55. M 891 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, interior marble, three years' experience, high-class work; best references furnished. 43 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, varied experience, desires position tracer, detailer. R. Christiansen, Cedarhurst 4272.

DRAFTSMAN, executive, expediter, marable, stone, desires engagement or representation. K 342 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, structural designer, with drafting and building construction experience. H 66 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, thoroughly experienced, technical graduate, wants position. D 91 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, varied experience, wishes position. 44 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

DRAFTSMAN for cast stone work; thoroughly experienced shop work. H 424 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, electrical, wants position; detail and tracing. B 383 Times.

DRUG CLERK—Experienced soda man and familiar with work behind counter wants position. K 380 Times.

EDITOR, 5 years' experience as managing editor of trade publication; write good news stories or editorial; no make-up, rewrite, copyreading, art work; have built up paying advertising section in the past; will make advantageous change; 30, married; available soon. S 851 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL specialist, age 27, married; sales, practical, technical experience. H 455 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, 25, experienced, 5 years wiring and maintaining motors, lights, position electrician or assistant. Cook, 509 West 58th.

ENGINEER-EXECUTIVE, COLUMBIA E. E., 8 YEARS ENGINEERING AND ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH CONSULTING ENGINEER, FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION OR FIRM OF ENGINEERS AND ACCOUNTANTS. G 173 TIMES.

ENGINEER.

Twenty years of broad engineering practice, water works, reinforced concrete, refrigeration; technical graduate. K 357 Times.

ENGINEER, design and construction; experienced on apartments and mill buildings; concrete, steel; technical graduate; licensed. H 108 Times.

ESTIMATOR, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, 25, married, 7 years' drafting, construction, past five years estimating, soliciting, supervision for marble, tile contractors, desires connection same or other line; salary $4,000; own car. 23 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

ESTIMATOR, architect and engineer; 12 years' experience estimating, designing, superintending and soliciting, desires connection with general contractor; now employed. L 997 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, BUILDING, ENGINEERING PROJECTS; STRUCTURAL ENGINEER; APPRAISAL, PURCHASING. B 352 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.

As Treasurer or Controller.

New York University graduate in accounting; fifteen years' experience as office, credit and collection manager, controller, treasurer and director covering the various phases of business, including organization, finance, management, credits and collections, &c.; excellent references covering positions of trust. W 350 Times.

EXECUTIVE, financial expert, 38, competent and experienced university graduate, desires position with established business; 15 years' experience accountancy in every branch; income tax expert, budget systems, statistics, corporate finance and organization details, credits and collections, merchandising, sales promotion; references. H 397 Times.

EXECUTIVE.

Major executive in all phases of business organization—finance, production, sales; university graduate in accounting and engineering; department store and manufacturing experience; age 38; salary $6,000. Z 2012 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE—Accountant, 18 years' experience office manager, auditor, cost accountant, statistician, financial, manufacturing, mercantile and publishing organizations; university man; salary $60. 1407 Times Fordham.

EXECUTIVE (45), CHRISTIAN, A1 record sales and office management, good organizer, systematic follow-up man, energy, initiative, tact, sound judgment. Y 2486 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, married, experienced sales management, personnel, auditing and accounting; exceptional ability and tact handling large organizations on economical basis; best references. H 163 Times.

EXECUTIVE, age 34, business appearance, experience sales, organizing, executive capacities, initiative; small salary; bonus desired. H 25 Times.

EXECUTIVE, American, 10 years' experience, college education, operating, production manager, organize, handle male, female help. F 802 Times.

EXECUTIVE, mechanical, 32, desires connection any capacity; production, rate setting, maintenance, develop, design. Box 200, 208 East 86th.

EXECUTIVE, live-wire young man, experienced salesman, manager office, credits, mail, &c., available; finest credentials. H 444 Times.

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS CHANCE TO SECURE SERVICES OF A FIRST-CLASS FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE. 37 YEARS OLD, HAS BEEN TRAVELING FOR 8 YEARS IN 25 COUNTRIES, EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA, BALKANS, NEAR EAST, SPEAKS LANGUAGES, HAS ESTABLISHED SUCCESSFULLY A GREEN AGENCIES; HAS BEEN WORKING IN PRESENT POSITION FOR 3 YEARS WITH SPLENDID RESULTS; WANTS TO CHANGE, AS FUTURE IS LIMITED; BEST PERSONAL AND BUSINESS REFERENCES; PREFERENCE GIVEN TO AUTOMOTIVE LINE, TIRES OR ACCESSORIES; OTHER LINES ALSO CONSIDERED; INFORMATION FURNISHED MUST BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL; THERE MUST BE A FUTURE IN POSITION OFFERED, AS NO MERE JOB IS WANTED. Y 2425 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPORT—Three years' foreign export experience, thorough knowledge German translation, French, Spanish, general office work; still employed; primary, future. G 121 Times.

EXPORT MAN, 27, experienced; educated; personality; thorough knowlege of French, little Spanish. F 503 Times.

FACTORY EXPERT, mechanical engineer, master mechanic, 28 years' experience cutting cost, increasing production by improved methods, highly skilled in development of labor-saving machinery; 10 years chief engineer and factory manager; superior executive. K 374 Times.

HOSIERY MAN, assistant buyer; 3 years retail, 5 wholesale. D 93 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER—Experienced man and wife, thoroughly competent, to entirely manage small first-class hotel in Florida season 1925-26; references exchanged. F. L. Breen, Seventh Lake House, Adirondack Mountains, Inlet, N. Y.

JANITOR, colored, experienced, desires position. Call Cathedral 6720.

LADIES' TAILOR, good appearance, high experience, wishes position; can fit and cut. H 144 Times.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEER, college graduate, two years' landscape, 2 years' business experience, desires management of an estate; references. Y 2423 Times Annex.

LITERARY MAN desires connection with publisher or author, scientific, technical, anthropology, origin of Bible, evolution, French, German, original, extracts, illustrations. W 237 Times.

MAN, 27, SINGLE, GOOD ACCOUNTANT, TYPIST, TAX EXPERT, EXPERT COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, WANTS POSITION. Z 2069 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN, retired from business, middle aged, desires position as cashier collector or any other trustworthy occupation. B 323 Times.

MAN, 35, German, wishes position anything; experience beads, novelties, order, stock and shipping room; references. B 349 Times.

MAN, reliable, living in Cincinnati, wants line for Cincinnati and vicinity; silks, piece goods, hosiery preferred. Y 2454 Times Annex.

MAN, 29, sales and executive ability, wants connection; initial earnings secondary to future earnings. H 810 Times Downtown.

MAN—Retired, 40, active, linguist, desires position office, tend store, cashier; whole or part time. G 94 Times.

MAN, married, wants work; freight elevator or porter. Fitzroy, 40 Cumberland St.

MAN, 26, temporary work, two weeks; clerical, otherwise. 1408 Times Fordham.

MANAGER, factory or works, technical graduate, seeks connection with manufacturer desiring lower costs and higher production. H 821 Times Downtown.

MANAGER handkerchief factory, experienced domestic and foreign lines, desires change; producer and experienced and efficient sampler. F 524 Times.

MANAGER, thoroughly experienced in office management, stock and shipping departments, desires position anything legitimate. B 347 Times.

MASSEUR (133661), valet, colored, light, desires position, private, bathhouse. Rhinelander 10347.

MASSEUR, 7709, colored, thorough, will keep you physically fit. Adams, Harlem 2542.

MECHANIC'S HELPER, young man, to learn automobile business. L 967 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE,

department manager, expert correspondent; qualified for position of trust as confidential assistant high official; can take full charge office affairs; efficient, courteous, tactful; rich in experience. H 803 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, age 30, large or small office; thoroughly conversant with credits, collections, financial work, cost and inventory systems, purchasing; assistant treasurer company now liquidating. H 812 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, 35, university education; efficient executive; credits, collections; systematizer, dependable; highest credentials; salary $4,000. H 109 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, systematizer, organizer; lawyer; now free. H 415 Times.

OPERATOR; years' experience in making moving pictures, lantern slides, graflex and tripod photography, traveled with H. H. Prince of Wales in India; have cameras; willing take laboratory position or assistance; understands electrical lighting; open for any proposition. Address H. B., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PAINTING, DECORATING; reasonable. Furman, 680 East 140th. Ludlow 04177.

PHYSICIAN desires locum tenens work, beginning Aug. 15 or Sept. 1. Y 2440 Times Annex.

PRINTER, manager production, estimator; Typothetae costs installed; salary moderate. V 245 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 29, single, 12 years' experience, including office management, capable stenographer, knowledge accounting, seeks connection with man of affairs, where ability, personality, initiative and tact are essential; willing travel; excellent references. H 819 Times Downtown.

PUBLISHING-PRINTING EXECUTIVE.

Available Aug. 15; long experience in managing publication office and complete printing and binding plants. B 245 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE—Active American, 10 years' sales experience in Mexico, desires exclusive representation for Mexico; references. G 91 Times.

SALES AND BUSINESS EXECUTIVE. Sales manager, sales promotion and advertising man, over 20 years' active experience in personal big-calibre contract closing; acquiring, training and handling salesmen and distributors and financing, developing and executing broad-gauge merchandising, marketing and advertising procedures throughout United States and Canada; now open for engagement with well-rated concern only; knows jobber, retailer, "mail-order," canvasser and chain store merchandising, corporation work, collections, advertising agency procedure and printing; speaks and reads and thinks French fluently; references include heads of several very large corporations. W 354 Times.

SALES DIRECTOR.

A reputable drug house can obtain the services, of a thoroughly experienced sales and crew manager, age 30, registered pharmacist, with following among drug jobbers, department stores and retailers. H 72 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE, 14 years' experience, desires make change, thoroughly acquainted with steamship trade, municipal, State and Federal activities; also wide acquaintanceship with grain and poultry feed dealers throughout the East; must be high class proposition. B 348 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

VERY SUCCESSFUL IN DRUGS AND TOILET GOODS LINE; EARNING OVER $5,000 NOW; INTERVIEW UNTIL AUGUST 15. G 84 TIMES.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

Thirteen years' practical sales experience, six sales managing; thorough knowledge merchandising, marketing, organizing, training salesmen; specially retail trade; references excellent; 38, married; Christian; college graduate. H 123 Times.

SALES ORGANIZER, business builder, age 32, capable and result-getter, desires good connections; references exchanged. G 130 Times.

SALES PRODUCER.

Young man with attractive personality, for five years member of sizable textile concern in charge of sales department, now available because of liquidation; 15 years' business training from ground up has given the necessary essentials and capabilities to hold a man-size job with assured results; unusual records as salesman and sales manager; will not haggle over salary if future opportunity is good. H 100 Times.

SALESMAN, COTTON GOODS, TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, DOING THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION WITH JOBBING, RETAIL AND MANUFACTURING TRADE IN THE FAR WEST, IS OPEN TO REPRESENT TEXTILE FIRM EQUIPPED TO HANDLE BIG BUSINESS; COMMISSION BASIS. B 381 TIMES.

SALESMAN.

SUPER-SALESMAN; ACCUSTOMED HANDLING BIG DEALS, CAPABLE OF MANAGING CREW; FORMER SPECIALTY MAN, LAST FOUR YEARS FLOOR COVERING LINE; MY RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? B 361 TIMES.

SALESMAN, high class, experienced producer with proven sales records, desires position food products or similar lines; salary or salary and commission basis only. E 800 Time Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, calling on drug and beauty parlor trade in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, wishes to connect with established house; has car and own office; live wire and go-getter with satisfactory references. H 366 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, formerly wholesale embroidery house, desires change line; seeks connection with reliable firm catering to cutting-up, jobbing or retail trade; metropolitan territory; energetic, conscientious. Box 460, 585 West 181st.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 25 years' experience designing special automatic machines, wrapping, packing, wire netting, labeling, cotton bags, matches, can seaming, developing labor saving devices, &c. Dorling, 397 Sumpter St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, married, 12 years' road experience selling draperies and cotton goods, desires to make change Aug. 15 for New Jersey and metropolitan district; excellent references; will consider any reputable line. B 356 Times.

SALESMAN, ENGINEER, TEN YEARS' SOLICITING ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, NEW YORK AND VICINITY, CONCRETE CLAY PRODUCTS, MACHINERY; EXPERIENCED ESTIMATOR. B 353 TIMES.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants good connection with reliable real estate concern to go to Florida on commission and salary basis. Address S. Fischer, 215 Simpson St., Bronx, New York City.

SALESMAN WITH LARGE FOLLOWING MIDDLE WEST DESIRES CONNECTION WITH REPUTABLE CONCERNS IN LADIES' BAGS AND BEADED BAGS. Z 375 TIMES.

SALESMAN covering New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Washington, D. C., to carry side line; wonderful handkerchief novelty; big seller; attractive proposition. H 92 times.

SALESMAN who has sold over $300,000 yearly handkerchiefs, large department stores Boston to Chicago, desires connection with large concern. Box 458, 585 West 181st.

SALESMAN, 28, calling on architects, builders, plumbers selling automatic water heater desires to change present company; five years' best of references. G 149 Times.

SALESMAN-EXECUTIVE, young man, producer, wants opportunity progressive manufacturer, jobber; metropolitan, Jersey territory; highest references. H 445 Times.

SALESMAN, 35, excellent credentials, ability, character, 15 years' successful sales record domestic and foreign factory lines, seeks reliable connection. M 596 Times.

SALESMAN, well known in hardware trade, wants exclusive agency for salable line on commission or might carry stocks and accounts. G 114 Times.

SALESMAN, 29, aggressive, good appearance, personality, desires connection with concern offering future; highest recommendations. H 148 Times.

SALESMAN executive, long experience selling bonds, stock, realty; organizer many companies; possesses personality, tact, initiative. H 384 Times.

SALESMAN, owning car, well acquainted manufacturing industries Westchester and Connecticut, will entertain a proposition. Z 2061 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, energetic, conscientious, desires to connect with reliable firm for the metropolitan territory. R., 585 West 181st.

SALESMAN, 33, producer, desires connection with legitimate live manufacturer, selling or position of responsibility. B 389 Times.

SALESMAN, owning sedan, open for meritorious proposition; salary or drawing account and commission. H 110 Times.

SALESMAN, 40, desires position with reliable firm offering opportunity as city salesman. Box 15, 379 East 163d.

SALESMAN, 29, experienced perfumes and toilet goods; traveling or city; drawing account; best references. G 92 Times.

SALESMAN, can furnish car; metropolitan district; real proposition will receive full time. B 1153 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, fur; young man, 5 years' retail experience, desires connection with reliable house. H 115 Times.

SALESMAN—Young man with car desires connection; 5 years' retail experience; hard worker. K 346 Times.

SALESMAN, now calling on building trades, open for new line; whole or part time. H 831 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced drug, hardware, sporting goods, seeks engagement. H 802 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, two, open good item; have automobile. Flatow, 279 Barrett St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN considering change will accept proposition in near-by territory. W 227 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, six years' varied business experience, desires position. H 363 Times.

SALESMAN, Italian, very highly educated, seek connection reliable firm. F 248 Times.

SALESMAN, technical or building field; salary basis; best references. H 142 Times.

SALES MANAGER NOW AND FOR PAST FOUR YEARS MANAGER OF WELL-KNOWN REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, HAVING ORGANIZED AND DEVELOPED SUCCESSFUL FORCE, DESIRES CHANGE FOR GREATER OPPORTUNITY; SOUND PROPOSITION ONLY. G 131 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER—Can handle direct stock-selling campaign, specialties, establish State agencies, negotiate important transactions; organizing, executive, creative, business building, promotion ability; $200 weekly against commission. M 574 Times.

SALES MANAGER, national experience sales and advertising, building or technical products; location immaterial; highest references. M 592 Times.

SALES-MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE, Vice President and consulting engineer for very highly rated industries desires Eastern engineering, shop or district sales management. H 436 Times.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer; Christian, extensive business training, thoroughly equipped fill position in aggressive business organization presenting possibilities for advancement after thorough proof of worth; salary $35 weekly. G 96 Times.

SECRETARIAL work or position of trust required by university man, 39, 6 feet; formerly schoolmaster. H 446 Times.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, expert stenographer, broad experience, age 30, college graduate; good personality; permanent connection desired. M 598 Times.

STATISTICIAN-ACCOUNTANT, college man; thoroughly educated; experienced, thorough; $60. B 376 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated young man, 26, knowledge bookkeeping, language, excellent qualifications; 7 years' experience. T. W., 547 13th, West New York, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, correspondent, varied experience, seeks evening work. E 813 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, good speller; week's notice to employer. E 815 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, building, 36, thoroughly understands electric, plumbing, steam and all mechanical repairs, economical maintenance, good renter; can manage office building, loft or high-class apartment; references. H 434 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT — Engineer wishes high-class elevator apartment; all-around mechanic, best references. J. Scanlan, 247 West 109th.

TEACHER, Harvard graduate; education, business twelve years; Summer work. H 98 Times.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE wishes position assistant to executive or advertising; speaks 3 essential languages, good correspondent, personality, common sense, ten years' valuable experience. B 319 Times.

TOOL and die maker, executive ability, familiar with every detail of work, seeks legitimate connection. K 380 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN; 35; long experience; all around man. R. 400 East 148th.

UPHOLSTERER with 3 years' experience is very desirous of taking drapery business or custom upholstering work where advancement can be made. B 326 Times.

UPHOLSTERER, fine French polisher antique pianos, residences. "Gastony," 63 Carmine St.

YOUNG MAN

who believes that the years before 30 should be spent in training for larger usefulness later,

and who also believes that such training can best be secured by working as disciple of a successful executive,

seeks a position as assistant to a management officer in a growing, active business; an unusual record sustains this proposal. H 145 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with 5 years' active experience operating sterling silver plant, seeks permanent connection with progressive firm of jewelers or silversmiths; fully capable of assuming complete charge of the products, purchase and sales of medium size shop; services available at once. M 809 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, offers intelligence, service, loyalty, integrity; twenty years' business experience, including bookkeeping, export work, sales correspondence, outside selling, collection work, office management; future prospects more important than starting salary. L 860 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, last 10 years holding responsible position with a leading club, capable handling help, desires connection with first-class enterprise offering future; best references. B 522 Times.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, hustler, capable, desires connection with live-wire concern in any capacity where hard work and honesty will insure advancement; no canvassing. F 246 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, business experience, perfect knowledge of Spanish, German, familiar with Mexico, seeks connection with reliable import and export house; best references. H 323 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Protestant, 3 years' technical training, 5 years' experience testing electrical equipment, wishes connection with engineering concern assuring advancement. Z 2067 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, Harvard, at present teaching in private preparatory school, desires employment as teacher or tutor evenings this Winter in French, English, Latin. B 328 Times.

YOUNG MAN, neat, intelligent, some experience, wishes connection drug, chemical or proprietary medicine house, starting as salesman preferred, not essential. H 410 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, 5 YEARS SELLING EXPERIENCE; GOOD SALES RECORD; SEEKS FRESH START WITH REPUTABLE HOUSE. G 148 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires responsible position assistant executive, bookkeeper, accountant; energetic, capable, reliable; $35-$40. O 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 35 years, educated Italian-American, desires responsible position; anything legitimate. Roberto, 34 Henry St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college student, with clerical experience, references, wishes work month, six weeks, anything. Philip, Seckler, 1,560 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 29, knowledge typewriting, bookkeeping, correspondence, &c., wishes position, preferably small office. Dorling, 367 Sumpter St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, employed during day, exceptional references, desires position few hours evenings at anything, $10 per week. H 799 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, typist, experienced, speaks French, German, seeks situation with future; excellent references. Franklin, 164 West 83d.

YOUNG MAN, 22, two years' college, bookkeeping, stenography experience, desires position where ability assures future. F 257 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, graduate pharmacist; drug concern, selling, manufacturing, with future; speaks Italian, French. A 1105 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, experienced timekeeper, shipping clerk, office duties; Spanish, Italian knowledge. M 593 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, educated, experienced bill clerk; knowledge bookkeeping, typing, office routine; unquestionable references. K 381 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Argentinian, desires connection reputable concern; highest references. Lerner, 1,325 Union St., Brooklyn, Decatur 10036.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires connection with musical house; plays several instruments, including violin, piano. L 982 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, commercial experience, seeks position where merit wins promotion. G 1109 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, German, English-speaking, wants position; import experience; office or as salesman. Box 319, 27 Union Square.

YOUNG MAN, educated, intelligent, desires position with commercial artist to develop talent; salary no object. G 189 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced inside man and outside selling, desires connection with future; no canvassing. B 340 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, 12 years' practical experience office and selling; capable to fill any capacity. H 137 Times.

YOUNG man desires position as assistant to busy executive; competent, reliable, good references. W 291 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, has evenings to spare, desires something useful; anything legitimate considered. H 318 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE; DESIRES CLERICAL POSITION. NEWMAN, DRY DOCK 10371.

YOUNG MAN, construction realty management; familiar municipal departments. H 833 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, with 8 years' shipping experience, wishes position. R. D., 744 42d St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 26, ambitious, desires position; well recommended. L 301 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 29, mechanically inclined, desires position. Renning, 7,102 7th Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24, capable, desires temporary employment; anything legitimate. M 576 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires night position, anything legitimate; references. H 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position, experienced bookkeeper and typist. H 342 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, German, desires position stock, shipping. M 589 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, experienced stock shipping clerk; well recommended. Y 246 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, intelligent, wideawake, desires position. H 398 Times.

YOUNG MAN, reliable, wishes to learn hotel business. G 104 Times.

WANTED—Position by married man, 34 years of age, good education and character, with 15 years' experience as sales manager and purchasing agent, thoroughly familiar with all departments of manufacturing; desirous to connect with progressive concern. Y 2477 Times Annex.

DISSOLUTION OF FIRM

makes necessary other connection; splendid references from former employers; 29; industrious; trustworthy, possessing tact, initiative and supervisory ability; seeking permanent position with responsibility. B 379 Times.

GENTLEMAN, 28, refined, speaking several languages, wide business and traveling experience in different countries, wishes connection as secretary or executive in responsible concern or to private party. H 407 Times.

GENTLEMAN, college graduate, Captain during war, age 31; five years' merchandising, five years' banking experience; earning over $3,000; seeks executive position. Z 2012 Times Annex.

FORMER SALES MANAGER for Maryland and adjacent States desires representing high-grade manufacturer in same territory; moderate drawing account and commission. Z 2030 Times Annex.

MIDDLE-AGED New Yorker, active, capable, energetic, efficient, or executive; employment; renting agent or represent owner; accustomed to meeting people. H 139 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 24, mercantile experience, legal training, expert correspondent, typist, highly recommended, desires position. L 974 Times Downtown.

CALIFORNIA—Man of experience and ability desires connections as salesman, sales manager for Pacific Coast. Edward Robey, 1,438 Jackson St., Oakland, Cal.

COLLEGE JUNIOR at New York University desires morning and Saturday work; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; business experience. H 127 Times.

TRAVELING Westchester and part of New England, with car, desires staple line; drawing account and commission. B 382 Times.

UNIVERSITY graduate, 30, married, trained legally, commercially, high powered, as executive or assistant. G 186 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE rendered by young man of extraordinary ability. P 254 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, junior or semi-junior, with several years' practical auditing experience; must be able stenographer and bookkeeper; permanent position with C. P. A.; fair salary; hours 9-5:30; state age, education and detailed experience. W 46 Times.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR

with some business experience on Burroughs machine for downtown bank work; state age, experience in detail and salary desired. C. B. A., 303 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESWOMEN (EXPERIENCED)

wanted by publishing house to sell space in well-known established directory; excellent opportunity for advancement for demonstrated ability; drawing account, commission basis; write, giving full experience and qualifications; correspondence held confidential T 98 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, capable stenographer, with previous advertising experience; should be accustomed to hard work. Write only, stating full qualifications, previous experience, references and salary expected, to Mr. Paul Weil, Room 608, 153 Broadway.

ADVERTISING CLERK in small advertising agency, experienced in checking, proofreading, forwarding and billing; must be good typewriter operator; stenographic experience desirable but not absolutely essential. W 247 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced only, soliciting ads for large daily newspaper on the telephone; pleasing voice and personality; good salary. Phone Canal 9930 for appointment 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ADVERTISING agency, long established, has an opening in their checking and billing department splendid position for one who has had such experience. Write, giving detail, Box 98, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING-PRINTING SECRETARY—Competent stenographer, with several years' above experience; write fully, stating phone number. H 151 Times.

ARTIST—High school graduate, interested in commercial art; reasonable salary to start. Apply at once with samples. Mr. Witt, care Advertising Agency, 303 4th Av.

ARTIST, A1, illustrations, line, wash color; also lettering and decoration. Call with samples, 3 West 29th, 11th floor.

ARTISTS, stenciliers, experienced on greeting cards; permanent work. Norcross, 244 Madison Av.

ARTISTS, young, wanted to learn parchment lamp shade business. Erie, 132 East 58th.

ASSISTANT DRESS BUYER

for a high-grade Southern department store; only an absolutely first-class, experienced saleswoman of good personality and address, who is willing to sell as well as assist in the buying and who has practical experience in buying dresses for retail stores, will be considered; state age, experience in detail, salary desired; applications will be treated confidentially; this is an exceptional position with a positive opportunity for advancement. W 364 Times.

ASSISTANT who is accurate typist, preferably one familiar with mimeograph and addressograph; this position may be developed into one of considerable responsibility; state fully your qualifications and nature of previous positions; also give age and religion; salary to start $22; hours 8:30-5, Saturday 1 P. M. G 1108 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT DRESS BUYER.

Resident buyer requires assistant dress buyer; one that has had experience in resident buyers' office preferred. Apply Henry Gessner, 881 Broadway, 7th floor.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, experienced; good opportunity for right party. K 373 Times.

ATTRACTIVE young dancer for smart ballroom exhibition dancing; professional engagements; hotels, clubs. De Revuelt Studios, 11 West 86th.

BILL CLERK—Must be experienced typist; one having knowledge of operating switchboard; state age, salary and experience. W 367 Times.

BILL CLERK, MOON-HOPKINS MACHINE COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE. MORRIS WHITE, 295 6TH AV.

BILL CLERK, must be experienced in making out bills by hand for coat house. J. Korostoff & Sons, 270 West 38th, 2d floor.

BILLING CLERK, Moon-Hopkins machine; experienced, quick and active. 57 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BINDERY table workers; 30 girls wanted; salary $12 to $15; steady work. Diary Publishing Corp., 529 West 42d.

BOOKKEEPER, competent to take complete charge of books

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

MODELS, SIZE 16, TALL, ATTRACTIVE, FOR COATS; GOOD SALARY.

MOYSES & SON,
501 7TH AV.

MODEL, one who can do a little sketching and wait on trade. Big "G" Dress House, 143 West 26th.

MODELS, experienced, size 16; good salary to right parties; must be neat and attractive. Mark Erdman Dress, 501 7th Av.

MODELS and decorators for pottery, fancy candlesticks and original lampshades. Call all week, 1039 Grand Central Terminal.

MODEL, size 14, for misses' frocks; neat and experienced. Harry Goldstein & Sons, 242 West 36th.

MODELS, size 16, tall and attractive, for coats and wraps; highest salaries. Kessler, 205 West 36th.

MODELS—Junior, size 15, for coats. Freed & Zucker, 241 West 37th.

MODELS, size 16, for dress house; must have experience; steady work. Olive, 35 West 35th.

MODELS FOR DRESSES.
Attractive, size 16; good salary.
Stern Bros., 263 West 34th, 7th floor.

MOON-HOPKINS OPERATORS.

A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK HAS SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR MOON-HOPKINS OPERATORS OR TYPISTS WITH BANK EXPERIENCE, PREFERABLY IN BOOKKEEPING OR TRANSIT DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY TO START; ADVANCEMENT. WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY AND EXPERIENCE. WRITE BOX S. O., ROOM 598, 55 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.

MOON-HOPKINS OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED. BE18, 894 BROADWAY.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.

A large financial institution has a vacancy for a multigraph operator; starting salary $100 a month. Please write, stating qualifications, including education and previous experience, to L. D., P. O. Box 64, Trinity Station, New York City.

NURSE, to care for little girl of 3 and assist mother in care of infant boy of 8 months, willing to assist light chambework and sewing; one other maid in house; all-year gentleman's farm, Westchester County; wages $75 per month. Answer Olney, R. F. D. 1, Peekskill, N. Y.

NURSE, PREFERABLY GRADUATE, WANTED IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE. MUST HAVE A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING; STATE AGE AND HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE; SALARY $35 WEEKLY. W 408 TIMES.

NURSES wanted, undergraduates, for general duty; $60 per month and maintenance; state age, experience and date available. Telephone Selden, 482 F2 Suffolk County Tuberculosis Hospital, Holtsville, N. Y.

NURSES, undergraduates, fully competent for day or night general duty. Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn. Foxcroft 7200.

NURSES, graduate and undergraduate; general duty nurses. Newark Memorial Hospital, Bank and Nye Sts., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, graduate, for floor duty, night; small private hospital; $100; sleep out. K 366 Times.

NURSES, graduate and undergraduate. Rockaway Beach Hospital, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

NURSING—Positions for refined and educated young women to do nursing in large private hospital near New York City; liberal salary; opportunity for taking nurses' training. Interviews Monday, 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock at the New York Hospital, 8 West 16th St., New York City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, for clerical work; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; experienced, accurate worker will find congenial and permanent position. Diamond Bros., 298 West 36th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
16-18 years old; one experienced in dress line and understands keeping of stock records; state salary desired. Write P. M., 135 East 17th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge stenography; wholesale knit goods concern; state reference and salary. S 800 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER for incorporated company, supervise staff of forty; must have considerable executive experience; state full qualification, salary, nationality and references. L. B., 243 Times.

OFFICE WORKER—Bright young lady, thoroughly familiar with office work; must be stenographer; permanent. Box 390, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

ORDER CLERK—Experienced dress house; must be accurate at figures; knowledge typewriting preferred; state previous experience, references, salary desired. Box 78, 228 West 42d.

OPERATORS and pressers on high class silk dresses; experienced only. 22 West 38th St., 2d Floor.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

SALESWOMEN.

B. ALTMAN & CO.
5TH AV. AND 34TH ST.,

HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR CAPABLE SALESWOMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE IN THE

TOILET ARTICLE,
LEATHER GOODS
AND
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
DEPARTMENTS.

ALSO

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS,
INCLUDING
GRETONNES,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
LAMPS.

THESE POSITIONS ARE PERMANENT AND OFFER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO SELL THE BETTER CLASS OF MERCHANDISE.

APPLY AT 34TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PERSONNEL BUREAU.

SALESWOMEN.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,

require experienced saleswomen in their art needlework, wool, book, blouse, commercial stationery, jewelry, notions, china and glassware and silk petticoat departments. Apply after 9 A. M. at Superintendent's office, sixth floor.

SALESWOMAN—CANVASSERS
ON FLORIDA REAL ESTATE
Do you want to go to Florida this Winter? Transportation paid. Are you interested in making money now? Let us show you how. Your manager does the selling for you. Commission; large income assured. Call any day. Suite 1615, 19 West 44th St.

SALESWOMEN AND DEMONSTRATORS.
SALARY AND BONUS.
Pleasant work in Rockland County for refined women on free radio demonstrations in the home. Automobile furnished. Specialty selling experience desired, but not essential, as we give a short thorough training.
We also have an attractive proposition for women with own cars.
Call, phone or write Mr. Gerson, 15th floor, 300 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 9000.

SALESWOMEN.
Toys, Housefurnishings, Upholstery Depts.
Excellent opportunity for experienced, capable women to locate permanently. Apply Personnel Office.
FRANCIS ROGERS & SONS,
Fordham Road and Webster Av.

SALESWOMEN.
Experienced in canvassing to assist expert salesman in procuring prospects for a master resort development; diplomatic and pleasant employment with large company operation in several States; salary and commission. B. W. Sangor & Co., 1,457 Broadway.

SALESWOMAN—High-class house wants refined young lady between 30 and 45 years of age to travel and sell toilet goods; good appearance and education essential; references; state religion; permanent position and advancement for right party. Reply, giving full information. Salary and expenses. W 289 Times.

SALESWOMAN for real estate business, who is not afraid to approach people on a splendid proposition; experience not necessary as you will be instructed and get full cooperation; pleasant work; commission basis. B 1151 Times Harlem.

SALESWOMEN of pleasing personality and some selling ability; women who have earned from $50 to $100 weekly; direct to consumer. Alura Textile Corporation, 1,674 Broadway.

SALESWOMEN with acquaintance among toy buyers in Greater New York for popular priced dolls; commission. Wolf Doll, 201 Wooster St. Spring 3742.

SALESWOMAN, experienced, to sell imported gifts and furniture; only those with good references need apply. Peggy Deutz, Inc., 40 West 57th.

SALESWOMEN (3), over 30, ladies' wear; promotion; $4 per day, with promotion. 507 5th Av., Room 405.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER TO GO WITH HIGH-GRADE BANKING HOUSE; MUST BE NEAT, CHEERFUL, WILLING, SMALL ST. EXPERIENCE, ACCURATE AND INTELLIGENT ENOUGH TO TAKE AN INTEREST AND ASSIST IN DEVELOPING THE BUSINESS; ASSURED FUTURE FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; SALARY DEPENDENT UPON EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS H A. J. POSTOFFICE BOX 64, TRINITY STATION, NEW YORK.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER in physical office; 11 to 6 afternoons excepting Saturday and Sunday; splendid opportunity for young woman wishing permanent position; call Monday between 2 and 5 P. M. do not inquire by letter or telephone. 77 Park Av., apt. 1F, corner 39th.

SECRETARY wanted, young lady, first-class stenographer and typist, one with secretarial experience preferred; salary $30 a week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; state experience, religion, &c. L. 908 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wanted for high-class resident buying office; also do detail and work around market; exclusively ready-to-wear; unusual opportunity. Phone Wisconsin 4432 between 8:30 and 10 for appointment.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, GOOD POSITION IN EXPORT OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION. STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. S 850 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER in large law office; must have secretarial experience and knowledge real estate; state full qualifications and salary to start. S 802 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping; give age, salary, religion; state in detail education, experience. Y 2491 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, preferably with bank experience; please give complete details regarding age, experience, references and compensation wanted. W 193 Times.

SHIRT MANUFACTURER wants progressive woman to sell high-grade shirts through commission plan; drawing against commission. Polo Sales Corporation, 621 Broadway, Room 714.

STENOGRAPHER, refined, intelligent, able to take dictation of somewhat literary nature; pleasant, permanent position; advertising and publishing, st Times Square; state experience, &c.; $30. T 994 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, familiar with manufacturing preferred; permanent position; state age, salary, experience, education; Brooklyn. 53 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE, ENERGETIC, CREDIT DEPARTMENT DETAILS. ADDRESS, GIVING REFERENCE, RUNKEL CHOCOLATE, 451 WEST 40TH, NEAR 9TH AV., L.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, no objection, knowledge bookkeeping preferred. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience, salary, religion. H 869 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assist busy publisher, proof reading and editing; frequent long hours; interesting work; state experience in detail. W 368 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in office of C. F. A.; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; state age, education, salary, &c. S 844 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, some clerical work; state age, references, salary expected, religion and name of last employer. Write Box B. A., 1,367 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and able take dictation accurately; permanent; references required. Mrs. Northridge, 37 Maiden Lane, Room 518.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; GOOD PAY. CALL 9TH FLOOR. THE WOLF CO., 511 EAST 72D.

STENOGRAPHER AND SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; MUST BE ACCURATE; HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, ROOM 3, 160 WEST 46TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced; good salary with advancement to right party. Apply Herbert R. Stone, Interior Furnishings, North Mezzanine Floor, Hotel Biltmore.

STENOGRAPHER—Knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent; advancement; state minimum salary to start and qualifications. W 290 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER.

R. H. MACY & CO., INC., REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER. APPLY ANY TIME DURING THE DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIRST BALCONY, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, NEW WEST BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER

An excellent opportunity is open for a refined young lady in a pleasant office, to one who really wants to advance. A young lady who could occasionally act as model and pose for coats or undergarments preferred. Experience as a model would not be necessary, but a good figure and features would be essential. Address W 842 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,

have a vacancy for a capable and experienced stenographer in their Foreign Department; apply after 9 A. M. at Superintendent's office, sixth floor.

STENOGRAPHER.
LARGE DOWNTOWN CORPORATION desires the services of an experienced stenographer; permanent position; complete or partial high school education required; in reply state age, education, experience, telephone number and salary received in last position. V 926 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Excellent opportunity in a downtown financial institution for a young woman who is a competent stenographer and typist, with additional experience in statistical or financial work; high school or college graduate preferred; unusual surroundings as assistant to a busy executive; salary $25 to start; state age, education, experience and religion. Address Savings, 680 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement in large downtown company, is open to thoroughly experienced young lady; about 22, who is capable stenographer and can transcribe accurately and quickly, using Underwood machine; salary at start $25 per week; give qualifications. V 983 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young woman, high school graduate, rapid and accurate; industrious and dependable; write age, experience, &c.; give telephone. Box 961, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Experienced and beginners, rapid, accurate workers; intellectual young women. Max Fadden Publications, 1,926 Broadway (64th St.).

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted immediately; $75 monthly, room and board; write, giving experience and references; permanent position if satisfactory; only rapid and efficient stenographer need answer. Address J. J. Lannin, Garden City Hotel, Garden City.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, quick and accurate typist, wanted by rapidly growing mail order house; splendid opportunity; state age, experience, salary to start. Box G. L., 527 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED. WHOLESALE COAT HOUSE; ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, CAPABLE OF COMPOSING OWN LETTERS AND TAKING CHARGE OF CORRESPONDENCE. WRITE FULL PARTICULARS, SALARY DESIRED. M. K., 190 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant for small office in Grand Central district; salary $30 to start; increased as rapidly as justified; real opportunity for ambitious, energetic girl; state age, education, experience, religion. Write Room 1503, 350 Madison Ave.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY,
quick and accurate in taking dictation and transcribing notes and good at detail work; attractive working conditions in uptown office; advancement; give age, religion, education and experience; salary $25-$30. W 263 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—One who has had experience in an insurance office and is thoroughly familiar with policy writing and general detail work in connection with this branch; vacancy Sept. 1st; in reply state experience, references and salary desired. Y 2463 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, young woman about 20, who is an academic high school graduate and who desires to secure a position of responsibility; permanency and advancement assured if satisfactory; when replying state age, religion, general education and experience if any. T 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position, must be experienced and able take dictation accurately; good chance for advancement; Christian firm. Storm-King Electric Corp., Dry Harbor Road and L. I. R. R., Glendale, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER—Preferably Noiseless operator with bookkeeping experience; permanent position with advancement for intelligent girl with nice personality; give experience, references and salary desired; Christian firm. Box 1,000 Times, 165 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; require services of intelligent young lady who will take interest in our line. Apply Monday, 9-10 A. M. John Scheepers, Inc., Flower Bulb Specialist, 522 5th Av., Room 417.

STENOGRAPHER in small advertising agency, experienced in checking, proofreading, forwarding and billing; must be good typewriter operator; stenographic experience desirable but not absolutely essential. W 246 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Exceptional opportunity; permanent position; high school graduate preferred; answer own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, religion and salary desired; give phone number. V 925 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, neat, one who is accurate at figures and can operate Monitor telephone board, wanted by large wholesale silk house; salary $25 per week; state past experience and age. W 233 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced, for work in large downtown bank; salary $100 a month and lunches; opportunity to work into secretarial line; state age, education and experience. C. A. B., 302 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, architectural experience preferred but not essential; permanent position; $20-$25 to start. Call 9:30-12:30 Monday. Churchill, 62 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, with intelligence and initiative, preferably with some secretarial experience; apply in own handwriting, stating full details, age, religion, experience and salary desired. V 914 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, legal, fairly expert, for public stenographer's office; part time; prefer some one not desiring steady position willing to work at odd times when needed; give details. S 828 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in dictation in manufacturing office; permanent position; also stenographer, temporary, for the accounting office. Apply after 8:30 A. M. Employment Department, American Lithographic Co., 52 East 19th.

STENOGRAPHER in fashion photographic studio; one who through training understands how women's wear should be shown will find this an exceptional opportunity. W 366 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in dry goods commission house; splendid position to applicant of promise; reply in confidence, stating age, experience and salary expected. H 815 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; must have high school education or equivalent and some legal experience. Call between 11 and 12 or after 2. Dooling & Waldman, 36 West 44th St., New York City; salary $20-$22.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant in manufacturing concern, experienced; steady position. Apply by mail; state qualifications, $22 start. Hopkins & Co., 199 Franklin St.

STENOGRAPHER, office worker; experienced; willing to help; congenial, permanent position; no flappers; $18; state religion. Manufacturer, L. 988 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Stock Exchange firm, expert only; permanent position, advancement; state reference, age and religion. L. 950 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate preferred; bring references; permanent; $20 commence; advancement. Eureka Outlet Corp., 131 West 14th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, must be experienced, for wholesale auto supply house; write, stating experience had and salary expected. W 337 Times.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent girl, experienced in office practice; permanent position; apply letter only, stating salary and full particulars. Janssen Piano Co., East 132d St. and Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT, large real estate office; excellent opportunity; immediately. W 395 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for real estate and builder's office; must have experience and be able to handle plenty of detail; reply must state experience, reference and salary expected. G 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert correspondent and typist, must be able to compose a good English letter; one looking for permanent position, with chance for advancement; salary $25 to start. W 349 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for general export office work; beginner considered if tact and personality counteract lack of experience. Apply Monday, 10 to 1, Room 906, 59 Pearl St., near Broad.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, reliable, several years' experience essential; tourist work preferred; permanent position; advancement. Write, stating age, salary, qualifications. A. T., 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, permanent position, stenographic, dictaphone and secretarial work; good office environment; $30; state experience, age and nationality. S 789 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — Excellent opportunity; state age, experience, references and salary expected; office located in Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. 64 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted for large realty corporation; must be experienced and able to assist executive; state salary and give full information. Y 243 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience; neat, willing, quick, accurate; state age, education, religion, experience; salary $100 monthly start; permanent position. Box 967, 2501 World Tower Building.

STENOGRAPHER — Thoroughly experienced stenographer and office worker. Reply, stating experience, religion and salary expected. B 339 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, for two weeks engagement, beginning Aug. 10, in architect's and real estate office; state age, experience, salary. 25 West 43d St., Room 504.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, fairly experienced; one who understands mimeograph work; good opportunity for bright girl; state salary. V 241 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, neat, accurate; write, giving full particulars, education, experience, religion, salary; desirable office. H 894 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be neat and accurate; some experience essential. Apply Monday afternoon, 2 to 4, Room 809, Fisk Building, Broadway and 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, BRIGHT, ACCURATE AND RAPID; GIVE PARTICULARS AND SALARY; STATE RELIGION. R. S., 720 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, neat, experienced, office work; state religion, salary; immediate; permanent; good opportunity. W 422 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with filing and bookkeeping experience, preferably in publishing business; write, giving full particulars. H 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat appearing and pleasing personality; permanent position. Write Room E 26, 2 Broadway, or telephone Cathedral 1727 Sunday.

STENOGRAPHER in busy law office; must be very rapid and accurate; state age, experience and salary expected. S 847 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer and typist required for permanent position; give complete details, experience, salary, age. M 558 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable; good permanent position; please write, stating qualifications, salary and references. S 819 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced in cotton goods house preferred but not essential; opportunity for right party. S 831 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; SALARY $25; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL MAURICE MENDEL, INC., 1,393 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, age 23-27, wanted by large corporation. L. L., Box 70, Station D.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; many permanent positions; call early. Raphael Agency, 152 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST, A1 only. Ad. S 843 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be able to use telephone; state details, age, religion, salary desired. T. L., 608 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good salary, opportunity right party. Room 412, 105 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat and accurate, high school graduate; salary $20. Caro & Co., 10 East 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER, lumber office; accurate; good opportunity; state qualifications, salary. W 406 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable of keeping sales records; moderate salary to start. Wurlitzer Co., 120 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; write qualifications, salary expected. Advertiser, 245 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Accurate and reliable; building experience preferred. Room 814, 100 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for temporary work. Call Lee Schlesinger, Inc., 537 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER—State experience, education, salary and references. S 796 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, with ability to make posters preferred. R 1177 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER accustomed to handling telephone, experienced in printing concern preferred. S 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for advertising office; salary $22. Reply, stating experience and nationality. W 293 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large publishing house; must be experienced; state age, references, salary. W 393 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, part time, 3 to 5 every day; state salary and references. H 375 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be thoroughly experienced, competent. Ben S. Loeb, 19 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER—Preferably one knowing Spanish. Room 915, 44th St. Hotel. Will give information.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate figures; state experience, salary, &c. W 418 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, by nationally known concern; some experience necessary; desirable hours; central location; state age, salary desired. Madison Square P. O. Box 131.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, small monitor board, for importing house; must know how to receive buyers and do typing; also clerical work; salary to start $16. W 260 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Monitor, to handle information, desk also; able to do filing and typewriting; reply must state experience, references, salary expected. G 175 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and reception clerk, refined and intelligent young woman in busy law office. Answer fully, H 808 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA.
Employment Dept. (33d St.), 6th-7th Avs.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Call Tec Art Studios, 344 West 44th.

TEACHER as companion-governess, English, able, refined, high moral character, for Catholic family; must speak French well; best references required. Write Mrs. E. O., 77 Neptune Av., Deal, N. J.

TEACHER—Isaac Pitman and Gregg shorthand. Write Wildockler, 1,601 King's Highway, Brooklyn.

TEACHER, experienced. Isaac Pitman. American; full particulars; salary. M 989 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, with some clerical experience, for switchboard, large concern; state age, experience, salary. L. I., 212 Times Harlem.

TYPISTS WANTED.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Girls 17 years of age or over wanted for permanent positions; no business experience required.

HOURS 9 TO 4:30 O'CLOCK,
SATURDAY, 9 TO 12 O'CLOCK.

LUNCHEON SERVED FREE.

Free classes in stenography, typewriting, comptometer operating, business English, millinery and dressmaking.

ADVANCEMENT IN SALARY AND POSITION MADE ON THE BASIS OF MERIT.

QUALIFIED APPLICANTS WILL BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY.

Apply any day between 9 and 4 o'clock, Room 1, 1 Madison Av., New York City.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

TYPIST—Bright and intelligent young woman who is a competent typist and who is anxious to secure a permanent position where the work is interesting and there is a good opportunity for advancement; office located in Grand Central district; salary to start $18; also a vacancy for a beginner; salary commensurate with ability; in reply state age, education and experience. T 83 Times.

TYPISTS.

Piece work, with 1 week minimum guarantee. Apply Monday. MacFadden Publications, 1,926 Broadway (64th St.)

TYPIST—Permanent position with opportunities for advancement is open to a competent typist; must be able to type neatly and rapidly; chance to learn dictaphone; wholesale house in Bronx; give particulars. P. O. Box 3, Station X.

TYPIST—MUST BE NEAT, EFFICIENT AND CAPABLE; NONE BUT SMART AND GOOD APPEARANCE APPLY FOR UPTOWN OFFICE. APPLY STATING AGE, SALARY, RELIGION, PHONE NUMBER. W 389 TIMES.

TYPIST-CLERK; $25.
GOOD PERMANENT POSITION; LARGE UPTOWN OFFICE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, AGE, EXPERIENCE. A 1117 TIMES HARLEM.

TYPIST-BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly efficient, good education; references; salary $30. Apply in own handwriting, stating full particulars. W 198 Times.

TYPIST, young lady with some experience for multigraph department of large concern; should be about 17 years of age; salary $15. L 1051 Times Annex.

TYPIST, also to assist in general office work, with one year's experience preferred; large downtown establishment; state age, salary and experience. L. R., 672 Times.

TYPIST, accurate and neat, for settlement office; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable but not essential; bright beginner considered; salary $18. W 370 Times.

TYPIST, experienced in billing; accurate and rapid. Jacobs Brothers Co., 223 Wallabout St., corner Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST with filing experience for general office work; salary $20. Address, with full particulars, S 815 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced only, real estate office; good salary; steady position right girl. Wally, 29 West 118th. University 4475.

TYPIST for correspondence, with dictaphone experience preferred. Address, with full particulars, S 812 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, clerical worker; state salary and experience. W 302 Times.

TYPIST—Must be neat and accurate; state age, education, religion, etc. W 219 Times.

TYPIST and general architect office work; $12 start. Exerjian, 229 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS for exclusive seashore hotel. Call Monday after 9, 6 West 77th St.

WOMEN WITH ORGANIZING ABILITY.

A national woman's club of twelve years' growth wants to get in touch during August with several capable women to act as club organizers, beginning the work in September; the position is permanent with future advancements of an executive nature; pays a good drawing account, commission, bonus and travel expenses and puts one in a dignified, high-class work where one meets the intelligent women of every community organized; applicant should have high school education, be over 30 years old and free to travel; apply by letter with full information about yourself; if resident of New York give telephone number. Mrs. Boag, Room 1014, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

WOMEN.

Wanted, several refined women to try on our stout coats and dresses; no experience required; must be attractive in appearance and measure about 45-inch bust, 34-inch waist, 47-inch hips and about 5 feet 9 inches in height; congenial surroundings and good salaries. Apply all week.

BLOGG & LITTAUER,
501 7TH AV., N. Y. C.

WOMAN—We offer a permanent position in our sales organization to a capable woman who wishes to build up an assured business future; exceptional opportunity for one who is in need of large financial returns and is willing to work for them; the woman we want must have an educational background, a pleasing personality and a real interest in children's literature; she must be free to travel; liberal commission and bonus. Call on or write, giving particulars, education and experience, to Mrs. Gertrude Betelle, The Book House for Children, Room 1407, 25 West 43d.

WOMEN of good appearance and strong personality; make big money enrolling members for National League working for modification of Volstead act; special proposition for crew leaders and Sidney Hillquit, The Rational American League, 132 West 42d, Room 107.

WOMEN—Opportunity for ambitious women; experience unnecessary; earn excellent commissions selling Marilyn; quality unexcelled tailored silk undergarments; pleasant work; special prices and unique plan make sales easy. Call all week, Marilyn Silk Undergarment Corp., 1,560 Broadway.

WOMAN, about 30, executive ability, work with sales manager; interesting educators, &c., national child welfare publication; salary, bonus, rapid advancement. Call morning, suite 1036, National City Building, 42d and Madison.

WOMEN — Opportunity refined, ambitious women widely acquainted to earn excellent commissions; experience unnecessary; pocket samples; novelty; large repeat orders. Initial Novelty, 175 5th Av.

WOMAN for office work, stenography, typing, filing statistics, import, export; commission house. Scotch or English descent, well educated, refined. H 843 Times Downtown.

WOMEN have excellent chance to establish profitable insurance business. See Zass between 12-2, New York Life, 15 Park Row, Apply Suite 1931.

WOMEN to sell clothing; outside position; also a few married women for part time; commission. Call between 9-11, Louis Asch, 795 Broadway.

WOMEN—Two vacancies, educational department large corporation; fair education, initiative necessary; moderate salary; rapid advancement. R. L., 317 Times.

WOMEN to sell Books of Health in spare time; several subjects; reasonable; should be in every home; commission. National Health Service, 17 West 60th.

WOMAN, high-class, to secure names for mailing list; salary and bonus. Write Realtor, 139 East 37th St.

YOUNG GIRL, dentist's office, typist. Jorgendorf, 120 East 40th.

YOUNG LADY

to take charge of wholesale showroom; knowledge of perfumes, drug sundries, candies, cigars, &c. Must be of value. Apply Monday morning to Mr. Lipser,

PARK & TILFORD,
543 WEST 43D ST.

YOUNG LADY, with ability to figure as cost clerk in a manufacturing plant in Long Island City, where honest endeavor will be duly appreciated; only those stating age, religion, past business experience and salary desired will be considered. Box 400 Realservice, 15 East 40th.

YOUNG LADY, 20-25, cost department factory office, located in Williamsburg section of Brooklyn; high school training, good at figures, some cost experience preferable; salary $20, with advancement according to ability. S 838 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, American descent, must be good at figures, efficient and have initiative; permanent position; references required; state age, religion, experience, salary expected. M 801 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY WANTED, EXPERIENCED, TO DO STENOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL WORK IN NEW YORK DRY GOODS BUYING OFFICE. WRITE SYNDICATE TRADING CO., 159 MADISON AV.

YOUNG LADY, between 25-30; an exceptional opportunity, taking entire charge of doctor's office; clerical and nursing experience preferred; call after 10 A. M. Monday. Ashland 6174.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, will be given complete stenographic education and secretarial training in exchange for services as reception clerk. H 829 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES with personality and ambition, 18 to 24 years, for interesting, pleasant advertising proposition; salary and commission. Apply 10 to 2. Mr. Beecher, 129 West 47th St.

YOUNG LADY with connections, with magazines and advertising agencies to represent commercial illustrator; commission. H 132 Times.

YOUNG LADY, experienced ledger clerk, for wholesale jewelry house; state address, references and salary wanted. M 990 Times.

YOUNG LADY to do clerical work. Apply between 9 and 10 Monday morning, Store, 1,730 Broadway (at 55th).

YOUNG LADY for drapery showroom; must know stenography; good opportunity. W 320 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN.

A high-class well-educated woman, 25 to 35, with managerial ability, to sell an educational plan. Nominal salary to start, with opportunity for rapid advancement. Woman who qualifies will be in a few months assisted and financed in opening a branch office. This is a dignified permanent connection for the right woman. Call or write.

C. W. SHORT,
44 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG WOMAN—Positions for the remainder of the Summer are available in our operating room for former long distance operators; full or part time. Employment Office, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 24 Walker St. Ask for Miss Rice.

YOUNG WOMAN, accurate at figures, to take care of perpetual inventory, stock records; must be capable and reliable and a good typist; state age, experience, religion, salary desired. P. J., 55 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN with bookkeeping and stenographic experience; may consider bright beginner. Write, stating age, experience, education and salary expected. W 415 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, tea room experience, not over 30; domestic science training preferred; willing to work; hours 11 to 9. B 880 Times.

A
WOMAN BUYER
FOR
INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENT,
WHICH HAS
TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES.
GIVE FULL DETAILS OF AGE AND EXPERIENCE.

BRAGER OF BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE,
MD.

GUARANTEED SALARY
and opportunity to earn $2,500 to $5,000 per year is offered woman capable of acting first as traveling representative and later as manager for educational service; must be in position to leave city within ten days and to travel extensively; this opening is with a firm established 20 years and should appeal to woman who would not ordinarily answer a want ad. S. L. Weadon Company, Desk 5, 7,014 Euclid Av., Cleveland.

DAY BROTHERS,
23D ST. AT 6TH AV.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED FUR SALESWOMEN. RETAIL SHOP; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; REFERENCES.

WANTED — Experienced stenographer-secretary to commence work immediately; salary $125 per month to start; write, stating experience and qualifications. Peninsular Publishing Company, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York City.

STRAW HATS—MEN'S.
EXPERIENCED FORELADIES IN SEWING DEPARTMENT; ONE CAPABLE OF TAKING COMPLETE CHARGE. BOX 46, 206 FITZGERALD BUILDING.

LARGE knit wear house wants bright girl to take charge of salesmen, samples and assist in show room; write full particulars. W 407 Times.

REFINED young ladies, not over 24 years of age; advertising; only ambitious; attractive salary and commission paid weekly. Mr. Blissett, 106 West 60th St.

REFINED young lady wanted for light household duties, evenings, in exchange for room and board. Raymond 6317.

EXPERIENCED theatre ticket seller; salary $20. Apply Great Neck Playhouse, Great Neck, L. I.

Employment Agencies.

R. A. FOUST & CO., INC.,
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS,
163 B'way, 10th Floor. Cort. 5494.

MRS. E. E. BROOKE.

TEMPORARY.
STENOS.-TYPISTS—Innumerable openings; this is an excellent time to make extra money; for your convenience this office opens at 8:30; $35-$30; typists, $25.
PRIVATE SECY.—Tp V. P. well-known d. t. bank; similar secretarial exp. pref; small office work ..... $2,000 yr.
SECY.-STENO.—Brokerage exp. pref; small office $35
SPANISH STENO.—English dictation $35
GERMAN STENO.—Banking; English and German dictation ..... $30-$35
SECY.-STENOS.—Unlimited no. of openings; mostly brokerage, other eng'ring, banking, mfg. &c.; immediate placement practically assured exper., well-educated, American
LEGAL STENO.—Good exp., 25-30 yrs. $30
STENO.—Bklyn, office; splendid future $30
CLERK—Some college graduate, work in as head of dept. small d. t. bank; unlimited
STENOS. (1)—Insurance policy writer; steno; (2), brokerage; (1) good at figures; many others ..... $25-$28
SWBD. OPER.—Brokerage exp., Uptown $25
(1) Temp., 2 wks. ..... $28-$30
TYPIST-CLERK (1)—A1 type girl, $23-$25
TYPISTS—Many openings; exper. some
H. S. ..... $20-$23-$25
FILE CLERKS (1)—1-2 yrs. banking exp. $25
(1) subject filing, $25; (1) filing, relief swbd. $20
BEGINNERS—Stenos., typists, clerks; H. S. grads pref. ..... $15-$18

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
Hudson Terminal Building,
50 Church Street.
Uptown Office,
Canadian Pacific Building,
342 Madison Avenue.
All positions listed at both offices.
Stenographers (3) (1) legal exp. pfd. $35
Brokerage; exceptionally good $35
Wall St. Ins., exp. pfd. $35
Bank (5); secretarial opportunity ..... $

Closing Hours for Advertisements

Sunday Edition

WEDNESDAY, 6 P. M.—Schools, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts, Amusements.
THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT—Display Apartments and Real Estate with cuts, photographs, maps or drawings.
FRIDAY, 3 P. M.—Editorial Section.
FRIDAY, 8 P. M.—Undisplayed classified, Business Opportunities.
SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplayed classified, subject to cancelation.

Daily Edition

Advertisements for daily edition must be received before 6 P. M. day preceding publication.

Classified Advertising Rates

Minimum space 2 lines. Agate line of 6 words.

Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted	50c
Boarders and Board Wanted	50c
Help Wanted	55c
Salesmen Wanted	60c
Lost and Found	60c
Real Estate, &c.	60c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	60c
Country Board	70c
For Sale	70c
Automobiles Exchange	75c
Agents Wanted	80c
Mortgage Loans	90c
Employment Agencia	$1.00
Public Notices	$1.00
Business Opportunities	Per Word

Buyers' Guide, Offerings to Buyers 15c
Book Exchange (Sundays) 12c
Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted until midnight.
Errors avoided by delivering advertisements in advance of closing time.
Telephone LACkawanna 1000.

In advertisements requiring a competition, either salary or commission, and article or service offered must be stated.

Reward of $100 offered by The New York Times for information leading to arrest and conviction of any one inserting a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

Offices of
The New York Times
Times Building, Times Square
Times Annex, 42d Street, West of Broadway
Downtown, 7 Beekman St.
Wall Street, 165 Broadway
Harlem, 157 West 125th St
Brooklyn, 399 Washington St.
Bronx, 2,929 Third Av. (149th St.)
Fordham, 11 E. Fordham Rd

DOMESTIC HELP WANTED

Rate 55 cents per agate line.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Employment Agencies.

A. L. G. FRITZ, Penn. 9728-9729.
40 West 40th St.
SEC.-STENO. for architect ..... $30-$35
SEC.-STENO. ..... $25-$30
HIGH-GRADE POSITIONS ONLY.

HOPKINS Educational Agency, 50 5th Av. Infant's, children's nurses, Europe, N. Y. graduate nurses' schools, $125; dietitians, housekeepers.

MISS SULLIVAN,
366 5th Av. Wisconsin 1683.
I have many openings for high-grade stenographers, bookkeepers, &c. Come in.

BENNETT, WILLIAMS, 15 EAST 40TH.
Sec'y-stenos., $25, $35; typists, $20-$25.
Ass't bookkeepers, $24-$25-$35.

BUREAU, 500 5TH AV., requires secretaries and stenographers; temporary and permanent; $30-$40. Call 9-1.

HOME BUREAU AGENCY, 36 West 39th St. Nurses, Scotch, English Children.

Instruction.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED WOMEN.

Nation-wide demand for trained people in hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafeterias and tea rooms; hotel business now fourth industry of this country; thousands of new, big hotels this country; thousands of new, big hotels this country; thousands of new, big hotels this year; hundreds of dining places will open this year; begin now to prepare for one of these positions.

Liberal pay, quick promotions, fine living and elegant surroundings; these are but a few of the advantages awaiting the trained hotel executive; the home study intensive training course prepares you in a few weeks' time for a position in the field; our graduates are now holding preferred positions in best and biggest hotels in New York City and leading hotels, clubs and restaurants everywhere; many now operate their own establishments; course of study is endorsed by nationally known hotel owners and managers; executives drawing $10,000 to $50,000 a year.

Get into this rich, uncrowded field and enjoy big success; get out of the humdrum of routine work into a field that teems with opportunity, diversion and human interest; complete course and personal guidance cost but a few cents a day; free registration in our employment bureau included; our "money-back guarantee gives you absolute protection; free illustrated book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY," fully explains all. Send for it now.

LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C.
Desk 136.

E. BURNHAM SCHOOL
OF BEAUTY CULTURE.
Finest instruction in all branches of beauty culture, including HAIR DRESSING, DAY and EVENING CLASSES; EASY TERMS; CASH DISCOUNT. The E. BURNHAM DIPLOMA definitely assures your success. Open for inspection and registration from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday, Friday until 9 P. M.
E. BURNHAM, INC.,
Established 1871.
Telephone Wisconsin 2647. Bush Building.
130 West 42d St., New York City.

TEA ROOM TRAINING ORGANIZATION.
130 West 42d St. Longacre 4448.
SEPT. 15 CLASS NOW FORMING.
We train you to organize and manage a TEA ROOM, MOTOR INN, CAFETERIA and COFFEE SHOP; 1,000 students; 53 New York most successful Tea Rooms and Cafeterias operated by our methods; practical work in Tea Rooms and Cafeterias of our students; training by Helen Woods (former longest and largest New York hotels), ORIGINATOR OF TEA ROOM TRAINING.
We help you to secure a position or start in business.
Send for Booklet K.

LEARN
TEA ROOM BUSINESS.
COURSE STARTING SEPT. 9.
You learn to organize and manage a tea room, cafeteria or motor inn; our tea room operated in connection with the school daily demonstrates the value of our methods; you are assisted in starting your own business and in securing a position; day and evening classes; resident and corresponding courses; (Call or write for Booklet B. Ware School of Tea Room Management, 52 West 39th St.

5TH AV. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
(The Littlest School in New York).
Perfect your stenotypy or learn Pitman.
ASK FOR MISS LYNCH.
Private tutoring; no classes; each taught individually as if alone in the school; appreciated by serious student whose aim is to be EXPERT upon finishing.
MURRAY HILL 5630.
563 5th Av. Corner 42d.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING
IN ONE MONTH.
by Prof. Miller, who taught at Columbia Univ. 5 years; open all year; rooms fan cooled.
MILLER INSTITUTE OF SHORTHAND,
1493 Broadway (42d St.), Phone Wisconsin 9330. No connection with any other school.

LEARN CANDY MAKING.
ORIGINAL SCHOOL—12TH YEAR.
Earn money at home. Fascinating profitable business. Expert instruction. Enroll now. Circ. on request. Send for Booklet B.
THE CANDY INSTITUTE,
ELINOR G. HANNA, PRINCIPAL,
80 West 40th St. CIRCLE 6088.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, pattern-cutting, millinery thoroughly taught; individual instruction; day and evening classes; open all Summer; established 1876; visitors welcome. Phone Longacre 7232. McDowell School, 58 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHY — Become 200-word-minute executive secretary, law, court, legislative reporter instead of mere 100-word office stenographer; official coach coming C. S. R. court examinations. Lusk Shorthand Reporters, 220 West 42d. Chickering 3187.

BASSE ACADEMY OF BEAUTY CULTURE,
20 East 46th St.
Here you receive practical instruction under trained experts; convenient terms; don't hesitate. Call on us any time.

BE A PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Salaries average $25 to $40 a week after only 30 days' coaching; illustrative lessons, Moon's Secretarial Schools, 50 East 42d St. and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
527 5th Av., at 44th St.
The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful; prepares for and obtains excellent executive positions. Write for Catalogue 10.

LEARN candy making: simple, profitable. Special Summer course. Director Doris K. Weigert, instructor Y. W. C. A. TRIDOR SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL CANDY MAKERS, 17 West 49th St.

TOUCH TYPEWRITING taught privately by expert in month, spare time; great demand; good salaries; see typist wanted ads; complete course $10. A 1219 Times Bronx.

SHORTHAND EVENING SPEED CLUB—3 months, $10. Collegiate Secretarial Institute, 245 Madison Av. Murray Hill 7510.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING "30 DAYS." Mrs. MILLER, Inc., 217 West 125th St. Morningside 7417. Evening session.

FEMALE.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress, first-class, preferably English, between 30 and 35, to take care of single lady in 5-room apartment between 8:30 and 6 o'clock each day; sleep out; only girl of highest integrity, neat mender, knowing how to care for ladies' clothes; references of 4 years required; answer in writing, giving full details, address, telephone and references; $100 a month. W 418 Times.

DIETETITIAN, graduate, to manage industrial cafeteria located on Staten Island, age 25-35, neat, active woman who can produce results. Phone Port Richmond 2300.

DIETITIAN, experienced, to take entire charge patients', nurses' and employes' meals; assistant dietician employed. S. A., 329 Times.

GOVERNESS for bright boys, 6 years old, who is slightly backward in his walking and talking and therefore requires special attention; please write, stating age, experience, qualifications and compensation. Advertiser, 77 Cortland St.

HEAD WAITRESS, professional, Summer hotel. Call Monday morning before 12. 1,639 Broadway, Room 301.

HOUSEKEEPER—September, having institutional experience, handling 150 persons, girls' school near New York; salary $1,000 yearly and home; 11 months' work; state age, education, experience, religion, references. Write Y 2433 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER—Couple wanted to live in dry, comfortable basement, select rooming house; husband employed outside; care one floor only. Apply 23 West 9th St.

HOUSEWORKER—Professor's family, four, northern Westchester, want woman, white, between 30 and 45; no objection to child over 8; permanent position for capable, responsible person. History Department, Columbia University.

HOUSEWORKER, capable, reliable woman for general housework, and to assist with two babies; country; highest salary for right person. Box 107, 228 West 424.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced; good cook; clean; balance of season at Great Neck. Call Monday. Adler, Great Neck 964, 18 Windsor Rd.

HOUSEWORKER reliable; good worker, French or Italian, for furnished room house. Call 4-6 P. M. 54 West 52d.

MAID or mother's helper, young, white, English or French, assist with girl, light chamberwork; Westchester balance of Summer. Call Monday, 9:30-12:30, 1,133 Park Av. (91st), Apt. 8E.

MOTHER'S HELPER, white; must know care of child 1 year old, assist in light housework. A. P. Piatto, room 206, 1,165 Broadway (near 27th St.).

NURSE, practical housework, cook, living in neighborhood Washington Square, wanted by woman; come early mornings and late afternoons; references. F 251 Times.

NURSE, experienced, for infant; nursing, light duties; salary $75. Phone Beekman 6576.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, white, 2 children, 9 months and 3 years; must have experience and good references. Call Monday between 10 and 12, 12th floor, D. Samuelson, 295 5th Av.

WAITRESS for private home in country; must be neat, smart, willing; steady position year round; state age, experience, references and wages. R 547 Times.

WOMAN, young; care for two children; light household duties, good wages; references. 3,495 Broadway, Apt. 82. Audubon 6300.

WOMAN or girl to do serving in small high-class guest house; experience not necessary; good home; small wages. 82 Mamaroneck, White Plains, N. Y.

WOMAN, well bred, as housekeeper for widower and two boys, aged 5 and 8; modest home; permanent position, beginning Oct. 1; please state full details and references. H 378 Times.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, white, settled woman, plain cook; country 3 months; 4 adults; references; at once. Mrs. Robinson, Apt. 12, 346 East 182d St. (near 3d Av.).

YOUNG GIRL, neat, for counter service in high-class specialty shop, hours 8 to 4. Apply between 9 and 12, 25 East 59th St.

YOUNG LADY, refined, intelligent, assist with two small children; good home and salary. 320 5th Av., Room 805.

YOUNG WOMAN, English preferred, to do light housework and plain cooking and assist with care of 4-year-old child; only 22 minutes out from 34th St., Pennsylvania Station; state wages; references essential. Z 2019 Times Annex.

MALE

BUTLER, colored or Japanese, thoroughly trained, with satisfactory references only; Summer Burlington, Vt., Winter South Carolina; servants colored; children in family. To arrange for interview write Julian B. Clark, Burlington, Vt.

CHAUFFEUR, English, between age 35-40, first-class mechanic and understand Packards; must have first-class references and at least 4 years in one position, understand driving in New York traffic and familiar outlying country of New York City. Answer in writing, giving full particulars, references, address and telephone. First-class wages paid to the right person. W 432 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.
Experienced for Pierce-Arrow sedan; must be acquainted with roads in and around New York. Good, careful driver; steady position. Write, stating age, experience and salary expected. 47K., 1235 Knickerbocker, 424 Building.

COUPLE, Finnish or Swedish preferred; Sept. 1; suburb, 1 hour city; gardener-mechanic; good cook; state experience, references and salary expected. E. G., Box 611 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, white, first-class cook, butler, houseman, handy (separately or together), conscientious; references; Westchester County. Phone Ashland 4550, Monday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

COUPLE, colored, as porter and general housework; live in; middle aged; man of good physique. Apply Monday, Room 311, 17 East 38th St.

COUPLE wanted, competent cook and butler, to take care of entire house with washing (electric washer); $100. Call morning, London Feather, 21 West 34th St.

COUPLE wanted, man as experienced gardener and wife as laundress, in private country home. Woodworth, 340 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN capable using tools, for occupational therapy, small club in Stamford; $50 month and maintenance. State age, qualifications. Z 2037 Times Annex.

FAMILY of 5, including 2 small children, Gradell, N. J., require services middle aged woman for general housework; would consider married couple with husband employed who could help during spare time; house new and has every modern convenience; fine opportunity for one satisfied with quiet, country life. M 992 Times Downtown.

HANDYMAN to look after boat, drive car, odd jobs around place in the country. S 835 Times Downtown.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANTS—We require the services of several men for our New York and Chicago offices who have had sufficient public utility and public accounting experience to supervise the work of others; these positions are permanent and offer an exceptional opportunity to men of ability and initiative who are able and willing to assume responsibility. Please reply by letter only to Arthur Anderson & Co., 67 Wall St., New York.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper and office manager; prefer one familiar with contracts; commercial banking; good systematizer, render tax report, good correspondent and collector; highest references required; growing corporation; steady position; with advancement for party possessed such qualifications; address in own handwriting stating full details and salary. S 792 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT SENIOR ASSISTANT—Firm of C. P. A., permanent position with assignments in and around New York City; excellent opportunity; must be able to write excellent reports; letter should embrace details of experience, age, salary required. M 587 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, certified public accountant's office; state details, education, experience, salary; permanent position. M 997 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, for firm of certified public accountants; state qualifications and salary desired. N 918 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, for office of C.P.A., permanent position; apply, stating salary, age and qualifications. Y 2450 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT JUNIOR on permanent staff, C. P. A.; excellent opportunity; state previous experience, salary, age. M 586 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS on staff of C. P. A.'s; opportunity for ambitious and qualified applicants. Box 384, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced junior, wanted by C. P. A.; knowledge of typewriting; write fully. W 326 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, with own clientele, to connect with established firm of accountants. Y 928 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, for spare time work; one who desires affiliations with educational institution. W 205 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A store just large enough for an advertising manager, just small enough to make that advertising manager of primary importance in the organization; the store is aggressive and has a good future; men's clothing at popular prices is an important phase of the business; submit sample, age, experience, salary; confidential. L. B., 160 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wants copy man; salary $100 a week; preferably one now employed; must have experience in writing wholesale women's apparel copy; good future for right party; call between 9-30 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sterling Advertising Service, 58 West 40th St.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE.

PARIS advertising representative wanted by metropolitan newspaper; commission; give experience and references. C 1045 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AGENCY MAN—Experienced, all around man, assistant contact; knowledge rates, especially outdoor; opportunity for shirtsleeve worker who is willing to be measured by the yardstick of performance; good salary to right man. Write all about yourself; no samples; give telephone number. W 363 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER—We want man who can come across with results in trade paper and direct-by-mail campaigns; previous experience with trade papers necessary; must have earned between $5,000 and $7,500; exceptional opportunity; rapid advancement if you make good. Z 2006 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, SALARY AND COMMISSION. GOOD OPENING ON REAL ESTATE MAGAZINE, PREFERABLY FOR MAN WITH EXPERIENCE AND ACQUAINTANCE IN THIS FIELD. STATE AGE, REFERENCES, COMPENSATION REQUIRED AND EXPERIENCE. T 85 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN WITH ORGANIZATION FOR UNUSUALLY LARGE SOUVENIR JOURNAL. STATE EXPERIENCE, PROPOSITION AND PHONE NUMBER. H 150 TIMES.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN for A B C radio publication of national circulation; commission basis. Address W 222 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY, long established, has an opening in their checking and billing department, splendid position for one who has had such experience. Write, giving details, Box 98, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—Financial publication; large commission; no advances; managership for result getter. 25 West 42d St., Room 423.

ADVERTISING-PRINTING SECRETARY—Competent stenographer with several years' experience, write fully; state phone number. H 152 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR
good classified man, newspaper or magazine experience; salary and commission. Write, stating experience. Box 155, 206 Broka w Bldg.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for trade paper; salary and commission; state experience and age. K 865 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, experienced, weekly paper; references required; salary and commission. Journal, Far Rockaway.

ADVERTISING agency solicitor, high grade; liberal drawing account; commission. W 241 Times.

AIRPLANE DRAFTSMAN, with experience; permanent position for right man; write fully. Z 2010 Times Annex.

APPRAISER—Assistant to appraise Brooklyn real estate; apply at headquarters, title company essential; state age, salary, experience and education in first letter; all communications confidential. 25 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by N. J. office which has several large projects under way; only a thoroughly experienced man will be able to qualify and such a man will receive adequate compensation; in replying give full details of past work. Address A. D., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ARCHITECTURAL ESTIMATOR, one with experience taking off quantities in either terra cotta, stone, marble, &c., permanent position with advancement; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience in detail and salary desired. W 146 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, several capable men; theatre experience desirable. Write, stating experience, references, salary expected. P 486 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, preferably those experienced in New York on plans or elevations and details; steady work. W 297 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced. Apply W. Katz, 2 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted at once; experienced. A. Graham Creighton, 140 State St., New London, Conn.

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, residence, apartment house experience. L. P. Ward, 241 Park Av.

ARTIST, commercial, free lance. Pake Studios, space with centrally located advertising agency; light, airy, congenial. W 270 Times.

ARTISTS—Two artists to make group drawings of very fine furniture; one must have considerable experience; the other may be fresh from art school. W 402 Times.

ARTIST, A1 lettering man with extensive advertising experience on high-grade work; also wanted unusually high-grade figure man. Room 1618, 113 West 57th.

ARTIST, good lettering man and all-around artist; bring samples. Associate Illustrators, 250 West 57th St.

ARTIST, free lance; fashions, &c., to work in agency office; small charge for space can be paid in services. W 162 Times.

ARTIST, thoroughly experienced in sketching interiors for decorator. Apply Sunday and Monday, between 2 and 5, 446 Park Av.

ARTISTS, young, wanted to learn parchment lamp shade business. Erie, 132 East 56th.

ASSISTANT BUYER.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, INC.,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY.

REQUIRE AN ASSISTANT BUYER FOR THEIR

BLANKETS,
BEDSPREADS,
MUSLINS,
SHEETINGS DEPARTMENT.

WHO HAS HAD SIMILAR EXPERIENCE IN A RETAIL ORGANIZATION DOING A LARGE VOLUME.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
CUYLER BUILDING, 4TH FLOOR,
123 WEST 31ST ST., 9 A. M. TO 12 NOON.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER, build own sales force, selling sub-division property in South, commission. S., 157 East 47th.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ASSISTANT TO
Manager of
WOMEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Man with executive ability, well versed in modern footwear and department management; best opportunity in New York for right man; write in strict confidence, outlining your experience in detail. Y 2453 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT IN STORE.

Young man, between 23 and 28 years of age, who is accustomed to retail store work, can secure position with large store syndicate; through strict attention to business he will have the opportunity to advance himself to position as manager; young man having experience in department for general store work preferred; good health, ambition and clean past record are essential qualifications.
Application should state age, family responsibility, past experience and religious affiliation.
C. K. R., 400 Times.

ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT

of factory engaged in the manufacture of food products; must be experienced in manufacturing and should be able to direct a force of 500 male and female workers; give age, experience, salary expected and references. First letter. Box 950, 2301 World Tower Bldg.

ASSISTANT FURNITURE MANAGER wanted; a large, progressive Connecticut furniture house offers a splendid opportunity to an experienced man who can sell furniture and assist manager; state age, salary and all particulars in first letter; all communications held in strict confidence. Address "L. H." Schwartz Advertising Agency, 76 Pratt St., Hartford, Conn.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER.
We are looking for a man with experience in the instalment business; Ability to handle canvassing and collecting organization; moderate salary with chance for advancement. Apply 4-6, Mr. Moore, Singer Sewing Machine Co., 863 Broadway, Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT shipping clerk, unafraid of work for office and warehouse. Apply own handwriting. Frederick Faraone & Co., 74 Gold St., New York.

ATTORNEY—Large mercantile association desires services of young attorney capable of handling collection correspondence. C. H., 247 Times.

BANK CLERK, in Brooklyn bank, one having knowledge of bank detail; state experience and salary; references required. 47 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BILLING CLERK, Moon-Hopkins machine; experienced, quick and accurate. 58 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BLUE PRINT CLERKS
Grammar school graduates with experience operating automatic blue print machines; rotating shifts; age under 40. Brooklyn Edison Co., 360 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

BOYS.
A large downtown bank has vacancies for boys 17 years of age, with some high school education, to act as pages; permanent positions with excellent chances for promotion; lunches served free and other advantages. Address W. S., Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, capable of handling accounts, payable ledger and control; must be clever at figures; wonderful opportunity; reply in own handwriting, stating salary, full particulars. Box 963, 2,301 World Tower Building.

BOOKKEEPER over 25 years old for very busy trucking office; must not be afraid of long hours when necessary; only those capable of handling complete set books need apply. B B 99 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOOKKEEPER, temporary position, with the possibility of permanency; thoroughly experienced, capable of taking full charge; state age, experience, references, salary desired. T 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by old-established Stock Exchange firm; advancement and permanent position for bright young man; state experience, age and religion. H 828 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, young man, in trust company; state age, experience, salary desired and references. Box 40, 294 9th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant accountant; general office and factory office work; state age, education, experience and salary desired. Bronx Corporation. Z 2007 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER in accounting department of Wall Street banking house; good permanent ship essential; apply in own handwriting, stating experience and references. H 839 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, one with some experience at wholesale meat and provision business, to work in Brooklyn; state hours; state age, experience and salary expected. Z 2051 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER with at least 5 years' experience; excellent position; write stating qualifications and salary. Rockaway News Supply Co., 258 Barry St., Rockaway Beach.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in lumber line preferred, but not essential. Jewish firm. Mail all replys to Newtown Creek Lumber Co., 1,036 Grand St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE, EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY. H 130 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted in manufacturing plant; capable of taking full charge of office; good position for right party. W 317 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, one familiar with bookkeeping department; state experience and salary; references required. 48 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOOKKEEPER—Junior, small initial salary; good advancement opportunity. Gottschalk, 47 East 44th.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced in sash and door business preferred. Z 2024 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER for downtown insurance office; reply must state age, experience and salary required. S 830 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; give particulars, salary expected. Box 2, 294 9th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER in a savings bank, accurate at figures, good penman; state nationality, religion, age, salary. G 181 Times.

BOYS.
Henry L. Doherty & Co. have a few more vacancies for boys of the desirable type; the starting salary is $35 a month; the promotion is rapid for the boys who qualify and the company will pay half the cost of your tuition if you desire to continue your education in the evening. Write a letter to the personnel department, Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall St., giving your qualification in detail, including age and education.

BOYS.
We shall need a few inexperienced boys who have had partial or complete high school education, to whom we feel we can give a good start; only those who are willing to start at the bottom and who are ambitious to advance themselves in our organization will be considered; we are a well established concern with a good record of growth and our business is of a character that we can offer a good deal of stability to our employes; we are willing to pay a good salary to the right boy; we are willing to train the right boy; we are willing to promote the right boy; we are willing to keep the right boy; if you are a boy who is willing to work and who is willing to be trained and who is willing to be promoted and who is willing to be kept, we are willing to pay you a good salary

MALE HELP WANTED.

SECURITY ANALYST—Permanent connection with trade publication; must have experience in analysis of both stocks and bonds and in making recommendations as to speculative and investment policies. State qualifications fully and salary expected. Confidential. V 916 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT,
experienced packer, for high-class cloth wrap and fur house.
BOX 111, 228 WEST 42D.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK; only one experienced in trimming lace, neckwear or allied lines considered; state experience, salary. Box 952, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

SHIPPING CLERK'S ASSISTANT, experienced in packing and picking orders; also young man to assist in piece goods department. Box 948, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

SODA HELPER—AMERICAN, AND ACTIVE. APPLY PAGE & SHAW, 362 5TH AV.

STATIONERY—YOUNG MAN, MANAGE STATIONERY AND JOB PRINTING BUSINESS; SALARY AND BONUS. W 198 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.
GIMBEL BROTHERS, INC.,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS JUST COMPLETED A COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY FOR AN OFFICE POSITION IN ONE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES. THIS POSITION OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ONE WHO IS SEEKING A FUTURE.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
CUYLER BUILDING, 4TH FLOOR,
123 WEST 31ST ST., 9 A. M. to 12 NOON.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, MALE, GOOD EDUCATION, ACCURATE, CAPABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO CORRESPONDENT; EXPERIENCE WITH SALES SYSTEMS AND STATISTICS PREFERRED; OPPORTUNITY. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY. 512 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, not over 25, honest, willing, disciplined, college graduate if possible; Nordic race preferred, thorough knowledge of English required. Write first details and qualifications. Vayanos Bros., 295 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and front clerk, $75 per month, room and board; state experience, give references and full particulars, if married or single; immediate and permanent employment. Address J. J. Lamin, Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, not over 25, honest, willing, disciplined, college graduate if possible; Nordic race preferred, thorough knowledge of English required. Write first details and qualifications. Vayanos Bros., 295 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, and to assist generally in textile import business; experience helpful but not necessary; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, education, experience. Z 2030 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, intelligent and of good personality; willing to start at $25 per week; chance of advancement to right party. T 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with steamship ticket agency and insurance experience; good letter writer and attend the counter. Z 3060 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and investigator with collection experience. Reply by letter only, stating salary. Box 148 Broadway, Room 714.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, about 25 years of age, for Peru, South America. S 841 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, part time, 3 to 5 every day; state salary and reference. H 376 Times.

STOCK CLERK, bright, young, energetic, willing, high school graduate, experienced clothing trade; splendid future for right young man. W 412 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced; prefer young man acquainted with knit goods; state experience and salary. T 105 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for knitted neckwear mill operating Jacquard Raschels, fast Tricot machines and Brinton circular machines; must be a creator of designs and understand knit neckwear machinery. Elk Neckwear Co., 44 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPERINTENDENT, capable managing Miami office New York building construction company; experience necessary as estimator, job organizer, sub-construction manager, buyer, besides superintending; reply promptly; references. W 875 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT—Elevator, 41 tenants, repairs, all-round man, German preferred. Call personally Monday between 12 and 2, Dr. Gecker, 2,011 Grand Concourse, near Burnside Av.

SUPERVISOR.
Young man, 22-25 years, experienced in supervising junior clerks; must also be experienced in meeting and directing callers at a business office; write details, stating age and experience; give telephone. Box 902, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

SURVEYORS' ASSISTANTS, with experience. Apply Smith, 444 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

TEXTILE PRINTER FOREMAN, experienced in screen work and dye mixer; good opportunity. Box 396, Realservice, 15 East 40th.

TOOLMAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED ON JIG, FIXTURE, PUNCH AND DIE AND MODEL WORK. TRANSPORTATION. ELLIOTT-FISHER CO., EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, HARRISBURG, PA.

TUTOR, man or woman, normal or college graduate; excellent personality; teaching experience preferred; elementary, Hebrew, French and arithmetic. Write full particulars. Massee Tutoring School, Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3964W.

TYPIST, knowledge stenography, by large downtown oil concern; write, stating age, nationality, experience and salary expected. S 823 Times Downtown.

TYPIST in stock room of large automotive corporation; salary to start $22. Address Box E. S., 1,387 Broadway.

TYPIST, Oliver operator preferred; night work; see order 25. Brooklyn Edison Co., 360 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST and assistant for theatrical office; advancement; state all. G 159 Times.

VEGETABLE MAN, first class; must be experienced to run fruit and vegetable business; good wages; splendid position. Apply personally, Perth Amboy City Market, 131 Smith St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

WINDOW TRIMMER-ADVERTISING MAN for large out-of-town department store; one who has had wide experience; wonderful opportunity; call before 10 o'clock Monday and Tuesday morning. Hoffman & Hartblay, Inc., 131 West 35th.

WINDOW DRESSER, thoroughly experienced in ladies' furnishings and ready-to-wear; for a high-class 5th Av. shop; permanent position. W 255 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 26, preferably one who is a high school graduate and has had some experience on audit work. Salary about $1,300 per annum, to start. Write, giving full details of age, education and experience. T 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist in purchasing department of large metal working concern; must be bright, ambitious and not afraid of hard work; splendid opportunity for right party; reply in own handwriting. W 394 Times.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of furniture and interior decorations to call on architects, representing manufacturers of high-grade furniture; salary and commission. Write, giving full particulars, Arkco, 953 Lex. Av.

YOUNG MAN, selling and office experience, assistant to sales manager; capable handling fleet delivery trucks; Manhattan or Brooklyn residence; food product experience preferred. T 185 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by woolen and worsted house; must have thorough experience in sample work and general salesmen work; state experience and salary wanted. W 340 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, wanted in large bank; apply fully own handwriting, stating age, education, religion, references and salary desired. Address T. O., Box 322, City Hall Station, New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, strong, to receive, examine and keep stock records of woolen piece goods; steady position; state previous experience, references, age and salary expected. Box 118, 228 West 42d.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, on stock record and order desk routine; manufacturers' and jobbers' experience not necessary but preferred; state age, experience and salary desired. A 1217 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 19 to 21 years, as assistant in decorative department of large real estate firm. Write, stating full qualifications and experience. G. D., 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN as junior salesman in retail store, knowledge of photography preferred; job with good future for bright, quick young man; answer in own handwriting. S 798 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced automobile supplies line, desired by accessory jobber; must have selling ability; one that can drive car; state age, salary and where last employed. W 401 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted for clerical position in downtown marine insurance office; must have good handwriting and be good at figures; state age, experience and salary expected. S 827 Times Downtown.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG MAN (25-35 YEARS),
FOR EXECUTIVE POSITION IN CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT BUSINESS; PERMANENT, WORTHWHILE POSITION FOR COMPETENT MAN; WRITE FULLY, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND SALARY DESIRED. A. D., 289 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN
as assistant in shipping department of large manufacturing plant in New York City; shipments distributed throughout United States in carloads, less carloads and express; the position calls for a young man 23 years of age who is prepared to look after office end on details and figures; must be good at figures. Write giving age, experience, &c. T 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, in credit department of long established paint manufacturing company; must have initiative and not be afraid of work; state age, experience, education, religion and salary expected to start; unusual opportunity for advancement; address reply own handwriting. G 176 Times.

YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE CORRESPONDENT; ABLE TO WRITE EFFECTIVE SALES LETTERS; KNOWLEDGE OF ADVERTISING DESIRABLE. APPLY, STATING SALARY, AGE, RELIGION AND PHONE NUMBER. W 388 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN GEORGETTE AND SILK DEPARTMENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT, SALARY DESIRED. W 299 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, high school graduate, for sample department paper house; experience not essential, but must be bright and willing to learn; state age, experience if any and salary. Box 955, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

YOUNG MAN TYPIST wanted by Stock Exchange firm, who thoroughly understands the requirements on Sugar and Coffee Exchange; advancement; permanent position; state experience, age and religion. L 958 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 20 years old, for position as junior clerk in office of woolen commission house; must be neat and rapid writer; reply in own handwriting, salary desired, &c. W 277 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, experienced typist, for invoicing and some correspondence; splendid opportunity; give full details, experience, salary expected, references. W 336 Times.

YOUNG MAN with office experience, good at figures, exceptionally thorough and careful; write full data on record, age, salary desired. A L 156 Times.

YOUNG MAN as typist and telephone salesman for food product; early hours; $25 to start; chance for advancement. S 808 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced export shipping; good penman; written references required; steady position with advancement. S 829 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for service work on gasoline-driven air compressors; must also have selling ability. Apply by letter to W 259 Times.

YOUNG MAN, not over 21, high school or college education, in credit department of large publishing house; salary and commission. 59 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

YOUNG MAN, desirous of working into high-class position with growing corporation; state qualifications. M 597 Times.

YOUNG MAN, cashier and bill clerk, night work; must come well recommended. H. F. Windmann, 287 Washington St.

YOUNG MAN for claim department; give reference and experience. W 1167 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN who knows stenography; one with experience in the trade preferred; unusual opportunity. W 321 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, ambitious, with knowledge of wholesale butter and egg business. Edmond Barkley, 507 West 16th St.

YOUNG MAN, about 25, with some experience claim and invoice work. W 1163 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MEN, Edison lamp sales, will be trained under expert Edison lamp service; commission. 742 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN as salesman, understanding pianos, phonographs and radios. Schilling Piano Co., Inc., 18 West 125th.

A NEWARK manufacturer in the toilet goods field with a national sales organization needs a general inside sales department assistant; the man we will employ must have had considerable experience in the handling of all detail matter connected with a traveling sales organization; he must be able to think quickly, have an analytical mind and able to compile sales figures, statistics and other comparisons; a knowledge of printing and the preparation of dealer copy is of value, and he must be a man who will be able to work happily with our present organization; we prefer a married man, 27-32 years of age; if you can furnish a proven record of success in this line of work, write us, giving complete and full information; all replies will be held in strict confidence. Y 2489 Times Annex.

UNGUENTINE.
Will relieve sunburn, but there is no ointment which will soothe the heart ache of unhappiness which comes from being without a situation or wrongly located in one.
Our files are filled with records of girls desiring good employ in clerical, typing, stenographic and secretarial positions with banking, commercial and insurance houses of first rank.
POSITION SECURING BUREAU, Inc., 206 Broadway, Cor. Fulton St., Room 315. Miss A. Baker—In Charge Women's Dept.

A LARGE DOWNTOWN INVESTMENT HOUSE HAS 2 EXCELLENT OPENINGS FOR JUNIOR AUDITORS. APPLICANTS MUST KNOW DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING; ACCOUNTING STUDENT PREFERRED. SALARY $1,200 TO $1,400. WRITE, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY AND EXPERIENCE. WRITE BOX S. 1, ROOM 308, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED BUYER AND MANAGER FURNITURE DEPARTMENT FOR LARGE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT STORE. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, &c. TO LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB, 112 WEST 38TH ST., NEW YORK.

AN organization of national prominence, marketing a well-established line of soap specialties through wholesale and retail grocers and chain stores, has unusual opening for a bright, conscientious young man who has had some experience in sales promotion work.
The job requires initiative and creative ability and affords an excellent opportunity for advancement; all communications will be treated confidentially. W 441 Times.

WANTED—A high-class technical engineer who is experienced in time study, motion study, efficiency methods in the metal trades; graduate of college of technology preferred. In writing give all information regarding education, experience, age and salary expected. Y 2459 Times Annex.

LARGE New York real estate corporation wants young man bookkeeper who thoroughly understands double entry system, contract work and preparation of contracts and deeds; must have some executive ability and be capable of assuming responsibility. See M. M. McCrystal, 140 West 42d, 2d floor.

RECENT college graduate; there is now open with concern of national standing a position offering much to man recently out of college; position requires handling of sales detail as assistant to supervisor of distribution. Reply in detail, age, salary, &c., W 264 Times.

BOSTON LEDGER CLERK IN LARGE NEW YORK BANK. REPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. S 832 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HIGH CLASS, experienced, fine study and motion study men wanted in metal trades work; write giving age, experience, education and salary expected. Y 2460 Times Annex.

COLLEGE STUDENT wanted to do special remembering work during the Summer for a Jewish institution. Apply 2 838 West 31st St., Coney Island, from 9 to 12 A. M. daily.

AMBITIOUS young men for advertising work, to those who qualify we guarantee attractive salary and commission, and advancements. Mr. Bissett, 106 West 60th St.

COLLEGE BOY, clerk at Summer club; state religious persuasion. P 249 Times.

Employment Agencies.
A. L. G. FRIPP,
40 West 40th St. Penn 9728, 9729
Ex-member A. S. M. E. Prof. Eng. 4184
DESIGNERS-DRAFTSMEN
ARCHITECTURAL—Banks and hospitals.
STEEL—Industrial and apartment house.
PRODUCTION ENGINEER—El. & mech. exp.
CONCRETE—Flat slab and hydro exp.
SHOP DETAILER—Hip & valley, N. Y. State.
NUMEROUS OTHER VACANCIES.

BROOME AGENCY, 15 BROAD, near Wall, SECTY. to executive, American.....$35 start
CLERKS, Amer., exp. unnecessary...$20-$22
PAGE BOYS, over 15 yrs.....$12
FIFTH AV. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
500 FIFTH AV.
Bookkeepers, Importers, real estate...$40-$60

MALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
Employment Exchange, Inc.
150 Broadway (7th Floor)
and
41 East 42d St. (6th Floor)
EXECUTIVE & COMMERCIAL DEPTS.
CREDIT MGR.—Dept. head; good silk or textile exp. essen.; legal training in comm. law necessary; potential exec. ability wanted.....$5,000 up
SALESMEN—Men with records; trucks; $70, com. and bonus.
SALES ENGINEER—M. E. grad.; age 30-35.....$50-$100
SALES CORR.—Good mfg. exp.....$2,800
SEMI-SR. ACCT.—Temporary.....$45
SECRETARY—College grad., age 25, exp. in organization and Jewish welfare work.....$40
PRODUCTION MAN—Exec. ability; $40 and bonus.
MAP DRAFTSMAN—Topographical exp.; $40 plus.
DRAFTSMAN—Interior marble.....$40
SALESMAN—Cloak and suits; salary.....$40
ARCH. DRAFTSMAN—Steel windows, $35; arch. or ornamental work.....$30-$35
JR. EXECUTIVES (2)—Trained for chain store mgr.....$35
CREDIT CORR.—Auto exp.....$35
SECTY.-STENO.—Asst. Pres., hotel.....$35
STENO.-BKPR.—Handle own corro.....$35
COLL.-CORR. (2)—Legal, jewelry or furniture exp.....$30
COLLEGE GRAD.—M. E. train for sales engr.....$30
SHIPP. CLK.—Drug or toilet articles.....$20
ORDER CLK.-TYPIST—Knowl. switchbd.$28
STEN.-CORR.—Adv. service.....$28
CASHIER—Dept. store exp.....$27
SALESMEN (4)—Live wires; stationary and service; salary.....$25 up
BKPRS.—Packing house exp., $25; (4) D. E. exp.....$25
STENOS. (6)—Rapid and accurate.....$25
JR. SALES CORR.—Well educated.....$25
SHIP CLK.—Dry goods exp.....$22
JR. CLK.—Wholesale grocery exp.....$22
ASST. STK. CLK.—Examine piece goods.$20
TYPIST & CLK.—Knowl. bkpg.....$20
ROUTE CLK.—Some exp.; Stamford.....$20
STK. CLK.—Some exp.....$18-$20
CLKS. (4)—Gen. exp., neat penman; some H. S. training; only young men seeking future.....$18
YOUNG MEN—(J. Clks.), some H. S. training, excell. position; any kind offices; come early, get first selections...$15-$16
BOYS—BOYS—BOYS—$12-$15
Several excellent openings for wide-awake Americans; must look neat; RAPID ADVANCEMENT assured in each case.

BANKING & BROKERAGE DEPT.
ACCT.—Wall St. cage exp.....$5,000
CASHIER—Wall St. exp.; now employed.$50
BANK FLOATER—Small bank.....$1,800
INTEREST CLK.—Wall St. or bank exp.....$2,000
REC. TELLERS (3).....Up to $1,800
STENO.—Midtown bank.....$30
BKPRS.—Boston or indiv.....$30-$35
TRANSIT COLL. CLK.....$30
FTK. CLERKS (3).....$28-$30
BKPRS. (2)—S. E. exp.....$30-$35
CLEAR. HOUSE BLOTTER CLK.....$35
TRUST DEPT. CLKS. (2).....$28-$30
ASST. CERT. BKPR.—Bank.....$25
BURR. BKPG. MACH. OPER.....$25-$30
UNDERWOOD BKPR.—B'kerage exp.$30-$35
ELLIS OPER.—Good bank exp.....$28-$30
ASST. P. & S. CLK.—S. E. firm.....$25-$30
NIGHT RACK CLKS.....$28-$30
MAIL CLK.—Exp. pack. & sortg. mail...$25
REC. & PAY TELLERS (4)—Bank exp..$25
BURR. BKPR.—Bank exp.....$22-$25
RACK CLK.—Bank exp.....$20-$25
BURR STMT. MACH. OPER.....$20-$24

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, Inc.,
Hudson Terminal Building,
50 Church Street.
Uptown Office:
Canadian Pacific Building,
342 Madison Avenue.
All positions listed at both offices.
Partial list of openings.
SALES & OFC. MGR., drug co., thoroughly qualified executive.....yr. $5,000
DEPT. HEAD, thoroughly experienced all details, transfer dept. executive, $2,500 yr. up.
ORDER CLERK, brokerage.....$1,560 yr.
DRAFTSMEN (4), up to.....$50 wk.
STENOS., SECRETARIES (12) very fine positions offering splendid advancement.....$25-$35 wk.
BKPR; ELLIOTT-FISHER BKPR...$35 wk.
BKPRS (2), publishing, foodstuffs...$30-$35
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
ACCT., Interest, $40; bkpr., electrical, $40.
BOSTON LEDGER MEN (6), BURROUGHS BKPRS (3); stock transfer men (7); COLLECTION MAN (1), at.....$1,500 yr.
STENOS. (6).....$25
CLERK, good personality.....$25
STATISTICAL CLERK; fine opening...$25
BILL CLERK, wholesale grocery exp....$22
CLERK, some exp., good penmanship.....$22
LEDGER CLERK, L. I. Co.....$20
CLERK, good at figures.....$18
STOCK CLERK.....$18
MANY OTHER OPENINGS.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION,
Wm. D. Camp, President,
1516 Pershing Square Building,
Opposite Grand Central.
We are now doing largest volume of business in our history. There are many positions we cannot advertise calling for high-grade men in many lines at good salaries.
DISTRICT MGRS., house-to-house; ex.$275
SALES ENGR., automobile exp.....$250-$300
SALESMAN, novelty, exp. D-A.....$250-$300
SALESMEN, exp. auto finance.....Open
ASST. SALES MGR., auto elec. equip...$40
ESTIMATOR, office bldg., exp.....$50
CONSTRUCT. SUPT., steel erec. exp.....Open
SECY-STENOS, excell. opps.....$30-$50
BOOKKEEPER, clothing exp.....$40
BKPR., know billing mch., h. grd., mo.$150
BKPR., exp. club or hotel, mach. & $125
COLL. GRAD., cred., exp. in bank.....$2,500
YOUNG MEN, some coll., excl. op. start.$25
DEPARTMENT STORE DIVISION.
CARPETBAG MANAGER.....Open
ACCOUNTANT, specialty-shop.....$35
SECTION MGRS., h. s. grad., start.....$30
COLLECTORS (2), college, future.....$28-$30
COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT ..$28-$30
BOOKKEEPER, h. s. grad.....$25

SALARIED POSITIONS.
$3,000 to $25,000, executive, technical, administrative, engineering, manufacturing, professional, managing, financial, accounting, &c., all lines; undersigned will negotiate preliminaries through which you may receive overtures personally without jeopardizing present connections. A confidential correspondence service, not an employment agency. Established 1910. Send name and address only for particulars.
R. W. BIXBY, INC.,
5 Lockwood Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

EXECUTIVES—ALL LINES
and ENGINEERS, $3,000 to $25,000, find our individual, confidential and ethical service effective in making new connections. Personally planned and executed through a campaign of confidential correspondence by MR. JACOB PENN, the eminent employment authority, known to leading business men throughout America. Present and past associations not disturbed. Not employment agency. Not digest service.
JACOB PENN, INC.,
305 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Interview by appointment only. Write. Please do not telephone.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, INC.,
1 Beekman St., 34 Park Row.
Bkkpr.-Steno., suburban town, (mfg.)....$35
Bkkpr.-Stenos., several exp. men.....$25
Bkkpr., rapid typist, exp. only.....$22
Bkpr., full charge, financial statements..$23
Bkkpr., some bank experience, Brooklyn..$25
Steno., technical dictation, rapid.....$35
Steno., secretary, rapid, accurate.....$35
Steno., large company, uptown.....$30
Steno., many with some exp.....$18-$22
Clerk, rapid on adding machine, bank....$20
Ship. clerk assistants, Bronx.....$15

THE BRENTON COMPANY,
50 Church St., Room 379, Third Floor.
BOOKKEEPER, brokerage exper.....$1,800
BANK FLOATER, experienced.....$1,500
SINGLE ENTRY BKPRS. (several)...$1,500
MAIL CLERK, night, experience.....$1,400
JR. BOOKKEEPERS (several) .....to $1,300
JR. STENO., some experience.....$1,200
YOUNG MEN, high school grads.....to $1,100
JR. CLERKS (several).....$800
BOYS, many fine openings.....$600

DENISON & ANTHONY, INC.,
280 BROADWAY.
Accountant and credit man, bank....$2,500
Credit man, under 30.....$60 week
Clerk, estimating, recd. blue prints.....$25
Mechanical engineer, sales staff.....$250
College men, sales staff, rubber company.
Typist, importing firm.....$25
Stenographer, steamship company.....$25
Ledger clerk, brokerage.....$125 mo.

PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC.,
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
B'KPR-COST man, Southern Jersey; $40.
CREDIT, bank trained, college grad.; 25-30 years, commercial opp., salary open.
BOOKKEEPER, mfg. concern, Bklyn; $30.
JUNIOR, exp'd., American type; $30.
INSURANCE account checker, $115 month.
OTHER BOOKKEEPING POSITIONS OPEN.

BEACON BUREAU, 80 WALL ST.
LEDGER CLERK, young man with bank experience; night work in bank; page boys, early 20s; good salary with lunches.
STENOGRAPHER, steamship exp.; $25.

BROWN EXCHANGE, 7 WEST 42D ST.
STENOGRAPHER, legal exp.....$40
STENOGRAPHER, broadcasting station..$30
TYPIST-CLERK, H. S. grad.....$22

STENOGRAPHER, general office work, $25-$30. Van Tyle Agency, 1 West 34th.

MALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Hudson Terminal Building,
30 Church St., N. Y. C.
Founded in 1909 by
Otto T. Bannard, Robert W. De Forest, J. Pierpont Morgan, L. F. Loree, John D. Rockefeller and twenty-four other business leaders.
EXECUTIVE
AND JUNIOR EXECUTIVE DEPT.
Credit Mgr.—Textile exp.....$5,000 up
Head Stock Transfer Cl.—Large Corp.$50-$60
Bkpr.-Typist—Full set; Jersey City...$35-$40
Order Cl.—Printing or litho.....$35
Bkpr.—Ridgewood, Bklyn; full set.....$35
Stock Cl.—Printing or paper exp.....$35
Steno.—Temp.....$6 a day
Steno.-Secy.—Good future.....$35
Store Mgr.'s asst.—Exp.....$35
Sales Promoter—Exp. in asphalt or concrete paving.....Salary open
Salesman—Familiar with machine trade or previous technical exp.....$50 & Comm.
Salesman—Food products; Jersey resident.$35
Salesman—Chauffeur license, calling on shoe trade.....$25 & Comm.
TECHNICAL DEPT.
Supt.—Construction and installation, hydro-elec.; prefer Canadian experience....$8,000
Asst. Supt.—Experienced in mfr. split-phase and repulsion motors; Central West.....Salary open
Mech. Engr., for jig and fixture design; Penn.....Salary open
Mech. Detailer—Development work; New Brunswick.....$45
Conveyor Draftsman—N. Y.....Salary open
Arch. Struc. Draftsman—Alteration.....$45
Heating and Ventilating—(M. E.).....$75
Draftsman—Concrete masonry.....$40

BANKING & BROKERAGE DEPARTMENT.
Sales Manager—Security exp...$5,000-$10,000
Librarian—Mgr., know securities.....Open
Statistician—Exp. or sec. sales exp.....Open
Appraiser—Brooklyn; real estate.....Open
Foreign X. Auditor—Bank.....$2,100
Steno.-Secty.—Single; Florida.....$35
Margin Clerk—Brokerage.....Open
Order Clerks—Brokerage.....$30-$45
Clearing House—Brokerage.....$35-$45
Underwood Bkpr.—Learn Bkge.....$30-$40
Stock Transfer Clerk.....$30-$35
Cable Clerks.....$30-$35
Head Interest Department.....$2,000
Telegrapher—For bank.....$40-$45
Bookkeepers—Boston Burroughs.....$30-$35
Rack Clerks—Day and night.....$20-$30
Stenographer—Beginner.....$20-$22
Bookkeeper—Learn bond audits.....$25-$27
Board Boys—Bkge.....$18-$22
Clerks: Ass't—Legal exp., $20-$23; Mail (2), $23; Typists (4), $20-$23; Beginners and others.....$14-$23

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT 1-C
NEW APPLICANTS SHOULD CALL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER 8:30 A. M.
Bookkeepers—Full set; Bkn.; small firm, $30; (1) Full set, $30 start; (1) Age 30-45, refined, ledger; $30 start; (1) Age 30-45, stenographers—(1) Secty. to sales mgr., $30 start; (1) Steno and billing, Bkn., $30; (1) Know. of bkpg., $30; (1) About 1 yrs. corresp. exp., Adver. Co., $25; (3) ABOVE POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT COMPANIES.
Typists—Rapid, some comptometer..$125-$135
Head Mail Clerks—Thoroughly exp., $30 start
Clerks—(1) Personality, good at office detail, full charge of staty. and supp., excellent co., $30; (1) Wide-awake, Al personality, check bills and purchases.....$27.50
Moon Hopkins Bkg. Opers. (2).....$28-$30
Dictaphone Oper.....$30
Asst. Credit Man—Exp.; Bronx.....$25
Asst. Bkpr.—Reconcile bank accounts....$25
Asst. Cashier—Age about 21.....$25
Stock Record Clerk—Bronx.....$25

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT 2-C
Asst. Bkprs. (2)—Bklyn. and Manhattan.$23
Clerk—Good penman and figurer; ins.$80 mo.
Clerk—Coney Island.....$20
Stock Clerk—Strong.....$20
College Grads. (2)—Oppor. to start at the bottom.....$20-$25
Stenographers—42d St., $23; L. I. City, $22
Bronx.....$23
Typist (4)—Temporary work.....$4 day
Typist-Clerk—B'klyn, $20-$25
Typist—Staten Island; oppor. in Lab. in large mfg. Co.....$22-$24
Typists (3)—Openings that are exceptional.
Technical High School or College Grads (10)—To be trained with very large Co.....$18-$24

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT 3-C.
Stenographers (2)—Beginners; A1 firms; oppor. advance shortly.....$18-$20
Junior Clerks—Several good positions open for ambitious young men offering good futures; exp. unnecessary.....$14-$18

BOYS BOYS BOYS.
Excellent opportunities in almost every line of business for neat ambitious boys who are anxious to get a good start in the business world.
The "NATIONAL,"
30 Church St.

R. A. FOUST & CO., INC.,
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS,
10th Floor, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 5494.
BANKING AND BROKERAGE DEPT.
(Mr. Foust.)
ACCNT., CAGE MGR., underwriting bond house exper.....$5,000
SALES MGR., investment security house, thoroughly exper. in Wall St.; excellent salary.
CASHIER, thor. Wall St. exper.....$50
SR. BLOTTER CLERK, exper.....$50
TELEPHONE SALESMEN, Albany, Wall St. exp.....$50 wk. and commission.....Open
BOND SALESMEN (2), established S. E. house, excellent salary.
MANAGER, STOCK TRANSFER DEPT., exper. on estates, inheritance taxes, Stock Exchange procedure, &c.....$2,500 up
CREDIT MAN, college grad., bank exper., $200 mo. up
MGR. BURROUGHS BKPG. DEPT., Westchester.....$2,000-$2,500
LEGAL STENO.-SECY., exper.....Open
SR. ACCEPTANCE CLERK., exper.....$2,000
BOND ORDER CLERK, good on wires.$200
STENO., Amer., speak Span., Lima, Peru.....$2,000
SR. INTEREST CLERK, exp...$1,800-$2,000
SR. BANK CLERK, exper.....$1,800-$2,000
STENO.-SECY., know. bkpg.....$150 mo.
STOCK RECORD CLERK, S. E. house..$35
CORPORATE TRUST CLERK, exper...$1,500
CABLE CLERKS (2), one Jr. one Sr.....$1,500 and $1,800
ELLIOTT-FISHER BKPG. MACHINE OP., exper.....$135 mo.
TYPISTS (2), accurate.....60c per h.
ORDER CLERK, S. E. house.....$30
BOSTON LEDGER BKPRS., numerous openings.....$1,500
AUDIT CLERK, exper.....Open
JR. ACCNT., exper.....$1,500
STENOS., exper.....$1,500
NOSTRO BKPR., exper.....$1,800-$1,500
ASST. GENL. LEDGER BKPR., bank exper.....$1,500
BURROUGHS POSTER, Westchester..$1,500
COUPON REC. TELLER, exper.....Open
COLLECTION CLERK, exper.....$1,500
JR. BOOKKEEPER, bkkg. exper.....$1,200
TRANSIT CLERK, exper.....$1,400
SPEC. OFFICER, tail, under 45.....$30
RACK CLERKS (5), Bkpng. exper..$1,200
TYPIST, know. bk. Exch. abbrev.....$25
STENOS, (5), some exper.....$1,400
SINGLE ENTRY BKPRS., trust co.....$25
H. S. GRADS., many openings for beginners.....$12-$15
COMMERCIAL DEPT. (Mr. HOWLAND.)
ELEC. ENG. EXEC., 34-38, public util. exp., Cuba, speak Span.....$12,000
FINANCIAL EXEC., 35-38, exp. in accts., budgeting, invests., mfg., apply by letter ONLY; COMPLETE details.....$10,000
SALESMAN, Amer., 34-38, speak Span., chem. prod., Spain.....$6,000
CREDIT MGR., 35-40, textile exper..$6,000
ART DIRECTOR, adv. agcy. exp.....Open
BUYER, china and glass; dept. store..Open
BUYER, jewelry, silverware, novelties; dept. store; out of town.....$5,000
ESTIMATOR, apt. house const. exp....$4,500
SOIL EXPERT, 33-37.....$4,000
DETSMN. (3), heavy chem. plant layout, out of town.....$3,100
EXEC., chain store, apparel; travel..$3,000
STORE MGR., 30-35, elect., supply exp.$2,500
DESIGNERS, lighting fixtures, color..$2,500
STORE MGRS., 25-30, apparel exp....$2,500
MECH. DETSMN., piping detail, layout, &c.....$2,400
BKR., 28-32, mfg. exp., costs, &c.....$2,300
TRAFFIC ASST., 25-30, know. bkg., excel. educ.....$2,100
ASST. CREDIT MGR., 25-30, fin. exp..$2,100
SALESMEN, 30-35, oil to large users.....$70 wk.
30-40, Closer supervisor, polishes.....$60
28-35, Bus. protection service.....$25-$50 and comm.
25-28, Radio exp.....$30 and comm.
23-25, Coll grads., sales exp., chem...$35
25-35, Electrical supplies.....$50 and comm.
22-26, Coll. grads., oil.....$30-$35
25-30, Store equipment.....$50
23-25, Office equip.....$25
23-26, Coll. grads., chem. prod.; travel.$30
STENOS., 24-26, except. opply., mfgr co.$32
24-26, Lead to sales opply.....$35
20-25, Engineering, near Newark.....$30
ELLIOTT-FISHER BKR.....$35
Several others; young men.....$25-$30
COST CLERK, good penman; Glendale, L. I.....$30
SHIPPING CLK., over 30, chem. or toilet gds. exp.....$30
RECEIVING CLK., about 30, exp. elect. terms.....$40
TECH. COLL. GRADS., 21-25; learn production.....$30
COUNTER MAN, 25-30, elec. sup. exp...$25
RODMAN, C. E. grad., no exp. necessary.....$25
COLLEGE GRAD., large mfg. house...$21
GENL. CLERK, filing, office work, &c.....$18-$20
TEMP. TYPISTS (3), permanent (1)...$20-$25
FREE REGISTRATION.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
WALL ST. SPECIALISTS, 60 BROADWAY.
Margin clerks, $135-$180. Cashier, syndicate expt. $50. Commodity bkpr., $45-$50. Stock records clerks, $30. C. H. clerks, $35-$40. Bkge. bkpr., $40. Card board boys, $25-$26. Bank transfer clerks, trust clerks, transit and collection clerks, up to $200. Boston bkprs., Jr. bkprs., $25-$23. Stenos., $25.

BROOME AGENCY, 15 BROAD, NR. WALL.
ARCH. Designers, apt. houses.....$250-$425
ARCH. Detailers, industrial bldgs...$190-$225
STRUCT. Steel Shop Detailers.....$270-$325
REINFORCED Concrete Designers..$290-$350
ELECTRICAL Draftsmen, wiring...$200-$240

MALE HELP WANTED.
Employment Agencies.

CONSOLIDATED AGENCIES,
Downtown Office, 165 Broadway, Room 1514.
Uptown Office, 41 East 42d St., Room 1610.
PARTIAL LIST OF POSITIONS OPEN.
CLERKS:
In warehouse, learn business.....$30
Claims, adjustments and shipping...$25-$28
Order clerk, large volume.....$25
Stock, wholesale stationery exp.....$25
Accounts receivable, trial bal.....$25
Bill clerks, good typists.....$25
Ledger clerks, several openings.....$20
Payroll and timekeeping exp.....$18
Good general correspondent.....$20
Clerk with knowledge bookkeeping.....$18
Some correspondence, Jersey City.....$20
College graduate, student of business administration, high type.....$22
TYPISTS:
Typist-clerk, general utility.....$25
Typists, A-1 opening, bonus and....$18-$20
Typist, rapid, downtown office.....$20
DEVICE OPERATORS:
Dictaphone operator and correspondent..$25
Underwood bookkeeping machine.....$25
Burroughs bookkeeping machine....$23-$25
STENOGRAPHERS:

SALESMEN WANTED.

STOVES.
SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE WANTED TO INTRODUCE WIDELY COMPLETE LINE RANGES, &C.; HIGHEST QUALITY 1926 MODELS AT STRICTLY COMPETITIVE PRICES; DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. WRITE EVERSFIELD ROBB COMPANY, ELEVEN BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNDERWEAR SALESMEN, resident and traveling, to carry well-made popular price line ladies' novelty underwear; straight commission; state full particulars. Box 646, 280 World Tower Bldg.

VISIBLE RECORDS—Men who have failed on cabinets may succeed with FLEX-RITE; 1,000% more prospects; ¼s price, weight, space, cut-out; portable; can protect against fire; liberal commissions. VIS. REC. EQ. CO., 103 Park Av.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.

A highly rated firm, marketing a business extension service, with offices in New York and large manufacturing facilities, requires a sales representative to travel.

He must be between the ages of 29 and 45, an American citizen with no foreign accent, a man of good appearance and personality, who has had at least three years of road selling experience.

The man selected for this permanent and very remunerative position must be able to show that he has earned from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. Commission basis.

If you can fill these requirements you are invited to write us with the assurance that your letter will be held confidential; an appointments may be made on short notice, please include your telephone number and all information that you think will be helpful in convincing us that you are the man we want. Y 2466 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGERS.

WE WANT FOR NEW ENGLAND AND ATLANTIC COAST STATES SEVERAL GOOD MEN FOR HIGH GRADE WOMEN'S APPAREL; DIRECT-TO-CONSUMER PROPOSITION.

ONLY THOSE NOW CONTROLLING, OR WHO ARE ABLE TO QUICKLY ORGANIZE, AN EFFICIENT SALES FORCE WILL BE CONSIDERED.

APPLY WITH FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, NUMBER OF SALES PEOPLE AND DISTRICT COVERED; COMMISSION. BOX 882, REALSERVICE, 15 EAST 40TH.

SALES EXECUTIVE.
If you have earned from $150 to $200 weekly, this position should pay extraordinary profits from the start in commission you alone make. After you have learned our business and have established a small force of road salesmen you should be able to save enough money to be financially independent.

You will have to sell for at least six weeks in surrounding States, returning to the city each Saturday before you will be allowed to employ salesmen.

You must be a salesman capable of performing all sales duties in an efficient, refined manner, creating an unexcelled impression. You must be prepared to spend two days in the office and then leave at once.

We have the best waiting for the right type of man and the only complete office equipment and service line of its kind.
152 WEST 42D ST. SUITE 1220.

FIELD SALES MANAGER (30-35).

Large, old-established manufacturing and wholesale house (lamps, china, gift goods) offers unusually interesting opportunity to aggressive sales executive possessing first-rate road sales record, with strong personality, initiative and other executive qualities.

Duties will be to train, inspire and supervise high-class salesmen; extensive traveling required.

The man selected will have a permanent connection with his future unlimited; earnings based on percentage of sales with liberal salary.

If you possess an unquestionably clean record together with the qualities mentioned, write for interview, giving in confidence full details. L. H., 244 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE.
An old-established, successfully operating industrial service corporation of high standing will, on or about Aug. 1, enlarge its present successful sales organization.

We have as clients some of the largest manufacturing organizations in U. S. A.

We will consider applications from successfully experienced sales executives heretofore earning $10,000 annually or ever; commission basis, also from salesmen capable of presenting a necessary project to heads of large corporations.

Territory will not be in New York, so unless future opportunity is your first consideration do not reply.

Give full particulars in confidence—experience, age, &c.; also telephone number if possible. Sales director will be in New York next week for interviews.

Address Sales Director, 810 Commonwealth Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT SALES MANAGER.

Young man of force, personality and determination is wanted by one of the largest corset organizations in America, whose product is sold direct to the consumer; the position requires a man of tact and diplomacy, preferably single and between 30 and 35 years of age; the future is a bright one, offering rapid promotion; applicant must have refined features and be of excellent appearance.

No applicant will be considered whose scale of living requires an expenditure of more than $4,000 the first year; compensation on an unusual bonus and commission arrangement that will appeal to a man who regards his future more than the immediate present; position open Aug. 17.

Phone Mr. Adams, Vanderbilt 3487, for interview, between 9:30 and 5.

SALES EXECUTIVE.
We employ an exceptional force of high calibre salesmen. When coming into the organization and from time to time thereafter they require schooling in the most effective ways our experience has developed for presenting and selling a high-class business service. We want a man with real ability and experience to be training and directing such men, and can offer salary commensurate with proven ability. We do not answer brief letters, but will make appointments to see the men who can show the best qualifications and experience. Every communication treated as confidential until interview. Y 2493 Times Annex.

DISTRICT MANAGER.

One of our clients, an old-established manufacturer of fine lingerie, is organizing a company to sell direct to the consumer through agents, and want to get in touch with a few high-grade district managers; for the right sort of men this proposition offers excellent possibilities on over-riding commission basis; apply in writing; please give details of experience.

WILLIAM A. HERSEY,
Sales and Advertising Counsellor,
26 West 44th St., New York City.

TERRITORIAL MANAGER.

We want to get in touch with the man who has handled or has a force of agents; our coats are distinctly tailored coats that are sold by the best specialty shops, but through our direct selling plan, the prices are extremely low; to the right sort of man we can make an excellent proposition on an over-riding commission basis. Address in writing or see Mr. Woodfin.

DRAKEMOOR COATS CO.,
126 5th Av., New York City.

SALES MANAGER.
A thoroughly competent sales executive, capable of organizing, training and supervising own sales force, is offered unusually attractive opportunity to connect with our organization; our plan for the distribution of securities of a substantial, long-established, successful corporation, has proved highly successful to the man selected; attractive earnings, based on drawing account and commissions, may be had; interviews will be accorded promptly to those who state in replies complete details as to previous experience, age, nationality and when available. K 371 Times.

SALES MANAGER—To a thoroughly first-class producer an unusual opportunity is offered to secure exclusive territory for fast-selling portable saw mills, the marketing of which is backed by full cooperation of distributing organization of world-famous manufacturer; the man we want, if successful, will enjoy a substantial and growing return of attractive character; arrangements will be made on commission basis only, $30 being paid for each sale in territory assigned; applicants must stand field investigation of past record; possession of car essential. W 232 Times.

SALES NEGOTIATOR.

A business-promotion service of many years' standing requires an additional salesman to travel in an established territory.

We want the type of man who figures his earnings on the yearly basis rather than by the week and one who is making good now on a commission arrangement, say from $5,000 to $10,000.

If you are big enough to fill this position you will be provided with every selling assistance and sent into the field fully equipped to get a real start right away.

You must be between the ages of 28 and 45, be free to take rather extensive trips and be available in a week or so. Interviews by appointment in our New York office.

Y 2472 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.
If you have a successful record in selling and can furnish satisfactory credentials as to character and dependability and are desirous of big opportunity outside of New York City, a large industrial engineering corporation has unusual opening with New England headquarters covering three States; your work would be training and supervising others in that territory on commission; engineering experience is not necessary, but successful sales experience is indispensable; applicant should have demonstrated he is in $10,000 class or higher. In answering, please advise fully of experience, age and when available. Y 2496 Times Annex.

SALES ORGANIZER.
Unusual opening for high-class sales executive in large business service corporation heretofore earning over $10,000 annually in commissions; must have clean, highly successful sales record and be able to train and supervise staff of high-class salesmen in Central West; technical experience unnecessary, but first-class credentials are; state age, nationality, experience and when available. Y 2487 Times Annex.

DISTRICT MANAGER having specialty sales force; supervise sale silk lingerie direct to consumer; liberal commissions. Princess Knitting Mills, Poquonock, Conn.

DISTRICT MANAGERS, direct selling hosiery and kindred lines; excellent opportunity; commission; good values to customers. T 66 Times.

SALESMAN.

A national organization of prominence, engaged in serving the larger type of industrial companies, public service utilities and railroads, desires a salesman of proven ability.

The position requires a man of character, personality, vision and successful experience.

The successful candidate will be between the ages of 35 and 42, with broad training in the marketing of service to the highest executives.

To the right man there is the opportunity for sales directorship and unlimited future prospects.

Compensation on a substantial salary and commission basis.

Kindly record your experience specifically and chronologically in the first communication and give your personal description, including age. Confidence strictly observed. Reply to

V 927 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.

This week will complete the organization of another department in one of the most successful real estate organizations in the metropolitan section; liberal commission and drawing account will be given to salesmen who join this organization immediately; if you can make more money in the real estate business than in any other line requiring the same effort and ability to work with others and directed by experienced real estate men who know their business, and while receiving handsome returns for your work you will get real estate experience that will become extremely valuable to you; come in and let me show you the records of our firm and the record of our company, then judge for yourself. Call and see Mr. Erd between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M., Room 1807 Pennsylvania Building, 225 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.

We are just now closing out on the real estate subdivision which we opened on July 7, and have another fully developed, to open in a few days; men capable of immediate advancement to managerial positions needed; experience unnecessary, as we train you thoroughly; our system does not require you to sell, as our trained closers do that for you; we furnish automobile transportation; an opportunity for big, quick money to hustlers; salary or commission basis. Apply after 10 A. M. Monday and Tuesday. Ask for Mr. McCluer.

E. A. WHITE ORGANIZATION, INC.,
Suite 601 Stuart Building,
163-18 Jamaica Av., Jamaica, L. I.

SALESMEN.

(Approval Orders).

SALESMEN TO CALL ON INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, INSTITUTIONS, LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES WELL-KNOWN BOILER AND ENGINE ROOM NECESSITIES ON LONG TIME APPROVAL BASIS FOR TAKING SUCH ORDERS, ALTHOUGH MERELY ON APPROVAL, WE ADVANCE LIBERAL COMMISSION IMMEDIATELY; OUR UNIQUE SELLING PLAN AND BIG REPEAT BUSINESS MAKE POSSIBLE LARGE AND IMMEDIATE EARNINGS; MEN PAST 30 WITH GOOD CREDENTIALS WILL FIND HERE A PERMANENT AND WORTHWHILE CONNECTION; NO EXPERIENCE OR TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED. METROPOLITAN REFINING CO., 253 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A man between 30 and 35, with not less than 5 years' experience selling to jobbers, to sell a radio specialty; some radio experience preferred; product will be advertised; offers splendid margins; territory large; price is right; man to qualify must give personal and business history, must own an automobile; reasonable expense advance against commission; well-established company; excellent prospects for large, steady income and advancement to capable man.

Z 2070 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.

Butter, eggs, cheese; one who has an established trade; a representative who can build business; one other is desired; if you have the foregoing qualifications apply by letter, giving full particulars, which will be treated confidentially; salary or salary and commission. Pettit & Reed, 38-40 North Moore St.

SALESMEN.

Real estate salesmen, preferably with car, to follow up inquiries for Summer home sites at beautiful Cranberry Lake, N. J., on Lackawanna Railroad and paved State road, 39 miles north of Newark; over 160 log cabins and bungalows already built and occupied; community clubhouse just finished; superb fishing, boating, bathing; lots sold and bungalows built on easy payment plans; liberal commissions, meaning large earnings to few competent salesmen; three years' campaign ahead. Call, write or phone, Cranberry Lake Development Co., Wiss Bldg., 671 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Phone Market 4924. Ask for Mr. Case.

SALESMEN, with following preferred, to sell class jewelry to schools and colleges; splendid opportunity with fast growing concern; state past experience; salary and commission. H 348 Times Downtown.

SALES EXECUTIVE.
We employ an exceptional force of high calibre salesmen. When coming into the organization and from time to time thereafter they require schooling in the most effective ways our experience has developed for presenting and selling a high-class business service. We want a man with real ability and experience to be training and directing such men, and can offer salary commensurate with proven ability. We do not answer brief letters, but will make appointments to see the men who can show the best qualifications and experience. Every communication treated as confidential until interview. Y 2493 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

R. H. MACY & CO., INC., HAVE VACANCIES FOR THE BETTER TYPES OF SALESMEN IN THEIR CHILDREN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT. APPLY ANY TIME DURING THE DAY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIRST BALCONY, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, NEW WEST BUILDING.

SALESMAN owning car, resident Westchester County, N. Y., or Fairfield County, Conn., to travel that territory; also one to cover New York City, selling dealers complete line automobile electrical parts and accessories for established firm with established trade; drawing account against liberal commission; only those looking for a permanent connection need apply. Good opportunity for one who is a real worker. State age, experience, married or single. Z 2057 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

We have two Western territories open for traveling salesmen, age 25 to 30, single, to sell our full line of toilet goods and novelties to drug and department stores; sales experience is required, but not necessarily in our line; we train applicants and pay a moderate starting salary and expenses against commission; real opportunity for capable men to connect permanently with a live organization; write for appointment.

A. A. VANTINE & CO., INC.,
71 5TH AV.

SALESMEN.

Every storekeeper needs protection against hold-ups and robbery, dishonest clerks, safe burglary, counterfeit money, bad checks and frauds; the U. S. FIDELITY AND GUARANTEE CO., a $40,000,000 concern, issues a combination policy covering all those for only 7 cents a day; we pay you $5 an order and a training bonus to start. Mr. LEEDS, 2d floor, 75 William St.

SALESMEN.
SALARY AND COMMISSION.
Excellent opening offered real producers by well-established manufacturing and wholesale house, making standard medium-priced line of household utility articles; only real go-getters and hard workers with successful clear sales record will be considered for this exceptional opportunity. Write, giving in confidence full details age, experience, earnings, R. N., 236 Times.

SALESMEN—Two clean-cut, snappy, young men for membership campaign on exclusive golf and country club; 18 holes completed and wonderful bathing beach; direct leads; commission basis; two men now on staff making big money. Telephone for appointment Wisconsin 4197.

SALESMEN.
40 PER CENT. COMMISSION.
I want several live wires to solicit memberships in old-established city club. Call Endicott 7273, between 9 and 12.

SALESMAN to sell line of draperies, curtain material and novelties for territory Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; must have experience in line and over territory; commission basis; traveling expenses advanced. Write, stating age and experience, P. O. Box 69, Station F.

SALESMAN, for Minnesota mill; must know flour and the buyers in New York City and surrounding territory, take full charge managing department on brokerage basis; only experienced men, with established trades, need apply; reference with application; confidential. M 811 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, YOUNG MEN FOR GIRLS' JUNIOR DRESSES; CITY, VICINITY AND OFFICE TRADE; COMMISSION AND DRAWING; ONLY LIVE WIRE THAT CAN PRODUCE NEED APPLY. MAPLE GOODES DRESS CO., 6 EAST 32D.

SALESMEN—Biggest season for shirt sales; every man a prospect; sell direct; old-established manufacturer (1880); quality product, guaranteed; commission in advance; we deliver and collect. Call 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; Fowler Shirt Co., 158 East 42d St.

SALESMEN, thoroughly acquainted with lace and trimming buyers out of town department stores for sideline; well-known fur trimmings; also for city manufacturing trade; commission. S & S Fur Co., 141 West 28th St.

SALESMAN to sell line of draperies, curtain materials and novelties as side line for State Texas; must have experience in line and over territory; commission basis; traveling expenses advanced. Write, stating age and experience, P. O. Box 69, Station F.

SALESMEN, make good money in insurance business; opening now with Metropolitan Insurance Company; salary and commission; married men, 20-45. Apply Branch Office, 52d St. and 4th Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN for quick-selling side line to department, stationery and book stores outside of New York; commission on sales and renewals. John H. Smith Publishing Corp., 154 Nassau St., New York.

SALESMEN—Millinery, with following of local and New Jersey retail trade for strong line of popular-priced hats. W 414 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, lamps and shades; metropolitan district; commission basis. N. Y. Lamp Shade Co., 121 West 19th St.

SALESMEN to place thrift banks; no experience necessary; liberal commission paid daily. Room 1709, 347 Madison Av.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN (FACTORY SUPPLIES).

A few more men needed to cover desirable territory out of town; only those who desire a permanent connection, with opportunities to build up a clientele and benefit by repeat business; calls made upon purchasing agents of industries, who receive you with great interest and courtesy; men whose earnings exceed $5,000 should be interested; our products are sold on trial; liberal commissions are advanced weekly on trial orders, the products to stand on their own merits; experience in this line not essential as we give complete instructions; we cover the United States; you must be over 30 and come well recommended. Call Monday morning, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock sharp, Room 416.

ROOM 416, 1,476 BROADWAY,
LONGACRE BUILDING.

SALESMAN.

A national toilet goods and novelty house of established reputation desires the services of an experienced toilet goods salesman who is thoroughly acquainted with the New York department store trade and whose personal and business record is above reproach; an opportunity for a capable man to connect permanently with a reliable organization; salary and bonus; reply in confidence. K. S., 260 Times.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE.
A few energetic salesmen of exceptional ability and appearance are needed by a real estate company owning and developing property suburban to Miami, Fla.; $25,000,000 have already been expended in development work; it is absolutely essential for your success that you be of a very high type with a proven record, in order to approach the high type of prospect that this proposition appeals to; strictly commission basis; training and office cooperation unexcelled, and then results are expected. Apply 109 West 57th St., Room 1209, Monday 1 P. M. punctually.

SALESMEN—SALARY AND BONUS.
Pleasant work in Rockland County and free radio demonstrations in the home; automobile furnished.

Clean-cut men, between 20 and 40, with either radio selling experience or radio mechanical knowledge desired, but not essential as we will give each man a short, thorough training.

We also have an attractive proposition for experienced salesmen and managers with own cars.

Call, phone or write Mr. Gerson, 15th floor, 300 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 9000.

SALESMEN.
I need high-grade, common sense men, intelligent and educated, to present a novel though simple and money-making business proposition to the investing public (selling Vendomatic food machines). I want men who want to work and will work; large commissions can be earned. Interviews from 10 to 1. A. Rush, 331 Madison Av.

SALESMEN.

Experienced men to sell established credit service to women's garment trade; drawing account against liberal commissions to producers; exceptional opportunity; interview by appointment only. Telephone Wisconsin 6100.

SALESMAN,
live wire, with large following among the millinery and department store trade, to sell fine line of embroidered for trimmings; salary or commission.

ARROW NOVELTY,
510 6TH AV.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED ON SILK LINGERIE; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE A FOLLOWING AMONGST THE LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES IN TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA NEED APPLY FOR ONE OF THE FINEST LINES OF NOVELTY SILK UNDERWEAR; ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 377, REALSERVICE, 15 EAST 40TH ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN—CANDY,
high-grade gloss goods, retail trade, metropolitan district and Eastern States; references must be A1; give full particulars regarding past experience, salary expected, &c. J. K., 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Want a live wire to sell our products to public buildings, institutions, &c., in New York City and Brooklyn; we manufacture brushes of all kinds and types, and are manufacturers' agents for all kinds of janitorial supplies; state experience and if you think you can sell our goods; state manner of compensation. Z 2049 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Established food manufacturer has Westchester County and Southern Jersey territories open; calling on sanitariums, hospitals, hotels, cafeterias, &c.; quality line gelatines and puddings; commission basis; willingness to work hard most essential requisite; exceptional chance for an advantage. Kennedy Gelatine Corp., 9 Jones St.

SALESMEN—High-class security salesmen to sell participating Class A stock of leading company yielding over 9 per cent. with bonus of one-half share common; company has excellent earning record and offers to men who prove their ability will be furnished live leads; liberal commissions. V 921 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—If you are looking for a permanent and remunerative position, we have an opening for live salesman to handle a fast-selling typewriter specialty; liberal commissions paid, with drawing account. Call 9-10 A. M., Munson Supply Co., 23 City Hall Place, Evening Graphic Building.

SALESMEN—We want real live wire salesmen to sell real estate; we will furnish you leads from interested parties; we will give you 100% cooperation; you can earn substantial income on liberal commission basis. Suite 1304, Borden Building, Madison Av., near 45th St.

SALESMEN.
Dunn's, Inc., an international organization, wants high-grade salesmen to sell contracts to business concerns; commission. Call Room 727, Hotel Imperial, forenoons.

SALESMEN, LADIES' NECKWEAR, MUST HAVE GOODS FOLLOWING OVER CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY; EXCELLENT PROPOSITION TO RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION BASIS. K. B., 264 TIMES.

SALESMEN, outside work, to sell radios, phonographs and pianos; good proposition, with drawing account, to right men. Morris Music Shop, 130 Fordham Road. Call 9 A. M.

SALESMAN to take subscription for new national bank; only the highest type of salesman wanted; commission and bonus; give references in first letter. 54 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMEN, experienced, established line silverware; Middle West and Northwest, Texas and Oklahoma; state experience, territory covered; commission basis. W 310 Times.

SALESMEN, LADIES' NECKWEAR, MUST HAVE GOOD FOLLOWING OVER SOUTHERN TERRITORY; EXCELLENT PROPOSITION TO RIGHT MAN; COMMISSION BASIS. K. L., 270 TIMES.

SALESMEN
calling on art, furniture and department stores for good line of silk lampshades; city and out-of-town; drawing and commission. Write Box 62, 206 Fitzgerald Bldg.

SALESMEN, junior, to sell roofing for largest company in its line; salary and commission; experience not necessary. Apply Monday, 9 to 11 A. M. Tilo Roofing Co., Inc., 188th St. and L. I. R. R.

SALESMAN—Instalment furniture and rug salesman; must be thoroughly experienced; state references and age. Postoffice Box 45, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN required by large canvas basket manufacturer, New York and New Jersey territory; commission basis; drawing account after ability demonstrated. K 887 Times.

SALESMEN—Experienced gift shop salesmen wanted, new original gift line; all territories, all States; commission basis. Worth 3820.

SALESMEN—Experienced dry goods and notion salesmen with following in Brooklyn, Long Island and New York State; commission. S 829 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Young man wanted for real estate firm for sales and leasing; straight commission. McCullough & Whitebone, 690 5th Av.

SALESMAN, bright young man, having retail silk experience, as inside salesman by a Christian concern; city reference. Pawtucket Co., 16 West 38th St.

SALESMEN (2) to sell trucks; popular make; commission only; ¾, 1 and 1½ ton trucks; preferably living in vicinity. Apply at 1,049 East 163d St.

SALESMAN, experienced selling jobbing and cutting-up trade dress and millinery goods; commission or salary. Simon, Healey & Goldstein, 95 5th Av.

SALESMEN—Sell cars; Dodge Brothers wants men; commission basis. 2,379 Grand Concourse, commercial car department. Apply Monday.

SALESMAN—Hosiery and underwear salesman wanted for New York City. Direct mill shipments. Will consider side line commission. H 149 Times.

SALESMEN on popular-priced automobile; salary-commission; experience essential. 515 7th Av.

SALESMEN sell Rayon silk underwear; commission basis. Pride Underwear, 33 East 20th.

SALESMAN, experienced in retail clothing store; steady position. B 1152 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMAN.

One of New York's soundest and most conservative financial institutions doing business with the leading banks has an opening for a man between the ages of 45 and 55 to sell securities; he must be of prepossessing appearance and personality, with the dignity necessary to qualify for a special line of work which will bring him in contact with banking officials and their acquaintances; to such a man whose record will bear the strictest investigation we can offer an association that is not only highly remunerative on a commission basis, but which has a permanent future. For personal, individual and confidential interview address V 924 Times Downtown, and the manager will phone or write you for an appointment.

SALESMEN.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 34TH ST.,

HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR YOUNG MEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE POSSESSING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS,
INCLUDING
CRETONNES,
WHITE GOODS;
ALSO
BRASS GOODS
AND
LAMPS.

THESE POSITIONS OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE QUALIFIED TO SELL THE BETTER CLASS OF MERCHANDISE.

APPLY AT 34TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER ADDRESSED TO PERSONNEL BUREAU.

SALESMEN.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 34TH ST.,

HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR CAPABLE MEN POSSESSING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF

ORIENTAL RUGS.

APPLY AT 34TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE.

SALESMEN.

We are anxious to make the acquaintance of several men who have had successful experience in selling Christmas cards direct to consumer on a commission basis; our proposition will appeal particularly to those who desire big returns from a fair amount of effort. Come in and see our Mr. Roche any morning between 10-12, or phone Pennsylvania 8985 for an appointment. Engravo Co., Ltd., 462 West 42d.

SALESMEN, PRINTING—We have an excellent opening for a successful printing salesman, particularly a man with a broad knowledge of direct mail advertising; our selling plan is unusually attractive and offers an opportunity for a substantial income on a salary and commission basis; when answering advise in detail what experience you have had. W 243 Times.

SALESMEN—Wanted, three live wire salesmen to call on radio and musical dealers in New York City to represent well-known jobber of standard radio sets and supplies; drawing account against commission. Call Monday afternoon at home of writer Maurice Radio Corporation, care Boucher, Inc., 415 Madison Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

SALESMEN for East, South, Middle West, Chicago to sell prominent converter's line of novelty silk and cotton dress fabrics to the jobbing and manufacturing trades; must have following among leading houses; can carry other non-conflicting line; drawing account against commission. Address, in confidence, stating fully experience, references, &c., H 412 Times.

SALESMEN—The Jeffries "Silent Servers" leases are providing splendid earnings all along the line; keep in mind, selling experience unnecessary; have a definite plan and can show you the way of least resistance in big earnings; commission basis. Price & Armstrong, 1,974 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted by large New York corporation to handle sale of standard architectural building material; ability to read architectural drawings essential; state age, experience, salary expected and religion. W 312 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to solicit orders for long established concern manufacturing draperies, curtains, shades, for stores, showrooms and homes; commission or salary. American Art Curtain Works, Inc., 62 East 12th St.

SALESMEN to call on millinery manufacturers, New York territory, with hat frames; experience not necessary; commission, drawing account when proven satisfactory. Sun Hat Frame Co., Inc., 567 3d Av.

SALESMAN wanted, exceptional drug item; fast seller, volume sales; either commission or salary; can use one or two side-line men. Call Room 1205, 105 West 40th St., Monday, 9-12.

SALESMAN to represent licensed manufacturer of incandescent lamps in metropolitan district; straight commission basis; no experience necessary; references required. H B 98 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMEN, car preferred, to take sideline of men's neckwear; commission and drawing; only experienced neckwear men with following need apply. Write Box 61, 206 Fitzgerald Bldg.

SALESMEN with cars to reach retailers and consumers suburbs and country districts with new type quick selling, non-competitive mat; commission. Call after 11 A. M., 296 Broadway, Room 718.

SALESMEN, experienced, celluloid toilet ware and novelties, Middle West and Northwest territory; commission basis; state experience and territory covered. W 318 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in house furnishing, furniture, gift shop trades, Greater New York, New Jersey, to sell high-grade mahogany novelties; commission. W 307 Times.

SALESMAN, South, to sell fancy linens, sideline; established house; commission. W 324 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,

require

SALESMEN

for

MEN'S HOSIERY.

Liberal inducements to capable salesmen who are accustomed to selling men's hosiery.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5 West 37th St.,
Eighth Floor.

SALESMAN, FLORIDA PROPERTY.
One of the fastest selling developments in the State; a 100 per cent. proposition for the investor; we need a few real producers for the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; those who have confidence in their ability to produce and are go-getters will be given an opportunity to make some real money on a commission basis.

Our development program covers a three-year period; our organization will function in Florida during the Winter.

Reply by letter only; to those who qualify a personal interview will be granted.

BUNDY YOST
FLORIDA LAND CORPORATION,
226 West 47th St., New York City.

SALESMAN,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
with ability to sell a complete quality line of silks and cottons to the best retail trade; the applicant must have a following in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas; write for interview, giving references and full particulars regarding experience and qualifications; compensation strictly on commission basis.

THE WOLF CO.,
364 5TH AV.

SALESMEN—Men of character and ability with sales experience to sell stock in a going concern; company has substantial business men on its Board of Directors; company is widely known and is well advertised; a substantial income on commission is assured to those who qualify. T 73 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell our well-advertised roof paint Stormtight to industrial plants; excellent opportunity for an aggressive, ambitious and intelligent salesman. Apply by letter only, stating age, experience and salary expected, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 114 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMEN.
HIGH TYPE CONTRACT CLOSERS.

A detective agency established

25 years requires a certain type of

salesman to sell service contracts;

apply at once; commission basis.

EAGLE DETECTIVE AGENCY,
145 West 41st St., cor. Broadway, Room 201.

SALESMEN—Old established concern will engage 3 experienced traveling salesmen, between 35 and 45 years old, sell representative line aluminum cooking utensils, enameled ware, cutlery, electrical appliances, to the hardware, housefurnishing, department and general store trade in Maryland, Ohio and Indiana; traveling expenses advanced, liberal commission basis yearly contract and exclusive territory; unless you have earned $3,500 a year or better do not apply; give age, past and present selling experience in detail; preference given men acquainted with territories mentioned. H 138 Times.

SALESMEN
WITH
UNUSUAL ABILITY.

Progressive, capable men who can sell a high-grade advertising specialty of strong appeal to retail merchants; strictly commission proposition; large earnings to those who can qualify; good territory open. W 362 Times.

SALESMEN,
active, who can really sell; our advertising specialty is new and has met with instant demand; one week on commission should qualify right men for drawing account. W 283 Times.

SALESMEN.

Children's muslin underwear; nationally known line established 25 years; selling to dry goods and department stores; applications considered for all territories; give particulars, if any, now carried, territory covered, amount of business done yearly; only men with a following considered; commission basis. A. E. Garrison, Sales Manager, 1,328 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted for New York City by established house specializing in domestic and foreign fabrics for ladies' wear; opportunity for experienced men who can show successful records of selling to department stores and resident buyers' offices; write, giving full particulars and references; all replies will be treated in strict confidence; commission. W 247 Times.

SALESMEN wanted for New York City by established house specializing in domestic and foreign woolen and worsted fabrics for ladies' wear; opportunity for experienced men who can show successful records of selling to cutters-up; write giving full particulars and references; all replies will be treated in strict confidence; commission. W 346 Times.

SALESMEN.
wanted by a leading manufacturer to sell silverware; several good territories open; commission basis with drawing account; selling experience plus personality and willingness to work hard mean a permanent and profitable future to the right men. S 842 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, building trade, every county, selling Dampex, colorless waterproofing liquid; also cement paints, all colors; stores, builders, painters, plasterers, house owners; will waterproof brick, cement, stucco, wood houses, leaky roofs, chimneys; large commission; choice territories open; write today for yours. Ruckro Chemical Company, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Salesmen calling on hardware and plumbing dealers for Corbett faucets as sideline; new selling features, patented, no springs, no washers, 90 per cent. wearing parts eliminated; good commission; big future for live wire. Corbett Faucet Corporation, 500 Securities Building, Seattle, Washington.

SALESMEN—Jobber of housefurnishing specialties (rugs, blankets, bedspreads, &c.) has partly developed territory open in metropolitan district; commission basis; experience in line desirable but not essential; must have car; permanent, desirable connection with established firm for right man; T 88 Times.

SALESMAN—Wholesale hosiery firm, specializing in ladies' and children's hosiery, has opening for high class live wire salesman for New England territory; must be well acquainted with the big trade and have enough knowledge of line; wonderful opportunity for right man; drawing account against commission. W 252 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, acquainted with retail drug and department store trade in Greater New York, to sell perfumes and druggists' sundries, including "bristle goods"; state experience and references; commission or drawing account. "Importers," D 97 Times.

SALESMAN—Sales promoter; floors, composition, rubber, linoleum-tile, cork, asphaltmastic, Terrazzo; by manufacturer offering highest quality and competition prices; commission and advance; only man experienced and acquainted. P. O. Box 48, L. I. City.

SALESMEN.
Advertising salesmen on big program for charity; Jewish Big Brothers' Fund; commission basis. Costello, 1,493 Broadway, Room 303.

SALESMEN to carry a popular priced line of men's neckwear; commission and drawing; only experienced neckwear men with following need apply. Write Box 61, 206 Fitzgerald Bldg.

SALESMEN with cars to reach retailers and consumers suburbs and country districts with new type quick selling, non-competitive mat; commission. Call after 11 A. M., 296 Broadway, Room 718.

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SALESMEN—The Jeffries "Silent Servers" leases are providing splendid earnings all along the line; keep in mind, selling experience unnecessary; have a definite plan and can show you the way of least resistance in big earnings; commission basis. Price & Armstrong, 1,974 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted by large New York corporation to handle sale of standard architectural building

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN.

The Official Source Records and the method through which they are distributed hold an interest for every experienced salesman.

1. The weight of two large national organizations is behind the salesman.
2. The dignity of manner in which calls are made, under the tremendous prestige we possess, makes the interview pleasant and profitable.

Only high-grade stock, insurance or specialty salesmen are invited to call, others please do not apply; New York contracts on commission basis; out-of-town drawing account.

OFFICIAL SOURCE RECORDS FUND, ROOM 2021, 80 CHURCH ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.
INFANTS' WEAR.
Resident men, to work Greater New York and Chicago for the large trade only.

We have an exceptionally salable line. Commission basis. A drawing account to men of proven ability. Meet our Mr. Chas. Guzy at the Herald Square Hotel, or write Chas. Guzy Mfg. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

SALESMEN to handle high-grade suburban real estate for one of the fastest growing real estate sales organizations in America; experience not essential, as we train and assist you in closing sales; our liberal commission plan enables high type men to earn large income. Call between 8:30-10:30 A. M.-5 to 7 P. M. to Mr. W. C. Hugel, Room 1808, 225 West 34th St.

SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; ALL TERRITORIES; IMPORTED NOVELTY BAGS; COMMISSION BASIS; APPLY ONLY IF YOU HAVE HANDLED IMPORTED OR DOMESTIC BAGS; TO OBTAIN INTERVIEW GIVE FULL DETAILS. W 355 TIMES.

SALESMEN—Young men to call on restaurants and hotels; good opportunity for willing and ambitious men with some experience in food lines only; salary and commission. Manhattan Coffee and Sugar Co., Hulst St. and Skillman Av., Long Island City.

SALESMEN—Young men, single, traveling positions, selling optical goods; experience unnecessary; we teach you; must have automobile; commission paid; advances for expenses; wonderful opportunity for ambitious young man; references required. American Spectacle Co., 136 West 52d.

SALESMEN, experienced to call on car agencies and dealers with a high-grade and priced line of bumpers and bumperettes; call mornings; commission basis with drawing account after the first week. B 392 Times.

SALESMAN of ability and aggressiveness with knowledge of heavy duty automotive gas engines; good proposition for man who wants to forge ahead; commission. 1401 Times Fordham.

SALESMEN with car to sell roofing; experience preferred but not essential; we train our men; good opportunity to hustlers; commission basis. Stylo Roofing Co., 149-12 Jamaica Av., Jamaica, L. I.

SALESMEN—Lighting fixtures; large concern has good proposition for experienced men with a following among builders; choice territory; drawing account, commission. W 400 Times.

SALESMAN WITH CLIENTELE AMONG DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND LIBERAL COMMISSION. RESINILLA CORPORATION, 17 WARREN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

INGERSOLL
of dollar-watch fame is making sales history again, with the only fully guaranteed dollar fountain pen; experienced, successful, straight commission salesmen required, to follow through on national advertising, especially in South and West; permanent. Phone Mr. Weaver, Terrace 0752. Chas. H. Ingersoll Dollar Pen Co., 156 Astor St., Newark, N. J.

COLLECTORS.

Increase your income by interesting people in our new chain thrift plan of selling hosiery, underwear, gloves direct to consumer; liberal commissions.

CHAIN THRIFT CORPORATION,
17 West 34th.

CANVASSERS.

Increase your income by interesting people in our new chain thrift plan of selling hosiery, underwear, gloves direct to consumer; liberal commissions.

CHAIN THRIFT CORPORATION,
17 West 34th.

MONDAY OR WEDNESDAY

Mr. Hoopingarner, Selection Specialist of New York University, at our expense, picks men with insurance selling qualities; men of his selection are building substantial renewal commission accounts selling insurance; you may have the qualities; few men know themselves; get his frank judgment. Room 1406, 28 West 43d St., Monday or Wednesday.

LUBRICANTS.

Long established refinery wants to get in touch with the unusual man—perhaps with previous experience and following, who can sell quality lubricants, knows it, but will not be tied down by a salary; to such a man we offer an exceptional opportunity on liberal commission basis. V 922 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK corporation has exceptional opening for sales manager who has at this time a selling organization of ten or more salesmen; investment securities. We are looking for a manager who has enthusiasm, determination and a splendid sales record. Such a man will be given an opportunity to full capitalization of his abilities and past experience. Commission. Write for personal interview. T 87 Times.

COLLEGE MEN.

Ambitious young men can earn good part of college expenses in next six weeks selling advertising; commission; out-of-town men write. Rova Radio Corporation, 119 West 19th St. See Mr. Parker.

ABLE, INTELLIGENT MEN WANTED as local and traveling membership organizers; excellent remuneration on commission basis; experience not necessary; part or full time. Apply Mutual Service Association, Richmond, Va.

EXPERIENCED for interior architectural woodwork; commission with liberal drawing account; state references. W 400 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF MEN WHO WISH TO BECOME ESTABLISHED IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Rapid and healthy growth over the two and one-half years of its existence has placed our company in a very enviable position in its field. Such growth has made it necessary to acquire competent executive material and an adequate sales staff. So far the former have been produced from the latter, a natural and sound evolution which we shall continue to encourage. For such a process to be successful the sales staff must be composed of exceptional material. To engage the interest of exceptional men the opportunity must be exceptional. It is.

I would like to personally discuss the opportunity on Monday with several men between the ages of 28 and 45 who have sought a satisfying association in the real estate field—men with fixed responsibilities and who are fully confident that no fleeting boom market in the country ever presented the solid, sensible and ever-continuing future that metropolitan New York City does.

Our business is that of building home communities in Westchester County exclusively. We are now developing five. Our staff operates on a commission and bonus basis. Charles C. Mullaly, President of the Homeland Company, 18 East 41st St., second floor. 9 o'clock would be the most convenient hour.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMAN WANTED.
The man we want must be a clean-cut American, 25 to 40 years old, who wants a future; preferably one who has had experience selling to retail hardware and paint stores; also familiar with building trade; straight salary limited only by ability to sell our product. Apply 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Monday. Tilette Cement Co., Inc., 25 West 43d.

WELL established tobacco manufacturer will interview several young men who want positions as salesmen covering Greater New York; must have A1 references; experience unnecessary; reasonable salary to start with quick advancement to right party; apply own handwriting, giving age and details of experience, if any. G 112 Times.

MEN—Opportunity for ambitious men; experience unnecessary; earn excellent commissions selling Marilyn quality unexcelled tailored silk undergarments; pleasant work, special prices and unique plan make sales easy; call all week. Marilyn Silk Undergarment Corp., 1,560 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED DETAIL MEN, CAPABLE OF DETAILING MEDICAL PROFESSION ON ETHICAL MEDICINAL PRODUCTS; MUST HAVE ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE NEW YORK MEDICAL PROFESSION AND BE CAPABLE OF GETTING RESULTS. IN REPLYING STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED; PERMANENT CONNECTION. W 376 TIMES.

TREMENDOUS
AUGUST SALE
LATEST NEW PERIOD
FURNITURE
$100,000 Stock
Furnishing Homes Completely
Our Specialty

Four Post Beds Mahogany Finish $18

NEW STOCK ON HAND
CHEST OF DRAWERS

Mahogany Finish
$22
Special Offer

DAY BEDS $9.95

Spring and Mattress Extra

Double Day Beds $24.50
Mahogany Finish Frame COMPLETE

3-piece Living Room Sets $89
Velour or Tapestry

FINE DINING ROOM SETS $110
American and French Walnut

GATELEG TABLES $10.98
Finest Grade and Quality

BEDROOM SUITES $89
American, French Walnut or Ivory, complete

FINE SECRETARIES $25
Mahogany finish

WINDSOR CHAIRS $4

Send for Big Bargain Catalog No. 5
Lexington Warehouse Company
H. CHESSLER & SON, Props.
106-110 East 32nd St.
(Near Park Ave.)

Tel. Astoria 4500
W. FRED McLEAN,
321 Freeman Ave.,
Long Island City,
N. Y.

58
EXTENSIBLE
DISTINCTLY SEPARATE
STORE FIXTURE UNITS

SALESMEN WANTED.

FLORIDA.
One of Florida's fastest selling developments needs the services of three high type salesmen.

Our selling plan is sure fire and includes a two weeks' inspection tour to buyers with absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

We are conducting a far reaching advertising campaign, which is bringing many leads.

Men qualifying during this selling campaign will be given a connection in Florida during next Winter season.

Interviews may be had daily, between the hours 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. We allow a 10 per cent. advance chargeable to pending commission.

If you desire a permanent and big money-making connection where cash is available to producers, call Haven Villa Corp., Room 506, 15 East 40th St.

WELL established tobacco manufacturer will interview several young men who want positions as salesmen covering Greater New York; must have A1 references; experience unnecessary; reasonable salary to start, with quick advancement to right party; apply own handwriting giving age and details of experience, if any. G 112 Times.

A MAN desiring permanent employment of something more than the usual Saturday pay check to sell Hoover Sweeper for a big department store; earnings above the average; commission; cooperation assured. Call for interview, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Room 707, 47 West 34th St.

A MIDDLE WEST lithographer specializing in window and counter displays has an opening for a specialty salesman who wants to get into advertising work, selling to manufacturing executives; New York City territory; commission basis. Y 2492 Times Annex.

CANVASSER for pianos, experienced; liberal salary and commission; position permanent. Box 866, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

SALESMEN WANTED.

YOUNG MEN

Financially sound local concern wants to train several young men in advertising, merchandising proposition; large immediate returns; commission; out of town men write Rova Radio Corporation, 119 West 19th St. See Mr. Parker.

ORGANIZERS for nation-wide movement for membership campaign; those who qualify must be able to approach men of prominence, must be forceful, tactful; only man of this type need apply; must be able to finance yourself until you get results, which should be immediately; give qualifications and references; commission. Organizer, S 807 Times Downtown.

MAN WHO HAS REACHED HIS LIMIT.
Are you handicapped on your present job? If you can qualify, we have room for you selling a guaranteed necessity in New York and Brooklyn that repeats on its merits; permanent connection, liberal commission and bonus, with future. See Mr. Durham, Monday, Real Silk Hosiery Mills, 1,440 Broadway.

OPPORTUNITY for 2 clean-cut, educated, young men connect with growing corporation manufacturing high-grade display cards used by national advertisers and others in large quantities; excellent prospects repeat business; sales experience valuable but aggressiveness, common sense and hard work will bring results; commission basis. W 338 Times.

AN excellent opportunity awaits a real salesman looking for a future selling our new finish which has been successfully tried out by largest users; one familiar with auto finishes and varnishes preferred but not essential; drawing account against liberal commission. S 840 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

PRODUCTION,
SALES, REARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT.

A LARGE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION OPERATING PLANTS IN NEW YORK AND OHIO IS PLANNING TO ADD SEVERAL JUNIOR ENGINEERS AND SALESMEN TO THEIR PRODUCTION, SALES, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION.

Because of the desire to secure men who will measure up to executive positions in a reasonable number of years, extreme care will be exercised in the choice of men who have the following qualifications:

1. Chemical, mechanical or electrical engineer or non-technical graduate for sales work.
2. Age 21 to 28.
3. American born.
4. Good appearance and personality.

Previous business experience not essential. Location in the East or Middle West.

If your qualifications meet the necessary requirements, please write full details. V 239 Times.

COLLEGE MEN WANTED.

We have openings for two college men, who would welcome an opportunity to enter a business giving them professional standing and unusual promise of big income. We are acting as life insurance counselors, advising our clients in the proper adjustment of their insurance; commissions continued for ten years on completed contracts. Only men of the alert sales type need apply. Call Monday after 11 o'clock at 2248 Woolworth Building.

SALESMEN WANTED.

CONDÉ, LTD., Perfumer, 16 West 61st St., New York, seeks high-grade, experienced salesmen with autos; several territories open; drawing against commissions; state age, send photo.

YOUNG MAN to sell brake lining; experience unnecessary; salary $25; Jersey territory. S 837 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED.

M. SUNDHEIMER & SONS 461 4th Av., are open for good ribbon salesmen that have good record in this line only; commission and drawing account; apply by letter only; communications confidential.

YOUNG MAN—Established credit and collection agency requires experienced young man as solicitor; small drawing account against commissions. H 386 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

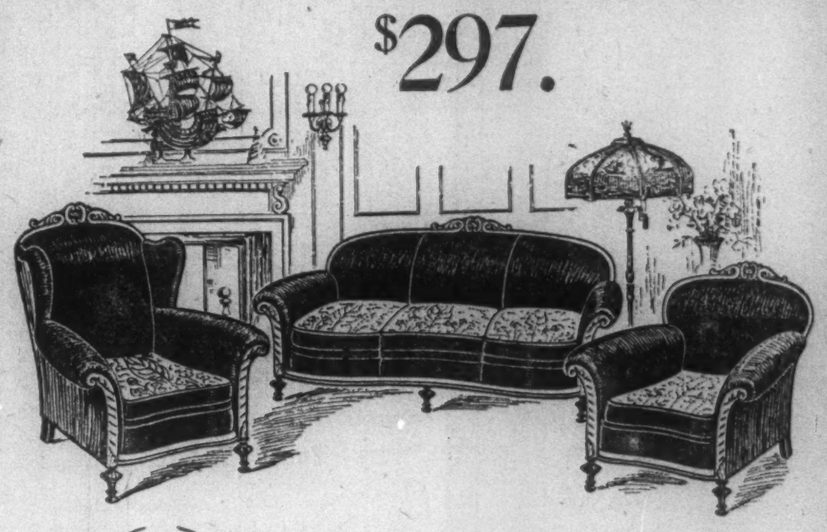
MAKE REAL MONEY—A few openings in the sales force of a leading automobile concern, selling automobiles; real worker who will follow instructions wanted; commission basis; drawing account unlimited when ability has been shown; close cooperation; experience not essential; floor time; do not apply unless you will work. R. V. Starbuck, 1,296 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 1000.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor for sheet metal roofing; salary. Z 2027 Times Annex.

Below Wholesale

97 Special Suites In Our AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

$297.



TYPICAL of the extraordinary values in our August Sale is the elaborately hand-carved suite shown. Custom-made to your order. You cannot duplicate it in any good sale in town under $650. It is obtainable in 60 different colors. Choose from Chase or Peerless mohairs of the finest quality, Jacquard and friezette velours, tapestries, and plain velours with damask combinations. This offer is outstanding even in a sale like the present, in which every value is very prominent. Offered for this week only, though we doubt if the supply will last that long. Make sure of yours by coming early.

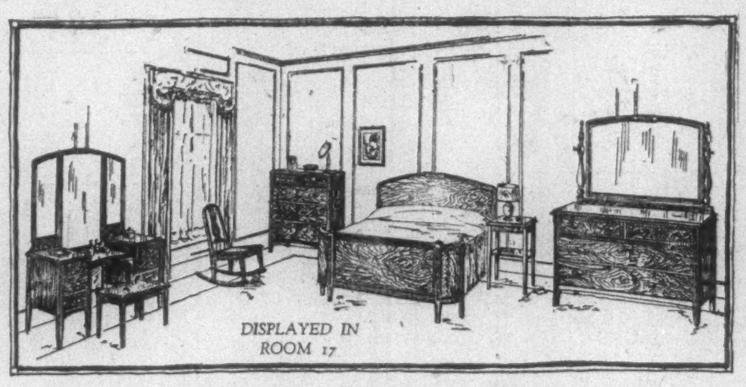
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
may be arranged on any odd piece or suite in our Sale. This makes available to thousands master-made custom furniture which heretofore could be purchased for cash only.

Open Wednesday until 9 P.M.
Saturday until 5:30

Curtis
COMPANY, *Inc.*
35-37 East 10th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and BROADWAY
From Factory Direct to You
Fifth Avenue Buses marked "Wanamaker Terminal" pass our door

SEE THE FAMOUS 25 ROOMS

August Sale


DISPLAYED IN ROOM 17

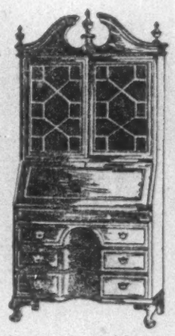
We strongly recommend this beautifully designed Bedroom Group for its excellence of workmanship and its remarkably low price. Of richly grained American Walnut with Mahogany interiors, it consists of a large Bureau, full-size bow end Bed, an attractive Vanity and a sensible Chest of Drawers. The Chair, Bench and Nightstand are extra. The four pieces were $435. Now $290

FINAL REDUCTIONS

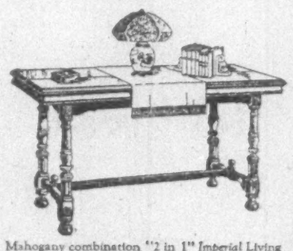
AUGUST is the month of real values—every woman knows this. And now that prices have been cut so deeply every suite and all odd pieces are outstanding values; now marked so low that we doubt if they can be duplicated. And to see them so beautifully displayed in the famous 25 Rooms makes choosing so easy and so sure. A deposit will hold any purchase for Fall delivery.

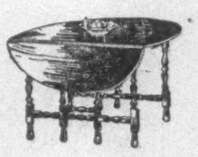
LIVING SUITES from $165
DINING GROUPS from 225
BED ROOM SETS from 210

Mahogany combination 4-Post Bed—choice all sizes—with box springs, all steel construction and high-grade felt mattress complete. Very Special . . . $72
Bed alone only . . $25


Charming Chippendale Secretary in Mahogany veneer, 35 inches wide. Dust-proof construction. Beautifully proportioned. Unusually handy for your favorite books, for your records, bills and receipts. Now reduced to the unheard of price of . . . $109

Drop Leaf Tea Wagon in antique Mahogany comb.; with removable glass tray and drop handle; unusually dainty. Substantially reduced . . $26


Mahogany combination "2 in 1" Imperial Living Room table (size 24x54 in.) cleverly extends to 40x54 in. for dining. New, very simple. When opened, extra leaf comes up in place. No leaves to carry. Changes Living Room to Dining Room in a jiffy. See it! Was $72 now $54


Gate Leg Table. 36x48 inches; solid Mahogany top; with drawer. Very Special $21

Forefather's Desk. 34 in. wide charming early American design; exquisitely finished; comes in choice of Mahogany or Walnut comb.; 3 large drawers have locks. Very, very Special. $42

Radio Cabinet
with built-in Horn
for Loud Speaker

We offer a limited quantity of these Mahogany or Walnut veneer Cabinets containing a built-in horn for Loud Speaker at exactly half price. The top (14 in. x 36 in.) will hold a large Receiver. Room inside for both "A" and "B" batteries. Hinged front opens down like desk exposing interior. Was $53 . . . . Now $26.50

Mahogany comb. End Table with book trough; turned legs; a companion to your favorite chair. The reduction is substantial $13

Boudoir Chair; reversible down cushion; covered in Silk Damask; daintily turned Mahogany legs. Very special . . $36

Rush seat Windsor Chair in Mahogany braced with two reinforcing spindles. Reduced to $16

Very special—Windsor Chair with wood seat. $9.75

For over thirty-four years countless thousands have bought and enjoyed Kellner furniture because the quality goes clear through to the interiors. Seven floors full of selected gems assure a pleasant and comprehensive selection. And you may open a convenient charge account.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 1 P.M.

KELLNER BROS.

Thirty Four years selling Good Furniture
Southeast Corner 15th Street & 6th Avenue

CARDOZO'S
OUT OF THE
HIGH RENT DISTRICT
Established 1888

This 4-Pce Bed Room Suite

Fine French Walnut
August Sale Special $198.75

FULL-SIZE Bow End Bed, 48-in. Dresser, French Vanity and Chiffo-Wardrobe; diamond Walnut veneer with rich maple overlays; dark Huguenot finish; shield-shaped mirrors; mahogany drawer bottoms and interiors; dustproof construction throughout.

A SPECIAL *inducement from a leading manufacturer, desirous of closing out this line, enables us to offer you this amazing value. Our usual low price for a suite of such quality would be at least $100 more. August Sale Special* $198.75

Our Budget Plan
Enables you to purchase out of income at cash prices. We save you money on Bed Room, Living Room and Dining Room furniture, also on Occasional Pieces for every room in the house. Come and see.

408 Eighth Avenue at 31st Street

TOMORROW—A COLOSSAL SILK DRESS SALE

47-49 West 42 St.
Renard

GREAT CASH PURCHASES
5000 New Silk
DRESSES
$2.95

All Sizes and Colors
For Misses
and Women
Up to 46

Stripe Tub Silks
Popular Prints
Silk Crepes
Rayon Silks

Cherrio Voiles
Smart Novelties
Silk Crepes
and others